

- International Rescue Committee - On Saturday, January 13, 1962, Lee Harvey Oswald writes the IRC, in New York, requesting \$800.00 for return trip. On Friday, January 26, 1962, Lee Oswald again writes IRS, in New York, requesting \$1,000.00 for return trip. (Vol. 26, pp. 36, 38) Leo Cherne founded the IRC in 1946, and he has been president of it ever since. IRC was a conduit for CIA funds through the Kaplan Fund. (New Times, March 19, 1976, p. 16)
- Irvy, Terry L. - Was at Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Lee Oswald was allegedly there. (City Directory: Terry L. Irby wife Patsy E., 3303 N. Nebraska, Dallas, FR 4-5407. He was IBM tabulator for Statistical Tabulating Corp.)
- Irian, John (also shown as Irion) - Friend of David Ferrie. Employed by Curtis & Davis, Suite 400, 2475 Canal Street, New Orleans. (CD 75, p. 296; CD 87 SS 449, p. 4)
- Irving Post Office - "Nixie" Section - Package addressed to: Lee H. Oswald, 601 W. Nassaus, Dallas, Texas, ended up here. (CD 205, p. 148)
- Irwin, Frank - Was a guard at Bell Helicopter. Lived with George Senator at the Oasis Apartments, on Live Oak, Dallas, in 1958.
- Irwin, John N., II - Assistant Secretary of Defence (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 60 footnote)
- Irwin, T. K. - Dallas attorney, one-time owner of Irwin-Kessler Bldg., where Joe Slayton's Bankers Drugs was located. Paul Rowland Jones said that Irwin was 'pay-off' agent for the mob.
- Isaac Detective Agency - Room 608, Richards Building, New Orleans. J. D. Vinson, of Isaac Det. Agency, went to New Orleans Retail Credit Bureau on Nov. 27, 1963, and requested "checks" on Lee Harvey Oswald, Robert Oswald, A. J. Hidell, Forrest E. LaViolette, Leonard Reissman and Carlos Bringuier. (Vol. 22, p. 149)
- Isaacs, Chuck - With American Airlines. CH 7-3433. Was in Jack Ruby's old memo book. (Vol. 19, p. 75)
- Isaacs, Harold R. - CD 1080 is about Harold Isaacs and Marilyn D. Murret. (See Freda Utley's books, Lost Illusion, p. 247, and The China Story, p. 210) Harold R. Isaacs was on the faculty of M.I.T. when the Department of Political Science was formed in 1965. (M.I.T. In Perspective, by Francis E. Wylie, p. 129)
- Isaacs, Martin - 1669 Grand Ave., Bronx, New York. Employed by Special Services Welfare Center, Department of Welfare, 42 Franklin, New York. Born Dec. 12, 1904, in Hungary (Vol. 8, p. 324) His name was in Lee Oswald's notebook. (Vol. 16, p. 61) (CD 1209, pp. 1, 4)
- Islowitz, Leo and Lou - (CD 7, pp. 776-777)
- Italian Newspapers - Rome paper, Il Messaggero, has article on June 2, 1964. (CD 1172)

Ivanov, Alexander - Alias of Aleksander Ksterski (CIA 107)

Ivanov, Igor Aleksandrovich - Russian KGB agent, arrives in New York City March 17, 1962. Captured by FBI in New York October 29, 1963. (KGB, by Barron, p. 63)

Ivanov, Robert Aleksandrovich - In Marina Oswald's address book. She says he is a chauffeur and law school graduate (probably in 1960). (CIA 624-823) Is there any relationship to Igor Aleksandrovich Ivanov, above?

"J"

JFK, MLK & RFK - A card was passed out showing three tombstones bearing the initials, JFK, MLK & RFK, and the following "JFK now - MLK & RFK in 1964" (CD 1107, p. 239)

Jablonka, J. A. (also known as Joe Peterson) - See Breck Wall. His mother, Alma Jablonka, 572 51st, Brooklyn, New York, called him from 871-4921 on October 7, 1963.

Jacks, Hurchel D. - Texas Highway Patrolman driving Lyndon B. Johnson's limousine on Nov. 22, 1963. Witnessed assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 18, p. 801; CD 1095)

Jackson, Allen (wife Margaret) - 3735 West Bay Circle, Dallas, Texas. (There was one house between the Jackson's home and the home of H. L. Hunt at 4009 W. Lawther, in 1966, when the Jacksons lived at 4111 W. Lawther. They were friends of George Bouhe and attended the party at Declan Ford's residence on Dec. 28, 1962. (Vol. 23, pp. 628, 630)

Jackson, Bob - Probably same as Robert Hill Jackson. Witnessed assassination. (CE 2002, p. 117; Decker Exh. 5323, p. 517)

Jackson, Rev. Carl Ray (wife Ann) - Permanent address: 710 So. Beech St., Chattanooga, Tennessee, c/o Mrs. Bertha Robinson (Mrs. Jackson's mother). Temporary Address: 21 Edgemoor Drive, Newport News, Virginia. Had been in Tangier, Morocco, with Trans-World Radio Mission, from 1955 until "recently." (CIA 1150-432-A; CD 1162; CD 1188)

Jackson, D. L. - Dallas Police Department - Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 20, p. 489)

Jackson, Donald - Reporter for Life Magazine. Wrote article re Allen Felde's association with Lee Harvey Oswald in the Marines. Residence: 532 Maple, San Mateo, California. (CD 1227; CD 1230)

Jackson, Mrs. Estelle - Owned Avalon Motel, 1015 Fort Worth Avenue, Dallas. Resided at 2733 W. Ledbetter, Dallas. Owned Colonial Courts Motel in Brownsville, Texas. (CD 188, pp. 44-46; CD 207, p. 257)

- Jackson, Harry Lee - Vegas Club performer in 1961. Saw Jak Ruby at the Empire Room on Nov. 17, 1963. Res: 2536 Romine, Dallas, HA 1-4594. (Vol. 25, p. 304)
- Jackson, Harry Lee - Advertising man from Lutherville, Maryland, just north of Soviet Espionage Agents, Robert and Joy Baltch, who applied for a passport in May 1961. The GRU used Jackson's passport number on a forged passport for Joy Ann Baltch. (Espionage Establishment, p. 224-225)
- Jackson, Jack Allen - 2767 Wilhurt, Dallas. White Plaza Hotel bellboy. Saw a white male, 5' 6", yellow shirt or jacket, khaki trousers, talking to a 6' 4" ramp officer for an hour on Nov. 24, 1963, in the morning. (CD 85, p. 292)
- Jackson, James A. - His check stub from American Beauty Flour Company was in Lee Harvey Oswald's possession on Nov. 22, 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 178; Vol. 24, p. 345; Vol. 26, p. 542) Police Officer Bobby G. Patterson had worked for American Beauty Flour Company before he was employed by the Dallas Police Department. (Vol. 12, p. 334) One reference says the check stub was found at 214 W. Neely on Nov. 22, 1963 (CD 206, p. 114) 214 W. Neely was not searched by the FBI until Nov. 24, 1963. (CD 5, p. 135) The pay-check stub is not listed among items Lee Harvey Oswald had in his pockets on Aug. 9, 1963.
- Jackson, James E. - Author of Communist Party literature, "Three Brave Men - How Freedom Comes to an Old South City, Nashville, Tennessee," July 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 172)
- Jackson, James Oliver - 2018 Cedar Crest, Abilene, Texas, in July 1963. GRU used date of Jackson's passport on fake passport for Agent Alexandre Solokov (also known as Robert K. Baltch) (Espionage Establishment, pp. 224-225)
- Jackson, John C. - 201 Delphine, Lafayette, Louisiana. He met Jack Ruby in Phil's Delicatessen, Dallas, at approximately 3:00 a.m. in November 1956. Ruby gave Jackson the key to Ruby's apartment on Hawthorne and Jackson lived there until end of 1957. (Vol. 22, pp. 897-899)
- Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. John W. (she is Rose Jackson) - He is manager of Ralph Paul's Bull-Pen Drive In in Arlington, Texas. She is cashier at Bull-Pen. (CD 1513, pp. 70-74)
- Jackson, Murray J. - Dallas Police Dispatcher on November 22, 1963. Had been a partner of Officer J. D. Tippit. (Rush to Judgment, p. 206)
- Jackson, Ray - Was at the Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly there. Res: 2541 Christopher, Grand Prairie, Texas. (1965 City Directory: Ray W. Jackson, wife Dollie W., Press Liner for Oil State Rubber in Arlington, res, 2541 Christopher Drive, Grand Prairie.

Jackson, Captain Robert - CD 7, p. 150

Jackson, Robert Hill - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. Eye witness to slaying of Lee Harvey Oswald. (Warren Report, pp. 76-77; Vol. 2, p. 158; Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 46, col. 1)

Jackson, Dr. Ruth - Neighbor of General Edwin Walker. (CE 1953, pp. 21-23; CE 2001, p. 41)

Jackson, Shirley Rae - Daughter of Rev. and Mrs. Carl Ray Jackson. (CIA 1150-432-A; CD 1188)

Jackson, Theodore - Attendant at 2035 Main Parking Lot on Nov. 24, 1963. Res. 1710 Pine, Dallas. (Vol. 24, p. 163)

Jackson, Wiliford - Porter. FE 7-6205. In Crafard's notebook. (Vol. 19, p. 64; Vol. 22, p. 521)

Jacob, Mrs. Stella Mae - 730 W. 9th St., Dallas, Texas, WH 2-0168. Witnessed assassination of President Kennedy. Was standing on Elm. Wmployed by Texas School Book Depository. (CD 706; Vol. 22, p. 655; Rush to Judgment, p. 110)

Jacobs, James P. - 7618 Touchstone, Houston, Texas. Cab driver. (CD 7, p. 601)

Jacobs, John - Texas Eastern employee (George and Herman Brown - of Brown & Root - interests) Jacobs knows George deMohrenschildt.

Jacobs, John D. - United States Government employee - Agricultural Section - Bahamas (Nassau). Resident in Santo Domingo as of March 1976.

Jacobs, John Kedzie - Deputy Director of America Illustrated magazine. He was born Apr. 5, 1918, in New Paltz, New York. His wife, Katia, was born Dec. 25, 1921, in Sofia, Bulgaria. Katia's parents were born in Russia. Katia is a bacteriologist. John has Top Secret Clearance. (CD 368; CD 867; CD 1026, pp. 1-4)

Jacobsen, Jorgen Theilgaard - "Known Danish Communist lawyer" who formed Danish committee for Mark Lane. (CD 1457)

Jacobson, Dr. Coleman - Jack Ruby's physician. Office: 3707 Gaston, Dallas; Res; 6121 Preston Haven, Dallas, Texas. EM 8-2526. (Vol. 22, p. 907)

Jacoby, Doris - Dallas Morning News Photographer. (Dallas Morning News, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 11, col. 8)

Jacson, Frank - Alias for Ramon Mercader, Trotsky's assassin. Posed as Canadian mining engineer. (Mind of an Assassin, Levine)

feel you have the courage to confront the President with this issue. His administration has done nothing to push Justice to get on where the Committee had to leave off due to lack of funds and time. This is a national issue, certainly not the only issue to be raised in a campaign, but one that deserves national attention.

I think its true that people have grown weary of just hearing about the assassinations when nothing was being done. But now something has been done and for the first time since the assassinations of these two great leaders, something can be done. The Justice Dept is sitting on the worst national tragedy this country has experienced without anyone paying for these crimes. There have been other national tragedies, but the guilty have paid, why not in this case?

If you recall, Candiate Jimmy Carter said if he were elected President he would re-open the investigations in the killings of John & Robert Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. He did nothing of the kind. The President speaks of human rights, what happend to those rights for the three slain leaders? And now that their killers could possibly be brought to Justice, the President has nothing to say.

The Justice Dept doesn't have to start from scratch. The Committee had done all the leg work and all the research for them. All Justice has to do is follow through. If you pose that question to President Carter, he has no defensible answer for it. The President is the one who tells Justice to go ahead. Why hasn't he? Because the President did not keep his promise to millions of Americans, it took the men and women of this country to go to Washington, D. C. like I did in January of 1977 to lobby Congressmen to vote for the resolution and it took the House of Representatives to pass it. The President never played a part.

I don't mean that you should make the assassination a campaign issue, but it most certainly can be used as an example of the Presidents lack of leadership, his lack of caring what 83% of the American people have wanted to know for 17 years, and his extremely poor ability it would seem to direct Government agencies, much less lead the American people. As we both know, the President is vulnerable in many areas, but I believe he is most vulnerable in this area of not being the guiding force behind the Justice Department.

No other candidate is going to force the president on this issue unless you do. And if you don't bring it to the public's attention, who will? He cannot debate this issue with you and you have then won round one. I know you are busy, but just a short comment back would be appreciated.

Respectfully yours,

a TCI subscriber
(name withheld because
writer is a government employee)

The Allegation That There Was
A Secret Service Agent on the
Grassy Knoll by Martin Lansky

Even the issue is misstated here. The question should have been -- Was there a phony Secret Service Agent on the grassy knoll?

Although the Warren Report does not mention this, Sylvia Meagher, a leading researcher on the Warren Report and the John F. Kennedy murder, pointed out that there were several people who indicated that they were Secret Service Agents when the truth is the men were lying.

After many years of speculation by researchers, the Select Committee took testimony from James P. Hosty, who was by a remarkable coincidence "in charge of Oswald." Hosty claimed that he met a man named Frank Ellsworth near the grassy knoll immediately after the President was shot. Hosty claimed that Ellsworth identified himself to "someone" as a Secret Service Agent.

Ellsworth denied this. And who was Frank Ellsworth? He was a Treasury Agent who had a great many interesting things to say (Village Voice August 1976) about another "Oswald", a spitting image of Lee Oswald, who was a right winger, visited Mexico etc., and who was arrested by Ellsworth several weeks before the assassination on a criminal charge.

The Select Committee tries lamely to dispose of this issue by saying that the police thought the men in the Dealy Plaza area were Secret Service Agents because they wore civilian clothing, and because the supposed agents "told

them" (the police), that they were agents!

The Select Committee also took testimony from an army colonel from Army Intelligence. This colonel stated that several people from Army Intelligence, wearing civilian clothing, were assigned to the Texas School Book Depository area and if they were accosted, they would probably say they were from the Secret Service.

There is no verification for this from the Defense Department.

And what is the conclusion that the Select Committee comes to on the basis of all this information (or disinformation)? The non sequitor of the century namely that there was no involvement in the assassination by the Secret Service.

PRESENT BUT UNACCOUNTED FOR

Although mistakes and oversights by the HSCA staff need not be viewed as further evidence of conspiracy, it is aggravating (and frustrating) that the HSCA could not be relied upon to compile a complete list of all parties present during the Presidential autopsy conducted at the Bethesda Naval hospital on November 22, 1963. The Committee lists 26 individuals as being present during at least part of the autopsy. VII-HSCA JFK p.8-9. Despite its "own investigation" HSCA failed to record that Admiral E. C. Kinney and Captain R.O. Canada M.C. USN were both present at one time or another.

Admiral Kinney's presence was first revealed

during the testimony of Lt. Col. Pierre Finck at the trial of Clay Shaw.¹ Capt. Canada's presence is verified in an edited report filed by Admiral Geo. C. Burkley after the assassination.²

It is a safe assumption that neither Kinney nor Canada were contacted by the HSCA staff to see if they could shed any light on the events which took place at the autopsy.

¹ See Marks, Coup D'Etat: Nov. 22, 1963 180-182; Weisberg, Post-Mortem 234-235.

² Weisberg, ibid, 244; CE 1126 p. 7 (22H96)

(Editor's note: We apologize for misplacing the name of the person who sent in this article. Please write us so we can give you proper credit. --PJ)

The Other Cheek

by J. David Truby

Reprinted from JFK Assassination Forum
edited and published by:

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Did you read that the Justice Department is going to back into a sort of look-see about some of the murder of John F. Kennedy? If anything significant or even looking like the truth comes out of that, I will personally eat an entire edition of the New York Times... well done, without salt or comment.

Like the Warren Commission and the HSCA, the Justice Department is putting on investigative

blinders to severely limit what it sees. They will look only at "technical findings" and stay away from "the conflicts." I think they will steer very clear of the truth, too.

My friend Guido Garboon, a streetwise crook, snickered and told me, "Hey, I wish I was one of the boys mixed up in the JFK job.... I'd still have the government covering for me, too, just 'cause I used to do other jobs for them." Garboon allows that the Justice Department's limited look into the case is like local police trying to stop speeders by examining the material composition of the roadways drivers race on.

It's a good gamble by the men who really run things in America. Frankly, I think they're right when they gamble that the public doesn't

really give a damn anymore about who really was behind the JFK killing. Inflation, Iran and gasoline prices are on our minds today. These men have gotten away with murder. I still don't like the idea, though. And, I am really upset that our major news media continue to promote the coverup. But, finally, at long last, I now understand WHY the major national news media could care less about the truth behind JFK's death. It took Mike Wallace's honesty to make me see that.

There's a feisty national magazine known as Mother Jones. They do some great investigative journalism, e.g. breaking both the Karen Silkwood and Ford Pinto stories before the Media Giants knew what was happening. Jeffery Klein did a tough interview with Mike Wallace for Mother Jones. Klein easily out-wallaced Wallace in tough questions pointing out specific sacred cattle in whose stool Wallace and CBS feared to tread. In candid fashion, Wallace said he was a member of the establishment press covering establishment stories from an establishment point of view. He said the establishment press never goes after the establishment body. Mike Wallace said openly that he never questions any of the premises of the society in which he lives. Wow!

He's right. For all its pizzazz, "60 Minutes" would ignore Richard Helms' murderous lies, Henry Kissinger's deception that's behind erupting gasoline prices and the Iranian crisis, or the truth of Nelson Rockefeller, et. al. Mike Wallace and "60 Minutes" are premium grade

chewing gum for the slightly higher class mind bored with "The Gong Show".

Here's what happened, then. The Power Control Group within the establishment had tried without success to cajole, bribe and then blackmail John Kennedy into their circle. Later, they heard the Mob was going to use some ex-CIA contract gunmen to shoot the President. They turned their heads and simply let it happen - a blessing of non-action and of silence. Today, they are still covering up what really happened in Dallas.

To these men war is more profitable than peace, while inflation and unemployment make more money for them than sense for the rest of us.

A poor man kills someone and is often executed for it, while a man in uniform is often given a medal for the same act. Sometimes he gets more medals for the more people he kills. Meantime, a rich man has someone hire someone who hires someone else to get some people to shoot a President. He is deadly sure his Country Club Cousins will close silent ranks behind him. He's right. That's how it works. Mike Wallace was right. You know only what you are supposed to know. Establishment America will now finally lay to rest the death of John F. Kennedy, and hire the Justice Department to throw the final shovelfuls of dirt over the facts of the conspiracy responsible for his death.

Obviously, muck and murder are only in the eye of the raker!

MYSTERIOUS "GEMSTONE FILES" MANUSCRIPT FINALLY GOES PUBLIC IN MYSTERIOUS BOOK by Jack White

For years an anonymously written lengthy manuscript has circulated in the assassinologist community. It is titled "The Skeleton Key to the Gemstone File." It is a difficult document to assess. It is filled with numerous accurate and documented activities related to assassinations and other world events, yet is also filled with numerous highly unbelievable allegations and seemingly wild speculations. Most of us have considered it some sort of interesting semi-fiction at best or sinister black propaganda at worst.

Now, in its August 12 issue, GLOBE, the supermarket tabloid, prints excerpts from a new book by Peter Renzo called "Beyond the Gemstone Files," which GLOBE apparently is going to serialize in its next few issues. Here are the interesting and somewhat mysterious things about this book: 1. Author Renzo claims to be a CIA agent; 2. The excerpts printed by GLOBE seem to be verbatim quotations from the "Skeleton Key" manuscript rather than penned by Renzo; 3. the publisher is Fighting Tigers, Inc., a subsidiary of Air America, Inc., the well-known CIA proprietary airline.

We suggest you follow the series in GLOBE and buy the book too. Maybe careful study will reveal whether or not it is another CIA dirty trick. In case you missed the article, we are reprinting part of it on the next page.

ONE of the most astonishing books in publishing history exposes what it claims is the truth behind the biggest crimes in modern U.S. history.

And the incredible dossier points the finger at "drugs king" Aristotle Onassis as the mastermind behind horrific events like:

- The assassinations of John F. Kennedy and his brother Bobby; the kidnapping — and eventual killing — of Howard Hughes to get control of his empire.

• Domination of the U.S. government headed by Onassis "puppet" Lyndon B. Johnson who was eventually murdered.

• A string of Mafia executions involving some of the world's biggest names.

The late Greek shipping magnate is not the only villain in *Beyond The Gemstone Files*, the sizzling book by 34-year-old New Yorker Peter Renzo, who claims to be a CIA agent.

Renzo says he knows the truth about the "murders" of Mary Jo Kopechne at Chappaquiddick; Pope Pius XI; FBI kingpin J. Edgar Hoover; Lee Harvey Oswald and Martin Luther King.

Renzo's book is mind-boggling entertainment — and *GLOBE* believes it is a brilliant spoof so fascinating, we are publishing detailed extracts.

The author won't be shaken on its validity. "It's not satire," he told *GLOBE*. "This is all too real, unfortunately."

Even so, the book was turned down by 30 publishers before it was accepted by the Los Angeles-based Fighting Tigers Inc. The book won't be published until next year, says Fighting Tigers boss Vincent Taylor, but it is already being made into a movie by Republic Picture Corp.

Republic and Fighting Tigers are subsidiaries of Air America Inc., a Los Angeles company widely believed to have CIA connections.

Taylor says Renzo's book is "the most shocking document ever released to the American public," and he insists: "It's the truth."

Meanwhile, Renzo — who says he got most of his information from an intelligence agent, killed because he knew too much — is hiding out in California. He is a martial arts expert, a skilled marksman and, for added protection, his pets are two tigers and a lioness.

"I'm not afraid of anyone," he says, "and I feel this information must get out."

GLOBE is granting his wish so readers can judge for themselves: Is it fact... or fantasy?



This is the book they say is fact... but which *GLOBE* sees as a dramatic piece of fiction

EXTRACTS FROM THE BOOK BY PETER RENZO

THE Gemstone File was written in many segments over a period of years — by an American man named Bruce Roberts. Parts of the File were released to certain Americans beginning in 1969.

1932: Onassis, a Greek drug pusher and shipowner who made his first million selling "Turkish tobacco" (opium) in Argentina, worked out a profitable deal with Joseph Kennedy, Eugene Meyer, and Meyer Lansky.

Onassis was to ship liquor direct into Boston for Joseph Kennedy. Also involved was a heroin deal with Franklin and Elliott Roosevelt.

1934: Onassis, Rockefeller and the seven sisters (major oil companies) signed an agreement, outlined in an oil cartel memo to swindle the Arabs out of their oil, ship it on Onassis' ships.

Rockefeller and the seven sisters were to get rich. All this was done.

Roberts, studying journalism and physics at the University of Wisconsin, learned these things via personal contacts.

His special interest was in crystallography — and the creation of synthetic rubies, the original gemstone experiment.

1941-1945: World War II — very profitable for Onassis, Rockefellers, Kennedys, Roosevelts, I.G. Farben, etc., etc. Onassis, selling without losing a single ship or man.

1949: Onassis buys U.S. war surplus "Liberty Ships" in questionable (illegal) purchase. Lawyer Burke Marshall helps him.

1956: Howard Hughes, Texas millionaire, is meanwhile buying his way toward control of the U.S. electoral process — with a view toward his own personal gain.

He buys senators, governors, etc.

He finally buys his last politician: newly-elected V.P. Nixon, via a quarter-million-dollar nonrepayable loan to Nixon's brother Donald.

Early 1957: V.P. Nixon repays the favor by having IRS-Treasury grant tax-free status (refused twice before) to "Hughes medical foundation", sole owner of Hughes Aircraft, creating a tax-free, nonaccountable money funnel or laundry, for whatever Hughes wanted to do.

U.S. Government also shelved anti-trust suits against Hughes' TWA.

March 1957: Onassis carries out a carefully planned event. He has Hughes kidnapped from his bungalow at the Beverly Hills Hotel using Hughes' own men (Chester Davis, born Cesare in Sicily, et al.).

A few days later, Mayor Cannon of Nevada (now Senator Cannon) arranges a fake "marriage" to Jean Peters, to explain Hughes' sudden loss of interest in



AUTHOR Renzo... he is said to be a deadly marksman.

chasing movie stars.

Hughes, battered and brain-damaged in the scuffle, is taken to the Emerald Isle Hotel, in the Bahamas, where the entire top floor has been rented for the "Hughes Party".

There he is shot full of heroin for thirty days, and then later dragged off to a cell on Onassis' island, Skorpios.

Onassis now has a much larger power base in the U.S. (the Hughes empire), as well as control over V.P. Nixon and other Hughes-purchased politicians.

L. Wayne Rector, Hughes' double since 1955, became "Hughes".

September 1957: Onassis calls the Appalachian meeting to announce to U.S. Mafia heads his grab of Hughes, and his adoption of Hughes' game plan for acquiring power: buying U.S. senators, congressmen, governors, judges, en masse, to take control "legally" of the U.S. Government.

Onassis' radio message to Appalachian from a remote Pennsylvania farmhouse intercepted (reluctantly) by FBI's J. Edgar Hoover, on the basis of a tip-off from some army intelligence personnel who weren't in on the plan.

Also in 1957: Joseph Kennedy takes John F. and Jackie to see Onassis on his yacht, introduce John, and reminds Onassis of an old Mafia promise: The presidency for a Kennedy. Onassis agrees.

1958: Hordes of Mafia-selected, purchased and supported "grass roots" candidates sweep into office.

1959: Castro takes over Cuba from dictator Batista, thereby destroying cozy and lucrative Mafia gambling empire run for Onassis by Meyer Lansky.

Castro scoops up \$8 million in Mafia casino receipts. Onassis is furious.

V.P. Nixon becomes operations chief for CIA-planned Bay of Pigs invasion, using CIA Hunt, McCord, etc., and Cuban ex-Batista strong-arm cops. ("Cuban Freedom Fighters") Martinez, Gonzales, etc., as well as others like Frank Sturgis (Fiorini).

1959: Stirring election battle between Kennedy, and Nixon. Either way, Onassis wins, since he has control over both candidates.

1960: J.F.K. elected. American people happy. Rose Kennedy happy. Onassis happy. Mafia ecstatic.

Roberts brings his synthetic rubies — the original "Gemstones" — to Hughes Aircraft in Los Angeles.

They steal his rubies — the basis for laser beam research, laser bombs, etc., because of the optical quality of the rubies. Roberts' investigation reveals the Onassis-Hughes connection, kidnap, and switch.

January 1961: Joseph Kennedy had a stroke ending his control over John and Bobby. The boys decided to rebel against Onassis' con-

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

Tass blames Rather in murders

MOSCOW (UPI) — The Soviet news agency Tass Monday carried allegations that CBS newsmen Dan Rather was involved in the murder of three Afghan workers last March.

Tass quoted the Afghan newspaper Halki Kite Inki Kite Sour as saying Rather encouraged a group of Afghan rebels to stone and behead the three men they had taken prisoner.

Rather denied the allegations in a statement issued in New York. This is completely untrue and

without foundation from first letter to last period. It is sheer, unadorned fantasy," Rather said.

The Tass article said Rather's alleged involvement in the murders became known when two former rebels, Mulyavi Mir and Modir Mohammed Gil, turned themselves in to Afghan authorities.

In March, they said, their rebel group raided Potehabad village and captured three workers employed at an irrigation project.

"When the captors were taken to the square, an American journalist

stepped in," Tass said. "He told the bandits to stone the prisoners and behead them. Americans were filming the entire massacre scene."

"It is becoming quite clear that CBS commentator Dan Rather was involved in the murder of the three Afghan workers," Tass said.

Rather, who has been named as Walter Cronkite's successor as anchorman of the network's news program, traveled to Afghanistan in March and filmed Afghan rebels.

THE \$8,000,000 MAN

by Gary Mack

CBS' replacement for Walter Cronkite, Dan Rather, has been making news of his own recently. Several months ago, Rather trekked through the wilds of Afghanistan to get the "real" story of the Russian invasion. Dressed in typical Afghan style, but with a sculptured Manhattan hair style, he allegedly blended in with the rebels for a first-hand look at their resistance movement.

Now some Afghans say he was involved in a conspiracy of sorts to kill three workers while the tragedy was filmed by other newsmen. If Rather was involved, it would be great to hear his narration - hopefully he'll get a chance to view it more than once before telling us what it shows.

When did Rather actually view the Zapruder film and when did he really describe it? My studies indicate sometime Monday morning, November 25 - not Saturday, November 23. He apparently did one or two versions for the CBS Radio Network and another for CBS Television. Here's the transcript of the CBS Evening News, aired at 6:30pm (EST) - it is word-for-word with punctuation added to highlight his peculiar style:

CRONKITE: Correspondent Dan Rather was permitted today to see some films(?) of the actual assassination and here is his report from Dallas.

RATHER: The films we saw were taken by an amateur photographer, who had a particularly good vantage point, just past the building from which the fatal shot was fired. The films show President Kennedy's open, black limousine, making a left turn, off Houston Street on to Elm Street on the fringe of downtown Dallas, a left turn made just below, the window in which the assassin was waiting. About 35 yards past the very base of the building, just below the window, President Kennedy could be seen to, to put his right hand, up to the side of his head to, either brush back his hair or cover up his eyebrow. President Kennedy was sitting on the same side of the car, as the building from which the shot came. Mrs Kennedy

was by his side. In the jump seat in front of him, Mrs Connally, and Governor Connally, Governor Connally on the same side of the car as the president. And in the front seat, two Secret Service men. Just as the president put that right hand up to the side of his head, he, you could see him, lurch forward. The first shot had hit him. Mrs Kennedy was looking in another direction, apparently didn't see, or sense that first shot, or didn't hear it. But Governor Connally, in the seat in front, appeared to have heard it, or at least sensed that something was wrong. The Governor's coat was open. He, he reached back in this fashion, exposing his white shirt-front, to the assassin's window. He reached back as if to, to offer aid or ask the president something. At that moment, a shot clearly hit the governor, in the front, and he fell back in his seat. Mrs Connally immediately threw herself over him in a protective position. In the next instant, with this time Mrs Kennedy apparently looking on, a second shot, the third total shot, hit the president's head. He, his head can be seen to move violently forward. And, Mrs Kennedy stood up immediately, the president leaned over her way. It appeared that he might have brushed her legs. Mrs Kennedy then, literally went on the top of the trunk, of the Lincoln car, p-put practically her whole body on the trunk. It, it appeared she might have been on all fours, there, reaching out for the Secret Service man, the lone Secret Service man who was riding on the bumper of the car, the back bumper on Mrs Kennedy's side. Uh, the Secret Service man leaned forward and put his hands on Mrs Kennedy's shoulder to, push her back into the car. She was in some danger, it appeared of, rolling off or falling off. And when we described this before, there was some question about what we meant by Mrs Kennedy being on the trunk of the car. Only she knows, but it appeared that she was trying desperately to, to get the Secret Service man's attention or perhaps to, help pull him into the car. The car never stopped, it never paused. In the front seat, a Secret Service man was, was on the telephone. The car picked up speed, and disappeared beneath an underpass. This is Dan Rather in Dallas.

CRONKITE: The White House tonight announced a full investigation into the assassination of President Kennedy under orders from President Johnson. All Federal agencies have been advised to cooperate with the FBI. The results of their investigation will be made public...(?)

There are at least eight significant errors in Rather's description. Yet what's interesting is that he saw the first shot hit JFK before the car reached the road sign. This is a subtlety that only repeated, slow motion viewing would reveal. Also, his observation that a Secret Service man (Kellerman) was on the telephone could not have come from the movie - it did come out later in testimony but it's not visible, even on individual frames of Zapruder's film.

It's almost funny that the Dan Rathers of the world can write about the assassination as part of a best selling book, but critics are called scavengers for doing the same thing. Based on the Dallas chapter alone, The Camera Never Blinks ought to be labeled fiction.

Jack Daniel, who filmed the motorcade emerging from the Triple Underpass, positively denies there was anyone standing where Rather claims. Daniel was at the far west end of the sidewalk on Elm Street's north side. If Rather's memory were correct, he would have been between Daniel and the underpass. Regardless, in a March 1964 interview, Rather claimed to be on Stemmons by a taxicab waiting for the alleged film drop.

Daniel also denies Officer Tilson's story. He's positive there was no automobile or any other vehicle parked in that area. He remembers a low fence with a thick cable

FOUR DAYS IN FANTASYLAND

by Gary Mack

To me the most offensive part of "Four Days In Dallas" was CBS' big promotional push to attract viewers with the comeon "the truth about what really happened." That blatant misrepresentation, in my opinion, should at least cost someone's job and raise a few legal eyebrows.

Supposedly drawn from sworn testimony, the movie is an illustrated Warren Report filled with errors in fact even for 1964! Minor discrepancies abound, such as Oswald being wheeled across the hall from Trauma 1 at Parkland to Trauma 2. Room number two was next to number one.

A few seconds earlier, we saw J. R. Leavelle, recreating without credit his part in the "aborted transfer", kneeling beside Oswald and removing his handcuffs. Not shown was Dr. Frederick A. Bieberdorf, a Southwest Medical School intern, who tried to administer first aid to the dying prisoner. By his own account (Bieberdorf Exhibit, WC XIX), he couldn't detect a pulse so immediately began chest massage. Ask your family doctor how smart that move was! Dr. Bieberdorf saw no external bleeding and a WFAA-TV film of the spot, taken seconds after Oswald was removed, shows only a couple small drops of blood on the floor. The good doctor continued chest massage on the way to Parkland until Oswald started fighting him off.

In this 12-6-63 FBI interview, Bieberdorf said "Oswald failed to make any statements whatsoever." While that's technically true, KBOX Radio newsman Jerry Kunkel got a different impression after interviewing Officer B. H. Combest. According to the officer, when he and Leavelle were taking off the handcuffs, Oswald was asked "Is there anything you would like to say?" In the words of Combest, later softened in his 12-4-63 FBI interview, "He shook his head in an emphatic no."

Two years ago, when the original, unedited version ("Ruby And Oswald") was shown, I attempted a list of errors. Within the first 40 minutes or so, they totaled 30 and I gave up - the mistakes were coming too fast for even rough notes. Unlike Will Fritz, I threw mine away.

The black & white film clips, though, were interesting. Most were from "Four Days In November", an award-winning documentary and another illustrated Warren Report, produced by David Wolper. Footage of the motorcade, of course, was from the seldom-seen DCA film. One sequence was filmed from a camera car in the motorcade, and a motorcycle was seen in the lower left corner. The cameraman was WFAA's Malcolm Couch and the officer - recording star H. B. McLain. If the original footage can be found, enhancement might reveal to which channel his radio was switched.

Immediately following the 1978 broadcast, local affiliate KDFW (then KRLD) ran a series of then and now comparisons of some of the key people and places. We're lucky they save those old tapes and films since not all of the local material was recorded or duplicated for the networks.

According to Judith Crist in TV Guide, nearly 20 minutes was edited for this rerun. Now, with Robert Oswald's suit, the film may never be shown again. Say Hallelujah! Three shots, indeed. A CBS employee told me privately that, following the HSCA's last public hearing, the CBS Reports division attempted to prove the acoustic evidence was wrong. They failed over and over again, despite the use of DPD tapes made available to CBS in 1967. Supposedly a memo was circulated in effect stating the new CBS News policy regarding the assassination is that there was a conspiracy. Too bad the Entertainment division didn't get a copy. To this day, a complete, one-hour documentary, originally prepared for broadcast early in 1979 and supporting

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CONTENTS

THEY GOT THEIR MAN ON BOTH ACCOUNTS by Jerry D. Rose	1
FOLLOW UPS: NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES	15
A TRIBUTE TO EDMUND C. BERKELEY by Dick Sprague	17

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Back cover illustration: Can You Find the Mistakes?

Shown is a "homicide report" on the killing of officer J.D. Tippit executed by Captain Cecil Talbert of the Dallas police department on November 22, 1963. In Talbert's "details of offense" statement, there are at least four "errors" of fact about the Tippit killing, as those facts were later determined by the Warren Commission. Perhaps because of such discrepancies, this document is not to be found among the published exhibits of the Warren Commission, but was printed in the JFK Assassination File of former DPD chief Jesse Curry; a book which reprints a number of DPD documents that were not otherwise published. Can you find the "mistakes?" See p. 3 of this issue for the "answers."

THE THIRD DECADE

THEY GOT THEIR MAN ON BOTH ACCOUNTS

by
Jerry D. Rose

In another article¹ I have developed some grounds of suspicion that members of the Dallas police department were involved in a pre-arranged plan to capture Lee Harvey Oswald and charge him with the assassination of President Kennedy. These suspicions arise from the very questionable circumstances of how homicide captain Will Fritz deemed it "important to hold" a man who was supposedly reported to him as being "missing" from the Texas School Book Depository.

I now want to take this line of analysis much further by reviewing the suspicious speed with which members of the Dallas police department rushed to Oak Cliff in search of the killer in an "unrelated" crime of the murder of a policeman and were so certain once Oswald was in custody that they had "their man" that the search for a presidential assassin was, in effect, immediately called off.

CODE 3 TO OAK CLIFF: THE MANHUNT

Forty six minutes after the murder of President Kennedy in downtown Dallas, at 1:16 P.M., a "citizen" used a police radio to report that a policeman had been killed in the Oak Cliff section of Dallas, some three miles from Dealey Plaza. Although there was massive confusion about the precise location of this crime scene,² there was no ambiguity about the police response to this report: a tremendous number of police cars and officials converged on Oak Cliff for a frenzied manhunt for the killer. When, at about 1:50 P.M., a suspect, later identified as Lee Harvey Oswald, was arrested at the Texas Theater on Jefferson Boulevard, there were no fewer than two Captains, one Lieutenant and three Sergeants of Police, an FBI agent, an Assistant District Attorney and innumerable patrolmen, detectives and sheriff's deputies in or around the theater when the arrest was made.

To reconstruct the strangeness of this situation, one need only observe that scarcely more than an hour earlier, the President of the United States had been slain in downtown Dallas and his killer or killers were still at large. The shooting of a policeman would not, of course, have been a matter for police indifference even in that crisis atmosphere. However, one gets the impression that police attention was practically pre-empted by the Tippit murder once it became known, all this supposedly prior to any idea that this crime was connected to the assassination. I intend now to review some of the exotic movements and actions of officials involved in Oswald's arrest in order to document this impression.

Consider first Lieutenant Elmo Cunningham and the police officials who rode to the scene with him. The Lieutenant was at the Trade Mart, part of the police detail which had anticipated the President's arrival for a luncheon meeting.³ After word of the assassination reached the Trade Mart, Lt. Cunningham's superior, Captain O.A. Jones, directed him to take three men and go to the Texas School Book Depository. They never arrived at that site. According to Cunningham, while enroute the police dispatcher directed all available units to the scene of the Tippit murder on East 10th Street. The police radio logs show there was never any such general order given.⁴ The more likely reason for the diversion is the statement of one of Cunningham's passengers: that the Lieutenant decided they could "do more good" at the Tippit murder than at the assassination site.⁵

THE THIRD DECADE

Whether or not he arrived at the Texas Theater by virtue of this act of insubordination, Lt. Cunningham's contribution to police ineptitude that day revolved around his role in locating bystander witnesses to the arrest. There were at least six movie patrons and several employees in the theater at the time.⁶ After Oswald's arrest and removal, Lt. Cunningham directed that the theater be sealed, all witnesses interviewed, and their names and addresses recorded.⁷ Apparently his subordinates followed his orders about as well as he did those of Captain Jones. Perhaps they decided they could "do more good" by doing something else. No such list of bystanders could be located by the Warren Commission. Only one witness, George Applin, was taken downtown in the Lieutenant's car to make a statement. Applin may have been singled out because he was willing to say that he heard the snap of a gun's firing pin during the course of the police struggle.¹⁰ The misfortune, from the police standpoint, was that Applin also said he saw a police officer hit Oswald in the back with the butt end of a shotgun. However, this did not come out until the time of Applin's Warren Commission testimony.¹¹ Lt. Cunningham may have done an efficient job of singling out the one witness who would incriminate Oswald as having attempted to shoot another policeman.¹²

Captain Cecil Talbert's chief claim to assassination notoriety is based on the fact that he was in charge of police basement "security" on November 24 when Ruby murdered Oswald. His November 22 activities were less central but also interesting. From the radio logs it appears that he was quickly and efficiently on the assassination scene.¹³ As I reviewed in another article,¹⁴ Talbert ordered that police dogs be brought in to search the Book Depository, then disdained to have them assigned to the building when the relevant patrolmen presumably returned with the dogs. The police radio report of Tippit's shooting was soon to change Talbert's concern with assassination suspects. The police dispatcher asked Talbert specifically if he had received the Tippit message and Talbert responded "enroute" without further ado.¹⁵ Talbert was in charge of all police patrolmen in the city at that point. Since the assassination was surely the police priority at this time, the defection from his assassination post to go to the scene of a crime not related at that time to the assassination is highly suspicious.

Given his command responsibilities, it is difficult to understand Captain Talbert's negligible role at the scene of the arrest at the Texas Theater.¹⁶ The acting commander of the Oak Cliff sub-station, Sergeant Bud Owens, was placed "in charge" of the search for Tippit's killer, even though he, like Talbert, had to go from the Depository to Oak Cliff to do so.¹⁶ When Talbert arrived at the Texas Theater, apparently most of the action was already in progress. He placed himself in command of the rear of the theater, directing Sergeant Gerald Hill to continue his search of the balcony when Hill came out on a fire escape.¹⁷ He left the responsibility for action in the theater to his colleague, Captain Westbrook. There is no indication that he took any initiative to investigate the suspicious fact that two vacated vehicles in the area---a pickup truck and a police car---had their engines running. The pickup was searched for weapons by Captain Westbrook's subordinate, Sergeant Stringer,¹⁸ and the police car was returned to by its driver some ten minutes after the arrest (see below). Nor did Talbert have anything to say about an intriguing description by Sergeant Stringer of what went on at the rear of the theater. According to Stringer: (1) officers heard someone in the theater shout "we've got him!"; (2) Sergeant Hill came onto the fire escape and Stringer asked him if the suspect were captured; (3) Hill looked back inside, then responded "no, we haven't got him"; (4) just as Hill re-entered they heard again the shout "we've got him!"¹⁹ If the Oswald

arrest were the contrived scenario that I have elsewhere suggested,²⁰ the author of this particular scene should perhaps go back to playwriting school.

Captain Talbert completed his main activities for the day by going to the police station and completing the official "Homicide Report" on Tippit's death.²¹ (See back cover illustration, this issue) His lack of familiarity with the events of that murder as officially promulgated is indicated in the fact that the Captain made at least four major "errors" in a brief paragraph stating the "details of offense": (1) he says the suspect was walking west when accosted by Tippit; the official version says east, a fundamental point in the official reconstruction of the Tippit murder.²² (2) he says the suspect talked to Tippit through the closed window of the car. While this corresponded with photographs at the scene,²³ it contradicts the testimony of the only accredited "eyewitness," Helen Markham, that Oswald placed his elbows on the frame of the opened right window as he spoke to Tippit;²⁴ (3) he says there were three Tippit wounds, contradicting the Warren Commission statement that "four bullets hit Tippit and killed him instantly."²⁵ (4) he says Oswald was arrested in the theater's balcony; by all accredited accounts, he was arrested on the main floor of the theater.²⁶ One hardly knows what to make of these "errors." They may reflect Talbert's marginal role in the proceedings at the Texas Theater. They may also reflect the fact that he was receiving information not yet influenced by the construction of an official police "case" against Oswald.

Captain W.R. Westbrook's career on November 22 was virtually the mirror image of Talbert's, beginning slowly and building to a climax at the theater.²⁷ The director of personnel for the DPD, Westbrook was in his City Hall office when the assassination occurred. On hearing that police officials were needed at the Depository, he directed all subordinates thereto. Apparently he commanded himself out of an active role; he stayed around the office until he "couldn't stand it" and finally walked the mile or so to the Depository, stopping along the way to eavesdrop on people with transistor radios for further news. Shortly after arriving at the Depository, he heard of the Tippit shooting, and perhaps he thought his personnel responsibility required him to go to the scene of an officer's shooting. He caught a ride, along with his subordinate Sergeant Stringer, with an unknown patrolman going to the Tippit murder site. Enroute, they heard that a suspicious person had run into a local library and they participated in the search there, which turned out to be a false alarm. They then proceeded to the slaying site on East 10th; there Westbrook and Stringer met an FBI agent, Bob Barrett. They were questioning a "lady witness" to the shooting when someone yelled "they got a suspicious person in the Texas Theater!", whereupon Westbrook, Stringer and Barrett piled into another unknown patrolman's car and rushed to the Texas Theater. When Westbrook recited this narrative to the Warren Commission, counsel had to remind him to describe how he allegedly found the jacket shed by Oswald in the course of his flight.²⁸ Westbrook now remembered that this occurred between the library search and the arrival at East 10th. For some reason, Westbrook got out of the first unknown patrolman's car about two blocks from the slaying site; another police official (name unknown) pointed out a jacket laying under a car. Westbrook picked it up and gave it to another officer (name unknown, of course!).

There is a major problem in this Westbrook "find" of incriminating evidence. As he reconstructed this event in relation to his other movements, it seems to have occurred at about 1:40, some fifteen minutes after the jacket find had been reported on the police radio.²⁹ It also allows only 10 minutes at most for Westbrook to amble the two blocks to the slaying site, meet Barrett and talk to the lady witness, hear about the Texas Theater suspect and get to the theater

in time to take charge of the arrest. Then there is the lack of corroboration from Stringer, who said he was questioning "a boy" in the 100 block South Patton when he heard of the suspect and went to the Texas Theater (with an unknown officer), and does not mention Westbrook as a companion in his statement.³⁰

Once he was in the Texas Theater, Westbrook realized he was the senior officer present, ordered Oswald's dispatch to headquarters, and walked out the rear of the theater, never to see Oswald again. Back at headquarters, the arresting officers "mistakenly" went to his office to make their report; apparently they were re-directed to Captain Talbert. Throughout his day Westbrook strikes one as the very model of the modern police captain in the Gilbert and Sullivan sense of incompetence personified. Whether his bumbling style is a cover for something more culpable is a question which demands study.

I shall now discuss the pre-arrest movements of three of the police officers depicted in the official "arrest" photographs: Sergeant Gerald Hill (black hat), Detective Paul Bentley (cigar) and Patrolman C.T. Walker (uniform).³¹ The story of the arrival of each on the scene is filled with improbabilities.

Walker's situation requires the least discussion. He was an accident prevention officer, without a regular patrol beat, who actually was very near the Tippit murder site---the fire station at 10th and Jefferson---when he heard about the assassination and reported to the Depository on the "all cars" call.³² Later, for reasons unexplained, Walker returned to the Oak Cliff area after hearing of the shooting of Tippit, taking two newsmen with him. He dropped one of the newsmen at the murder site and carried another with him as he cruised the area in search of a suspect. This second newsman witnessed a bizarre episode involving Walker. The patrolman approached a suspect who was standing behind a fence. The man leaned over, and both Walker and the newsman thought he was going for a gun. Instead the suspect only picked up a dog, which act somehow exonerated him and he was released. Walker then gave the alarm for a suspect running to a library---a false alarm---and then went to the Texas Theater when a suspect at that location was announced. After the arrest, Sergeant Hill directed the police dispatcher to pick up the car of Walker, who accompanied Hill and the others in taking Oswald to City Hall.³³

Paul Bentley's pre-arrest movements require careful scrutiny. He was the senior polygraph operator for the DPD and on duty at City Hall at the time of the assassination. There was no Warren Commission testimony taken from Bentley, so his movements are especially murky. He says in his letter to Jesse Curry on December 2, 1963 that, when Captain Doughty and Sergeant Barnes of the Identification Bureau responded to the Tippit scene, Bentley went with them.³⁴ There never was any official statement or testimony by Doughty, and Barnes does not mention Bentley in this regard.³⁵ Bentley says he subsequently rode to the Texas Theater with Captain Talbert although there is no corroboration by Talbert of this claim. In fact, if Bentley did ride to the theater with Talbert, there is serious doubt whether he could have arrived in time to play the role in subduing Oswald that he claimed. As we noted, Talbert seemed to have arrived rather late in the proceedings. This impression is strengthened by a radio transmission at 1:49 from Sergeant Bud Owens that "Captain Talbert and some squads are going to the Texas Theater."³⁶ Unless Talbert (and Bentley) were already there at 1:49, it seems wholly unlikely that Bentley could have searched the balcony and then have participated in an arrest that had Oswald "enroute" to the police station at 1:51.³⁷ Bentley's participation in the arrest was verified by the testimony of Hill and Walker,³⁸ but the officer who drove the car to the police station, Bob Carroll, may have furnished a more accurate description of Bentley's co-presence in the car: "somewhere after this deal,

someway or other---I don't know exactly when it was---Paul Bentley had joined the crowd and got into the car in the right-front seat.³⁹

Sergeant Gerald Hill will have to be the focus of much attention in any future investigations of Dallas police in the aftermath of the assassination. He has rightly been called "ubiquitous" on the assassination scene, having participated in the 6th floor search at the Depository, gone to the Tippit murder scene and observed evidence there, participated in Oswald's arrest and the disposition of his gun and identification papers, and---finally---having served as a kind of DPD spokesman to the news media.⁴⁰ All this hyperactivity began on a low key reminiscent of Captain Westbrook, in whose office Hill was working on November 22, examining applications for DPD employment.⁴¹ Like Westbrook, Hill found himself isolated by the immediate surge of police personnel to the assassination site. He encountered a patrolman, Jim Valentine, who happened to be at City Hall because he had just brought in a juvenile shoplifting suspect. Hill says he asked Valentine what he was doing; Valentine responded "nothing in particular" and Hill asked Valentine to take him to the Depository. Valentine's statement does not mention Hill as a passenger,⁴² but the radio log does contain an entry for Hill and Valentine enroute to the Depository at 12:48.⁴³

The interesting thing about this first leg of Hill's hitchhiking odyssey is the number imprinted on the side of the car: no. 207. This may have been the number of the car that, according to the housekeeper of Oswald's room in Oak Cliff, pulled in front of the house at 1:00 while Oswald was briefly in his room, gave a "tit tit" signal and drove off.⁴⁴ DPD investigation found that car no. 207 remained at the Depository until 3:30 P.M. that day.⁴⁵ This may be a mistake or a misrepresentation.⁴⁶ Certainly the timing was just about right for Valentine (or someone else using his car) to proceed on this mysterious mission to Oak Cliff.

When we next find Sergeant Hill in transit, he is riding with Sergeant Bud Owens, along with another prominent hitchhiker, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander. Owens had come to the Depository either⁴⁷ on his own initiative when he could not reach the dispatcher, as he claimed,⁴⁸ or because he was explicitly so ordered by the dispatcher, as the radio logs indicate.⁴⁸ Hill's hookup with Owens required some fast movement on Hill's part, to say the least. According to Hill, he was on the Depository's 6th floor⁴⁹ when the three shells and sniper's nest were found. This occurred at 1:12.⁴⁹ In the next several minutes he did all the following: inspected the scene and directed officials to guard the area, yelled down to the street for Crime Lab people to come up, started down to the street when they didn't come, met Captain Fritz from Homicide at the elevator and explained the situation to him,⁵⁰ met Lieutenant Day of the Crime Lab and explained, crossed the street to Inspector Sawyer's command post and told him of the discovery. Then Bud Owens came up to Sawyer and asked him what Sawyer wanted him to do. Bill Alexander came up. Then the group heard a "strange voice" on the radio, the citizen who reported Tippit's murder.⁵¹ The radio log placed this call at 1:16.⁵¹ This allowed only four minutes for Hill to have engaged in the activity enumerated above. He may have had a bit more time than that if he heard a second citizen's call at 1:18.⁵² However, he would still have had to be enroute very shortly after 1:16 if he rode to Oak Cliff with Owens. The radio log shows Owens reporting himself "enroute" at 1:20 and "out at destination" at 1:22.⁵³ From the Warren Commission's timings on the Oswald taxicab ride to Oak Cliff⁵⁴ it would seem that Owens' ride to that "destination" would have taken at least five minutes, so he must have left the Depository by 1:17. Owens, like Valentine, does not

mention taking Hill as a passenger;⁵⁵ in this case, there is not even a radio log to verify Hill's claim.

Hill's asserted movements in Oak Cliff are equally dubious. Supposedly Owens dropped him at East 10th and he observed patrolman Poe's piece of evidence: three shells (Poe said two) that had been picked up by a citizen and placed in a Winston cigarette package. Directing Poe to mark the shells and turn them over to Crime Lab people at the scene,⁵⁶ Hill's claims to have borrowed Poe's car briefly for some search activity.⁵⁷ It was apparently during the time he had commandeered Poe's car that Hill transmitted the message that he had an eyewitness at 12th and Beckley who could identify the suspect if we get one: a strange message implying a witness ready to oblige with an identification of any "suspect" put before him or her.⁵⁸

Returning to East 10th and leaving Poe his car, Hill next walked a short distance to the Abundant Life Temple where there was a suspect. At 1:40 Hill radioed (from whose radio is unknown) that he was "fixing to" go into the church and shake it down.⁵⁹ At about 1:46 Hill asked the dispatcher for "further information" on the suspect and was told that the suspect was in the Texas Theater.⁶⁰ These transmissions give Hill the same problem as Westbrook and Bentley: getting to the Texas Theater in time to participate in the arrest. Assuming that Hill caught a ride immediately after the 1:46 transmission, he might have made it, but this seems unlikely given his activities in the balcony and fire escape before the arrest as described above. In fact, Hill asserts that he rode to the theater with a patrolman, Bob Apple.⁶¹ The only thing we learn from the documents about Apple is that, as late as 1:12, he was downtown on a "3-wheeler" picking up a "drunk" who was a possible assassination suspect and was being directed to take him to Inspector Sawyer in front of the Depository.⁶² Apple may have subsequently gone to Oak Cliff and given Hill the necessary ride, but it seems a little doubtful. At any rate, Hill completed his hitchhiking round trip by arriving back at City Hall in command of the carload of Oswald and the arresting officers, in the car driven by Bob Carroll.

Next, I want to consider the role of a relatively obscure participant in the arrest, Ray Hawkins. Hawkins rode to the Texas Theater with his partner, E.R. Baggett, and a hitchhiker, motorcyclist T.M. Hutson.⁶³ Hawkins and Hutson participated in the arrest while Baggett helped "cover off" the back. My interest in Hawkins developed from a discovery in the inventory of Jack Ruby's personal effects that one Ray Hawkins of "city hall" had (like several others involved in the arrest⁶⁴) been issued a "courtesy card" for attendance at Ruby's Carousel Club.⁶⁵

Hawkins' activities, as revealed in the radio logs, are interesting indeed. On November 22 he was assigned to accident investigation work with a trainee, Baggett.⁶⁶ The first appearance of Hawkins and Baggett in the radio log is a question to the dispatcher: "Numerous people asking us what happened. Can you give us any information about it at this time? Was he shot or do you know?"⁶⁷ This is a natural enough inquiry under normal circumstances, but at this time the police radio channels were flooded with vital messages about suspects, traffic control, medical supplies, etc.; and one wonders why a professional policeman would ask this question simply because "numerous people" were concerned. No other police officer is recorded as making any such inquiry beyond an occasional "what's going on?" query recorded in the radio logs.

Hawkins and Baggett distinguished themselves on November 22 in another way as well. They were the second squad in the entire city to respond to the "citizen's report" of the shooting of an officer. They immediately report "we're clear at Industrial and Stemmons. We'll go on out there."⁶⁸ Their

intense interest in the President's condition was apparently matched by their concern with the policeman's shooting.

A very surprising role for Hawkins and Baggett in the pre-arrest movements of DPD officials turns up in the radio logs but not in the testimony of the relevant persons. Recall that among the roster of "unknown" police officials contacted by Captain Westbrook was the patrolman who took him from the Depository to the site of Tippit's killing. It is now clear from the radio logs that Hawkins and Baggett picked up Westbrook for this trip. At about 1:30 Hawkins and Baggett asked the dispatcher ⁶⁹ if he could give Captain Westbrook information on where the shooting occurred. These patrolmen would not have been asking directions on behalf of Westbrook unless the Captain were travelling with them. Industrial and Stemmons, where Hawkins and Baggett reported themselves at 1:16, is about two miles northwest of the Depository where Westbrook had gone before catching his ride to Oak Cliff. Hawkins and Baggett, in going to Oak Cliff, would have passed close to the Depository, whether they proceeded by Industrial or by Stemmons, but it is highly unlikely that they would have stopped at the Depository to pick up Westbrook except by order (not reflected in the radio logs) or by pre-arrangement. It might be thought that Hawkins and Baggett encountered Westbrook in Oak Cliff at 1:30 after their separate arrivals there. Against that interpretation is the fact that, by Westbrook's testimony, his first Oak Cliff stop was for the search of the library at Marsalis and Jefferson; and Walker did not give the alert for that search until 1:33. ⁷⁰ There is almost no doubt, unless the radio logs are completely contrived, that Hawkins was the unknown patrolman who transported Westbrook to Oak Cliff. One must also wonder about Westbrook's faulty memory of Hawkins' identity. Immediately after the arrest, it is the squad car of Hawkins and Baggett that conveys the message that Westbrook wants a photographer at the theater. ⁷¹ There is even the possibility that Hawkins and Baggett were Westbrook's chauffeurs throughout his travels. ⁷² If they were, would Westbrook be likely to forget their identities? After all, Westbrook was the director of personnel and must have had some facility in remembering the identities of police officials. Of course the fact that Hawkins and Baggett provided this transportation is inconsequential in itself. What is suspicious is the evasiveness of these persons in not acknowledging a fact that seems the only reasonable conclusion to be drawn from the radio logs.

There is one final anomaly in the Hawkins-Baggett saga. As Bob Carroll's car carried Oswald and the arrestors to City Hall, Sergeant Hill radioed to have someone go back and get C.T. Walker's car, an accident prevention car. ⁷³ Whoever was to implement this request called back to say there were two accident prevention cars behind the theater, one with its engine running. Hawkins responded---at 2:01 or seven minutes after the arrest---that the car with engine running was his and he was getting back to it. ⁷⁴ Why was a police car left with its motor running? Except under extraordinary emotional stress, would a policeman forget to turn off the engine and remove the keys from the ignition?

Consider finally the movements of Bob Carroll, the police official who took custody of Oswald's pistol when it was wrenched from him and drove the squad car which carried Oswald to City Hall. ⁷⁵ Another probable associate of Jack Ruby, ⁷⁶ Carroll was a detective who was assigned on November 22 to crowd control duty in the 700 block of Main Street, about four blocks from the Depository. After the motorcade passed his location, Carroll was unaware of anything amiss as it proceeded downtown. He stepped into a tavern to speak to someone he knew and saw a report of the shooting on the television. He walked back to his City Hall office (about 3/4 of a mile distant) and called the dispatcher, who directed him to go to the Depository. ⁷⁷ He says he went to the police garage two blocks away

and picked up a squad car, a feat that could apparently not be duplicated by Westbrook, Hill or Bentley, more senior officers at City Hall who were reduced to walking or hitching rides. Arriving at the Depository, Carroll started to help search the basement and came upstairs to get some lights for the purpose when he heard of the officer's shooting. He called the dispatcher, who said that the officer was Tippit and he was dead (although he was not pronounced dead until 1:30, rather late for Carroll's start to Oak Cliff; the dispatcher did not know until well after 1:30 even the location of the hospital to which Tippit had been taken⁷⁸). After this phone call he "requested permission" (from whom he doesn't say) to go to Oak Cliff and, granted permission, took patrolman K.E. Lyons along with him. Enroute they heard of the Texas Theater suspect and proceeded there, being the first squad car to arrive at the theater. Hurrying into the theater, they were told by a "lady" that the suspect was in the balcony and they proceeded to search it. Although several people were there, none fit the description of the suspect, all being either "real young or older people." When the Warren Commission counsel asked Carroll how he knew these people were not the suspect, he cited a "vague" description of the suspect that he had received during his phone call to the dispatcher. Carroll had a better explanation available. Both witness and counsel apparently forgot that a description was repeatedly broadcast on the police radio; and obviously Carroll's radio was working, since it was used for post-arrest messages to and from the dispatcher as Oswald was being taken to City Hall.

Although this exposition of DPD pre-arrest movements has been lengthy, it does not purport to cover all the improbabilities and coincidences. It does not deal with the "3-wheeler" patrolman, T.A. Hutson, whose "motor" failed and who caught a ride for his rendezvous with history with Hawkins and Baggett. Nor have I tried to explore the meaning of the coincidence of two police officials---Bentley and Lyons---spraining their ankles as they descended from the balcony of the Texas Theater to participate in the arrest.⁸⁰ At some point the mind reels from the accumulation of improbabilities. Am I paranoid in maintaining the suspicions articulated here?---or does this recitation add up in the "reasonable" mind to a pattern of official misrepresentation and suspicion of participation in a set-up conspiracy?

CALL OFF THE MANHUNT

The premature suspicions of Oswald which initiated police action in search of him were accompanied by a strange closure of police investigations once they were on the trail of the Tippit killer. It almost seems that, from 1:16 P.M., when the slaying of Tippit was reported on the police radio, the entire force ceased concern with any other suspects in the case. There are a few indications of such concerns in the police radio logs: the picking up of a suspicious "drunk" in downtown Dallas, the shaking down of a nearby railroad car and the removal of several vagrants therefrom, the sending of a patrolman to a service station in Oak Cliff to check out a report of an automobile with a rifle laying on its seat.⁸¹ None of these leads were apparently followed up: the vagrants and the drunk were released without their arrests ever having been recorded, the police dispatcher contented himself with reporting that a "citizen" was following the car-with-rifle.

No News From the TSBD. One of the most incomprehensible features of the police radio logs is their booming silence with reference to any information being disseminated by the detectives operating in the Texas School Book Depository. Shortly after 1:12 P.M. police officials, under the direction of Captain Will

Fritz, supposedly found a bonanza of incriminating evidence: the "sniper's nest" with its shield of cartons, empty rifle cartridges, and a paper bag presumably used to carry the rifle; and the rifle itself was discovered on the same floor at 1:22. If the police were trying to apprehend an unknown assassin---as opposed to getting on the trail of a pre-designated patsy---it would seem that the information being gleaned about the assassin's weaponry should be flashed to police all over the city, since they supposedly were still looking for this unknown person. A glance by any experienced detective at the rifle shells should have shown that they were not .30 caliber ones; and the earlier police broadcast of the suspect as armed with that caliber of weapon should have immediately been corrected. When the rifle itself was found a few minutes later, another correction would have been in order: apparently the assailant was not "armed" with any rifle when he fled the Depository. Also, as I noted in another article,⁸³ Captain Fritz was supposedly given Oswald's physical description and even his name and address; vital information one should think for a police department desperately looking for a killer. One therefore approaches a reading of the radio logs wondering just what Fritz or his detective subordinates would be reporting from the Depository to the police dispatcher.

One may read and re-read the radio logs and still be wondering, because nothing was reported.⁸⁴ It was as though the detectives were pre-occupied with gathering "evidence" to the total exclusion of any responsibility to help in the manhunt. By midafternoon they did manage to exhibit much of this evidence on the street, by ostentatiously carrying out the rifle, the wrapping paper, a soda pop bottle, etc; but not a word of their findings is reported to police headquarters, so far as one can tell. Captain Fritz is in fact a missing person for the afternoon as far as the police dispatcher is concerned. As late as 1:04 P.M., a Fritz subordinate (detective W.W. Tippett) asked the dispatcher "Have you heard from [Fritz]?" and received the answer "negative,"⁸⁵ even though Fritz had supposedly entered the Depository at 12:58.⁸⁶ By 2:01 P.M. the dispatcher had somehow learned of Fritz's location, because he directed a patrolman to meet Fritz at the Depository and "tell him to contact his office," to which someone at the Depository replied "Captain Fritz just left about a minute ago. He's in his car."⁸⁷ The chief of the Homicide Bureau was also in "his car" before he went to the Depository (having unaccountably gone from his Trade Mart post to Parkland Hospital before being directed by Chief Curry to proceed to the scene of the crime) and presumably had a radio but apparently felt no obligation to let headquarters know his whereabouts, not to mention the results of his investigative work.

We've Got Our Man. Barring DPD intuitive powers bordering on the miraculous, the early certainty of police officials that the man arrested in the Texas Theater was the slayer of both Tippit and Kennedy is truly suspicious. The police, of course, officially denied that Oswald was an assassination suspect until he was brought to headquarters and it was learned that the theater arrestee and the missing Depository employee were one and the same person.⁸⁸ The actions and words of a number of police officials belie this assertion.

The Warren Commission, for its information that Oswald was apparently fleeing from the police when he "ducked into" the Texas Theater, relied entirely on two witnesses: the shoe store salesman, Johnny Calvin Brewer, and the theater cashier, Julia Postal.⁸⁹ Unfortunately both Brewer and Postal gave testimony that was inconsistent with the assertion that the Dallas police had no suspicion of Oswald's assassination involvement when they arrested him in the theater. Brewer witnessed the theater "scuffle" and said he heard a policeman yell at

Oswald "kill the President, will you?"⁹⁰ Based on nothing but the DPD's assertion that it was looking only for the Tippit killer at the time, the Warren Commission dismissed Brewer's testimony by saying it was "unlikely" that he heard any such thing.⁹¹

In the case of Postal, the Warren Commission did not bother to reject her testimony on this point; it simply ignored it. According to Postal, as police were removing Oswald from the theater, a plainclothes policeman came into the box office to use the phone. While there, he said to her, "we have got our man on both accounts."⁹² When she asked what he meant, the official replied, "officer Tippit as well." It was apparently assumed by both Postal and the official that the other "account" referred to the assassination.

Although Postal could not remember the identity of this informant, I should like to hazard a guess that this official may well have been an FBI agent, Bob Barrett, who was rather unaccountably at the scene of the arrest.⁹³ There is a strong indication, at any rate, that this official telephoned his superior, Gordon Shanklin, FBI agent in charge of the Dallas office. FBI papers released in 1977 include the record of a call at 1:58 P.M. CST from Shanklin to Alan Belmont, an aide to J. Edgar Hoover in Washington, in which Shanklin reported that the DPD had a suspect on his way to headquarters and that "police think he may be the man who killed the President."⁹⁴ Since Barrett had been consorting with Captain Westbrook and Assistant District Attorney Alexander at the Tippit slaying site (see above) and at the theater, we may have here an important clue to the identity of the "police" whose remarkably intuitive powers led them to suspect Oswald as the assassin.

If the police suspected Oswald in the assassination in this premature fashion, their apparent certainty that Oswald was Tippit's killer is at least as incomprehensible. When Oswald, in the police cruiser on the way to headquarters, protested that he had not "done anything" but carry a pistol in a theater, a policeman⁹⁵ corrected him, saying "you've done a lot more, you've killed a policeman." This certainty of the arresting officers was verbalized shortly thereafter at the police station. Detective William Potts was interrogating Depository employees there "when the uniform officers brought in a white male they said killed officer J.D. Tippit."⁹⁶

What hard evidence did the police have to support these early certainties? Actually very little. They had Oswald's alleged behavior of violently resisting arrest in the theater, but this may have reflected not so much consciousness of guilt as consciousness that he was about to be caught in the snares of a set up. They had the word of Johnny Calvin Brewer that Oswald was the man who acted "scared" and "ducked into" the theater without paying, but Brewer himself was accosted at the back door of the theater⁹⁷ and could have said in panic: "there's your man." They (possibly) had the information from the hospital to which Tippit was taken that one of the bullets removed from his body matched in caliber the pistol supposedly taken from Oswald,⁹⁸ but the bullet had not (and never would be) ballistically identified as fired from that pistol.⁹⁹ They may have had some of the shells picked up at the scene to compare ballistically with the Oswald weapon, but these apparently were left with patrolman Poe at the scene of the murder and did not reach headquarters until later that day. Finally, they would shortly have the line-up identification of a single eyewitness to Tippit's murder, Helen Markham. The terrible inconsistencies and incredibilities in Markham's testimony had not yet surfaced; but at this early time it was obvious to police that they were dealing with a witness in an advanced state of hysteria. Two detectives commented on her extreme condition of shock prior to the line-up,¹⁰⁰ she had left her shoes on top of Tippit's squad car,¹⁰¹ and she based her identification of Oswald on the "cold chills"

THE THIRD DECADE

that she said she had when she saw him.¹⁰² On the basis of no more (and possibly less) evidence, arresting officials were able to express such categorical certainty that they had gotten "their man" in the Tippit murder. A lucky thing for the police that their prisoner did not go to court on such "evidence!"

Footnotes

1. Jerry D. Rose, "Important to Hold That Man," The Third Decade vol. 2 #4, May 1986, pp. 17-20.
2. Jerry D. Rose, "Dallas Police: The Manufacture of Confusion," The Third Decade, vol. 2 #1, November 1985, pp. 6,7.
3. Warren Commission Hearings and Exhibits, vol. 24, pp. 236, 237. References to this source cited hereafter in format: 24H236, 237.
4. The nearest thing in the radio logs to this is a message to "all squads" that "we have a report" of an officer's shooting. 23H920.
5. 24H234.
6. Warren Commission Report, p. 54. Some estimates were much higher. Patrolman McDonald estimated there were 10 to 15 people in the theater, "spread out good." Dallas Morning News, November 24, 1963, p. 13. The cashier, Julia Postal, said there were "14 or 24" tickets sold after the movie house opened around 1:00 P.M. (7H10)
7. 24H244.
8. Leo Sauvage, The Oswald Affair (Cleveland: World Publishing, 1966), pp. 102-105.
9. 24H237. The detective who actually took an affidavit from Applin, John Toney, was the same DPD official who once arrested Jack Ruby on an assault charge and then, according to the "victim," Don Tabor, tried to persuade him to drop the charges. Texas Attorney General, Files of Evidence, vol. 6, 0-2c; (17H17-26)
10. 7H89. A ballistics expert later testified that the bullets removed from Oswald's revolver show no evidence of such an event. (3H461) This story was embellished by District Attorney Wade into the assertion, contradicted by every witness, that Oswald was holding his gun to an officer's head when this "misfire" occurred. (24H831)
11. Many years later, Applin told a newspaper reporter, Earl Golz, that one of the bystanders in the theater was none other than Jack Ruby. Dallas Morning News, March 11, 1979. In his Warren Commission testimony (7H91) Applin had described a spectator standing with him near the rear of the theater who seemed to take a rather bemused attitude toward the arrest scene, failing to follow Applin's advice to duck out of the range of any stray bullets from the waving guns. Although he told the Commission he could not identify this individual, he admitted to Golz that, upon seeing Ruby's picture after November 24, he remembered him as the co-spectator in the theater on November 22; he had been "afraid" in 1964 to identify Ruby.
12. The Warren Commission did turn up one additional witness who said his name and address were not taken by police officers. This witness, John Gibson, was used to rebut Applin's testimony that Oswald was hit with the butt end of a police shotgun. 7H70-74. However, he was also the witness who embarrassed the official account of the arrest by saying that Oswald was holding a gun in his hand as the police approached him. See Jerry D. Rose, "The Second Oswald in Custody?" The Third Decade vol. 3 #4 May, 1987, pp. 17, 18.
13. After some initial difficulty in locating the Depository: Talbert originally reported that the building was the "old purse factory" on the east side of Houston. (23H847) Actually the Depository was west of Houston and was

THE THIRD DECADE

- apparently not an "old purse factory."
14. Rose, "Dallas Police; the Manufacture of Confusion," p. 8.
15. 23H922.
16. 23H869.
17. 7H49.
18. 24H242.
19. 24H242.
20. Rose, "The Second Oswald in Custody?"
21. Jesse Curry, JFK Assassination File, p. 84.
22. Warren Commission Report, p. 165.
23. 19H113.
24. 3H307.
25. Warren Commission Report, p. 165. It is interesting that both this "mistake" and that referring to Oswald walking west were repeated some days later by a police official, Captain Glen King, in an address to a meeting of newspaper editors. 20H465. One wonders that police officials would persist so long in such "misinformation" about the Tippit murder.
26. Warren Commission Report, p. 178.
27. 7H109-118 is the source of the following narrative on Westbrook, except as otherwise indicated.
28. 7H115.
29. 23H862.
30. 24H242.
31. 20H156.
32. 7H34-43.
33. 23H876. According to Hill, the keys were in Walker's car, so anyone could have taken it.
34. 24H233, 234.
35. 7H272. There is some doubt actually that Barnes went to Oak Cliff. While he does so testify (7H270-86) with some verification by Westbrook, Hill and patrolman Poe, the radio logs indicate that Barnes' Crime Laboratory unit was directed to the Depository (23H852) and that the same unit was calling for supplies at the Depository at around 1:47 (23H874), far too late for Barnes to have left the Depository to take Bentley to Oak Cliff.
36. 23H875.
37. 23H875.
38. 7H51, 7H40.
39. 7H21.
40. For a close examination of Hill's role in the arrest (as well as that of Bentley), see George O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes (New York: Penthouse), 1975.
41. The following is based on Hill's testimony in 7H43-66.
42. 25H1970.
43. 23H845.
44. 6H443, 444; 23H171.
45. 23H171.
46. In his report (25H171) Captain Westbrook indicated that car 207 remained at the Depository until 3:30 P.M. while the keys were retained by Sergeant J.A. Putnam. Although Putnam is identified in a report by Captain Talbert (25H911) as a "garage sergeant," he identified himself (7H75) as a patrol leader (see also the DPD's personnel assignments list---19H124---which identifies him likewise); and was apparently important enough that the radio dispatcher inquired specifically about his arrival at the Depository after the assassination (23H846). Even were he the "garage sergeant," it is

THE THIRD DECADE

difficult to imagine his holding the keys to patrol cars for officers who might have to go in hot pursuit of a suspect at any moment. Captain Talbert's credibility in this report is damaged by the fact that he reports that another patrolman, R.C. Nelson, was dispatched to the TSBD where he remained throughout the afternoon. (25H913) In fact, according to the radio logs (23H844), Nelson was "dispatched" along with Tippit to an Oak Cliff post. Ignoring this alleged instruction, Nelson later reports himself as present at the Depository. (23H848) He was subsequently sent on a mission to W. Davis street in Oak Cliff to check on a suspect who supposedly pulled into and out of a service station and who had a rifle laying in the seat of the car. (23H860)

47. 7H79.
48. 23H845. I tend to believe Owens and disbelieve the radio logs on this point. Owens' story has the ring of credibility. As acting commander of the Oak Cliff sub-station, he probably would be uncertain whether he should respond to the Depository on the "all cars" alert or remain in his district. It is likewise believable that the overload of police messages through the dispatcher's officer might result in his being unable to reach that office for instructions.
49. Warren Commission Report, p. 79.
50. According to a Sheriff's deputy at the Depository (19H506), there was about a five minute interval between finding the sniper's nest and Fritz's arrival on the sixth floor. If this is accurate, Fritz arrived at 1:17 and Hill had little or no time left to complete the rest of this activity and catch his ride for Oak Cliff.
51. 23H857. In a book which tries to justify many of the unjustifiable DPD practices on November 22-24, Sergeant Hill is credited with the police "instinct" to make a connection between the radio descriptions of the Tippit and the assassination suspects, thus justifying at least his own act of defecting from the Depository to Oak Cliff. Judy Bonner, Investigation of a Homicide (Anderson, S.C.: Droke House, 1969). Hill is himself more modest about his "instinct" on that day. He testifies (7H59, 60) that, after the arrest, he was filling out an "injury report" on Oswald as a Tippit murder suspect when Captain Westbrook brought him the earthshaking news that Oswald had "admitted" to being a communist. Only then was police "instinct" activated, as Hill changed the report to read that Oswald was a suspect in both murders.
52. 23H859.
53. 23H859, 23H861.
54. 22H86.
55. Owens himself said, interestingly, that he took Captain Westbrook to Oak Cliff with him. (7H79) If the radio logs are accurate, this is highly unlikely because: (a) Owens was "out at destination" in Oak Cliff at 1:22 (23H861) while Hawkins and Baggett were asking for the location of the murder on Westbrook's behalf at 1:30. (23H923) (b) Westbrook asked the dispatcher at 1:40 who was "in charge" in Oak Cliff (23H869) and was referred to Owens. In a joint statement by Hill, Westbrook and Bob Carroll (withheld from the Warren Commission exhibits), it is said that Hill and Owens rode together to the murder scene. Commission Document 87, p. 179. For some reason Owens was not included as a co-signer of that statement.
56. Poe was later to note that, although he did mark the shells, he was unable to find his marks on those shown him as the supposed Tippit murder shells. (7H69) On this point, see Henry Hurt, Reasonable Doubt (New York: Holt,

THE THIRD DECADE

- Rinehart and Winston, 1985), pp. 153, 154.
57. Poe does not mention this in his own testimony. (7H66-70)
58. 23H863.
59. 23H925.
60. 23H873.
61. 7H49.
62. 23H919. Although Hill refers to Apple as a "detective," he is listed in the DPD's personnel assignments for November 1963 as assigned to the Accident Prevention Bureau of the Traffic Division. (19H132)
63. 7H91-96.
64. Jerry D. Rose, "You Don't Know Me But You Will: The World of Jack Ruby," The Third Decade vol. 4 #1 November, 1987, pp. 14-16.
65. 22H502.
66. The involvement of Baggett in this episode is mysterious in itself. DPD lists of personnel assignments on November 22 indicate that E.R. Baggett was assigned to the security detail at the Trade Mart. (Files of Evidence, vol. 6, A-3) That he might have left that post on that critical day to "train" with Hawkins is strange indeed.
67. 23H918.
68. 23H858.
69. 23H923.
70. 23H867.
71. 23H877.
72. There is a strong suggestion in the radio logs that Hawkins and Baggett also took Westbrook to the Texas Theater. When the dispatcher directed that "some squads cover off the rear of the theater fire escape," Hawkins responded "there's about 5 squads back with me now." (23H874) The expression "with me" suggests a command relation to those squads that would not have existed unless Captain Westbrook or some other higher ranking officer were in the car.
73. 23H876.
74. 23H881.
75. 7H17-26.
76. Rose, "You Don't Know Me But You Will," p. 15.
77. Knowing as he did that the assassination occurred after the motorcade proceeding downtown from his position, I do not understand why Carroll walked this distance away from the Depository to make his phone call, rather than using a phone in the tavern where he heard the news.
78. Rose, "Dallas Police," p. 6.
79. 7H29. It is a small bit of corroboration of the assertion above that Captain Westbrook was also riding with Hawkins and Baggett that one of these patrolmen was in the front, one in the back when Hutson entered their squad car. Although Hutson does not mention Westbrook, this would be a highly unusual seating arrangement for two patrol partners unless there were already a third rider in the car.
80. 24H234, 24H240.
81. 23H855, 860, 865.
82. 23H845.
83. Rose, "Important to Hold That Man."
84. A careful reader of the radio logs may object to this statement upon observing that Inspector Sawyer, from his police car on Elm Street, radioed that "on the 3rd floor of this book company down here, we found empty rifle shells and it looked like the man had been there for some time. We are checking it out now." (23H919) I will not comment here on Sawyer's three-

floor "error" in locating the shells. The important consideration here is that this "find" was reported between the 1:11 and 1:12 time markers of the radio dispatcher on channel 2. Since the sixth floor shells were not found until 1:12, it is impossible that Sawyer was reporting those shells. One might well ask if he were reporting an earlier find, but my inclination is to suspect that Sawyer's report was fabricated by the compiler of the radio logs to provide a contemporaneous "record" of the finding of the shells. Unfortunately the fabricator allowed no time at all for the news of the shell find to get from the sixth floor of the TSBD to Sawyer's location on the street. I can believe that Sergeant Hill or other shell finders might have "hollered down" to the street with the news of their find. I cannot, however, believe that they would "holler" that "it looked like the man had been there for some time." Sawyer's "we found" and "looked like" language implied his own presence at the scene of the shells, so that more time still would have had to elapse between the discovery and his reporting of it on the police radio.

85. 23H854.
86. 24H285.
87. 23H845.
88. Warren Commission Report, p. 180.
89. Warren Commission Report, pp. 176-180.
90. 7H6.
91. Warren Commission Report, p. 179.
92. 7H12.
93. 7H51, 7H111.
94. Shanklin to Belmont, FBI HQ file, November 22, 1963.
95. 7H58.
96. 24H316.
97. 7H6.
98. Commission Document 87, p. 324, indicating that a patrolman was dispatched, at the instructions of Captain Talbert, to Methodist Hospital to recover a bullet from Tippit's body to be compared with the Oswald revolver.
99. Warren Commission Report, p. 559.
100. 7H252, 7H262.
101. 23H879.
102. 3H311.

FOLLOW UPS: NEW DEVELOPMENTS ON PREVIOUS ARTICLES

Milteer. Scott Van Wynsberghe's "Dead Suspects: Part V" (January 88 issue) dealt with the right-wing extremist, Joseph Milteer. An article by Dan Christensen for Miami Magazine in 1976 (and reprinted in The Continuing Inquiry of February 22, 1977) throws several interesting shafts of light on the careers of both Milteer and the police informer William Somerset. Christensen went to Milteer's home in Quitman, Georgia in 1976, two years after Milteer's death, and rummaged among the papers of the "packrat" Milteer that were left in the house. He found a bank account book in the name of a Milteer alias, Samuel Steven Story, for a savings account in which \$12,000 in deposits were made between July 31 and September 24, 1963 and which was "abruptly" closed on January 31, 1964. Christensen also noted a general lack of papers dealing with Milteer's affairs

during the year 1963 and the report of a Milteer neighbor that she saw "men in a truck with Texas license plates carting boxes of Milteer's belongings away."

A prime source of information for Christensen's investigation was a diary on the Milteer case kept by Seymour Gelber who was, in 1963, an assistant to State Attorney Richard Gerstein. Apparently Willie Somerset did much undercover work for the Miami police department, and Gelber's notes make it clear that it was Somerset who was the unnamed informer who attended the ominous meeting of the Congress of Freedom in New Orleans in April, 1963 (see the Miami PD report based on this information in the January, 1986 issue). Perhaps most revealingly, Gelber notes with dismay the behavior of the FBI in handling Milteer and Somerset after the assassination. Gelber says the Miami PD's investigation of Milteer (and Jack Brown) was "ruined" by the "dramatic" action of the FBI in questioning Milteer in a way that probably made it clear to Milteer that Somerset was the source of the information on himself and Brown. Having "scared hell out of Milteer," the FBI action made it impossible for Miami authorities to carry out their plan to get Milteer and Brown to come to Miami again and for Somerset to make further tape recordings of their talk.

Martin Schrand. Contrary to the information in footnote 7 in the article on the death of Martin Schrand (January, 1988 issue), Emory L. Brown, Jr. did receive a 6-page report on the incident by the Office of Naval Intelligence (ONI) at the request of the Warren Commission in 1964 (ONI-2852-7b). The ONI interviewed the Cubi Point Naval Air Station security officer, LCDR Walbridge, who held firmly to his belief that Schrand had died accidentally. Walbridge told the ONI that his earlier report contained a "typographical error" in saying that Schrand was not prone to exercise his weapon as a drill piece. In fact, three of Schrand's "associates" (identity unspecified) had said that Schrand was a "bug" about weapons drills. The ONI missed a chance to learn more about Schrand from his "associates." The Warren Commission originally asked for interviews with two Marines who had suggested an Oswald "involvement" in the death, Donald Camarata and Richard Call, but the ONI did not interview the pair when they got word from a Commission lawyer, John Ely, that he had spoken to the two and "neither could provide any information pertinent to the Commission's inquiry."

The ONI was apparently also concerned with how Schrand's rifle could be accidentally discharged while being dropped to the ground during Manual of Arms maneuvers, an issue raised in the article in this Journal. On May 15, 1964, at the request of the Warren Commission, a "drop test" was conducted at the Ordnance School at Quantico, Virginia in which three M-12 riot guns were dropped (10 times each) with their butts striking a concrete floor, with the guns "cocked" and their safety mechanisms disengaged. Two of the weapons fired under these conditions for two of the ten drops; the third went five-for-ten. These tests did not, of course, establish why even a "bug" like Schrand was alleged to be would have put his weapon in this lethal state of firing preparation before doing these maneuvers; nor did the ONI investigator bother to tell the reader that a weapon never drops along one's left side in the course of Manual of Arms maneuvers.

Walbridge was apparently made aware by the ONI interviewer that (see footnote 20 of the article) the discharge of the weapon when its butt struck the ground would not have fired within the 8 inches of Schrand's armpit that

Walbridge said the weapon was fired---based, he now said, on powder burns on Schrand's rib cage and left arm 8 inches below his armpit. (As pointed out in footnote 20, a gun of approximately 40 inches total length would fire more than 8 inches from the armpit of a 6-foot-tall man whose armpit would be 58 inches from the ground; the note inaccurately refers to a 14-inch gap when an 18-inch gap would actually be indicated.) To attempt to explain this discrepancy, Walbridge "went on to point out that to the best of his knowledge powder burning did not begin until a point approximately six inches beyond the muzzle of any weapon because of the lack of oxygen in the immediate vicinity of the muzzle flame. In view of this he opined that the muzzle of the riot gun could have been as much as fourteen inches away from the left armpit at the time of the discharge." This "best knowledge" of Walbridge apparently changed between 1958 and 1964, because he stated quite categorically in 1958 that the discharge was within 8 inches of the armpit. Rather than allowing Walbridge to "opine" in this way, the ONI investigator might better have consulted an expert in wound ballistics.

A TRIBUTE TO EDMUND C. BERKELEY

by
Dick Sprague

(Editor's note: Edmund C. Berkeley recently died in Boston at the age of 78. The following tribute was written by Dick Sprague.)

Ed Berkeley was a unique individual in our American Society. His coverage and resolute stands for the truth and often against the establishment, both in the computer field, and on the political front, were very unusual to say the least. He published more than 50 articles on American assassinations and related events such as Watergate of the 1960's, 70's and 80's in a series of three magazines: "Computers and Automation," "Computers and People," and "People and the Pursuit of Truth." His decision to publish my long article on the photographic evidence of the John Kennedy assassination in his May 1970 issue of "Computers and Automation" was an historic moment in our field. It took a lot of guts on Ed's part to do it. That article led to both a string of assassination articles for the next twelve years, and a whole series of presentations to computer groups in the U.S. and Canada by myself, Bob Salzman and others. When a few of Ed's readers of "Computers and People" objected to his printing such articles in a computer magazine, he spun off the special assassination section and created "People and the Pursuit of Truth" rather than giving up.

His contribution to the truth about our conspiracy and assassination problems and potential future assassinations by the intelligence community and Power Control Groups, has been immeasurable. We truly have lost a great man.

POLICE DEPARTMENT

HOMICIDE REPORT

CITY OF DALLAS

Last Name of Person Killed TIPPITT, J. D.		First Name	Middle Name	Race	Sex	Age	Residence of Person Killed	Offense Serial No.
				W/M/24			238 Glenmarin CA42294	F 85827
Reported By		Title or Relationship		Race	Sex	Age	Address of Person Reporting	Phone of Person Reporting
Bus: Police Officer		#884 City of Dallas		RI		89711		
Offense as Reported (Crime) MURDER				After Investigation Changed to				
Place of Occurrence — Street and Number or Intersection 400 blk E. Tenth				Division	Pistol	Shot	Officer Making Report	I.B. No.
				R	2	108	C. E. Talbert	463
Day of Week	Date of Occurrence	Time of Day		Date Reported	Time Reported	Report Received By	Received—Time—Typed	
Fri	11-22-63	1:18pm		11-22-63	1:18pm	Cave	5pm—Same	
DESCRIPTION OF DEAD PERSON								
Age	Height	Weight	Eyes	Hair	Build	Complexion	Identifying Marks, Scars, Etc.	
Clothing								
Coroner Notified				Name of Coroner Attending—Time of Arrival		Name of Prosecutor Attending—Time of Arrival		
Judge Joe B Brown Jr.								
Pronounced Dead by Physician				Address		Person With Whom Arrested Lived or Associated		
Dr. Liguori Methodist Hospital DOA at 1:30pm								
DETAILS OF OFFENSE (Give Circumstances of Occurrence of Offense and its Investigation) Use Both Sides of This Sheet.								
<p>Deceased driving Squad Car #10 east on Tenth stopped to interrogate a suspect who was walking west on Tenth. Suspect walked to Officer's car on the right hand side, they talked through the closed window for a few seconds. Deceased got out of the car and started to walk around the front of the car to suspect, as he reached the hood of car suspect started shooting striking deceased once in the right temple, once in right side of chest and once in center of stomach. Suspect ran south on Patton from location toward Jefferson. Suspect was later arrested in the balcony of the Texas Theatre at 231 W. Jefferson. Suspect's gun a 38 Special was recovered and turned over to Homicide Bureau. Deceased taken to Methodist Hospital by Dudley-Hughes ambulance and pronounced DOA at 1:30pm by Dr. Liguori, Judge Joe B. Brown, Jr ordered autopsy, deceased taken to Parkland Hospital. Next of Kin has been notified. Personal effects placed in property room.</p>								
Known, Suspected or Possible Motive								
DESCRIPTION OF SUSPECTS OR PERSONS WANTED								
Name if Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes
Build	Activity	Occupation	Scars and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion		
Name if Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes
Build	Activity	Occupation	Scars and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion		
Name if Known	Alias	Address	Sex	Color	Age	Height	Weight	Eyes
Build	Activity	Occupation	Scars and Other Marks			Cause for Suspicion		
Persons Arrested—Name—Address			Race	Sex	Age	Arresting Officers	I.B. No.	Charge
Lee Oswald			W/M/24					
Officers Assigned to Investigate (Include I.B. No.)			This Offense Declared		Pending <input type="checkbox"/>	Commanding Officer		
			Unrecorded <input type="checkbox"/>		Charged by <input type="checkbox"/>			
Case File	Disposition Code		By		Date			
Yes <input type="checkbox"/> No <input type="checkbox"/>								
REMARKS:								
RECORDS BUREAU								

Exhibit No. 33

The homicide report filed after the death of Officer J. D. Tippit.



PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME VI, NUMBER 8

MARCH 22, 1982

*The ancient work will be accomplished from the roof;
Evil rain shall fall on the great man.
Being dead, they will accuse an innocent of the deed;
The guilty one hidden in the misty woods.*

*—Nostradamus, predicting the Kennedy
assassination and conspiracy in the
16th century.*

NAS PANEL STUCK ON CHANNEL 1, REPORT DELAYED

by Gary Mack

The NAS Report on the JFK acoustics evidence, just days from release on several occasions, has been delayed until at least May. Early in February the Panel was presented with evidence that completely shoots down the main point of the Barber-Vaughan analysis: that the BBN timing of Channel 1 was off by at least 62 seconds and the 'shot' impulses occurred about one minute after the assassination.

This 'new' evidence is on the Dictabelt, in the BBN Report to the HSCA and now before a very surprised NAS Panel. It is simple in concept yet devastating in its implications, for it now appears the Dictabelt given to the HSCA by former DPD officer Paul McCaghen is not the original, but a copy. And on that copy is extraneous audio—the 'Decker transmission.'

In 1980, Steve Barber, brother-in-law of researcher Larry Harris, discovered a transmission on Channel 2 by Dallas County Sheriff Bill Decker that is also on Channel 1. Even though it's just a portion of his full broadcast, the words '...hold everything secure until the homicide and other investigators can get there' were clear enough for Steve to conclude the two transmissions were the same broadcast. For the first time, then, the two channels could be synchronized to each other, something BBN and the HSCA hadn't done (BBN noted the voice on Channel 1 but didn't consider it important enough to identify who or what was said).

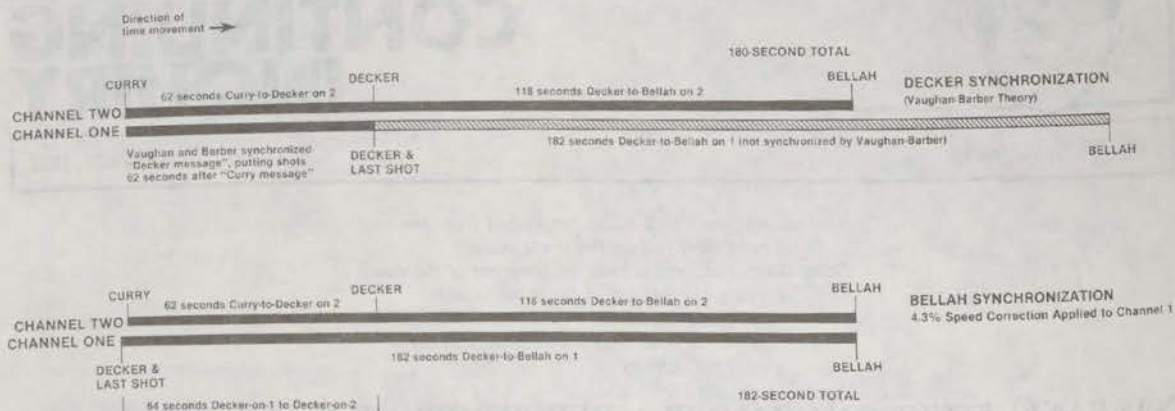
Then, using a stopwatch, Steve found an apparent timing discrepancy which, if confirmed, meant the BBN analysis and conclusions were totally wrong. Decker's Channel 2 broadcast came 62 seconds *after* Dallas Police Chief Jesse Curry's first order 'We're going to the hospital...'. But the same Decker order began on Channel 1 less than 1 second after the last BBN shot, thereby 'moving' Curry's order 62 seconds *before* any shots were fired. With the help of Todd Vaughan and Robert Cutler, further study began.

Eventually, three more Channel 2 transmissions were found on Channel 1, but the last two were in a different open mic sequence. Barber's information was then used as the basis for a high school English class report by Vaughan, with some graphics assistance by Cutler.

As soon as the Panel obtained the Dictabelt and DPD tape copy, voice prints were made of the Decker messages. The verdict (recently confirmed by an acoustic scientist I fully trust) was a very high probability they were identical, and by late summer or early fall 1981, a rough draft of the Report had been prepared. The unanimous conclusion: the BBN analysis was in error because the impulses thought to have been shots were unknown noises occurring about one minute after the assassination—total confirmation of the Barber-Vaughan theory *without any other supporting acoustic evidence*.

But there were some loose ends and unanswered questions which would have left the Panel vulnerable to legitimate criticism. Over the following months, in between vacations and work obligations, the rough draft was revised, sent to the NAS for comment and revised again. Also, consideration was given to the numerous questions submitted by Paul Hoch, myself and others. The most serious roadblock, though, was the work of Dr. James Barger and his associates. The *methodology* was never questioned, and rightfully so, since the physics and geometry of the approach had been accepted scientific fact for over 50 years; the specific *application* of those principles to the problem was questioned, though, because an error had to have been made somewhere. It was the lack of an acceptable, believable answer that has held up the Report for so long. No answer was found, until now.

Sergeant S. Q. Bellah, who had been one of the three advance motorcycle officers riding several blocks ahead of Chief Jesse Curry's car, radioed in to headquarters on Channel 2 'Do you still want me to hold....'. His call number, 190, the dispatcher's confirmation and Bellah's question are also heard on Channel 1. Both recor-



dings are very clear at this point—no one would question they are identical. Barber and Vaughan heard it, too, and mentioned Bellah's transmission in their Report as one of four broadcasts heard on both channels. If they had only put a stopwatch to Bellah and compared his transmission to the time of Decker's, there would never have been a Barber-Vaughan theory.

On Channel 2 Bellah's question begins about 118 seconds after Decker, while on Channel 1 it's about 182 seconds after Decker and the last shot. Since both channels are known to have been continuous from shortly before the assassination, it would seem that 64 seconds are missing from Channel 2. Not true! On Channel 2, the time from Bellah back to Curry is about 180 seconds. In other words, when both channels are synchronized to Bellah, Curry orders his men to Parkland about 2 seconds after the last shot.

There are apparently a few other transmissions or noises which synchronize with each other and Bellah, but I do not yet have the details. So the conclusion is obvious: the appearance of Decker on Channel 1 at the time of the last shot could only have happened if it was dubbed in at a later date. BBN accepted the HSCA's belief, based at least in part on McCaghen's testimony, that the Dictabelt in his possession was the original. Months ago the Panel learned from a microscopic examination that this same Dictabelt showed absolutely no physical evidence of rerecording. Such an action would have been unmistakably visible except for outright mutilation. Therefore, the 'original' Dictabelt must be a copy of another Dictabelt or tape recording.

And this is where evidence of editing becomes apparent. It's highly unlikely Curry ordered his men to Parkland Hospital as the echo of the final shot faded away. Some period of time must have elapsed and, as detailed in the September 1981 TCI, it could have been as long as 45 seconds. Curry had always maintained he didn't know who, if anyone, had been hit until Officer James Chaney rode up and told him. The bottom line, then, is that the elapsed time is the *minimum* amount of missing time from Channel 1. Is there scientific evidence of dubbing and possible deletion on Channel 1? Yes, and it's in the BBN Report to the HSCA and the Warren Commission volumes.

One of the BBN studies was a spectrum analysis of the carillon bell on Channel 1 by Edward C. Schmidt. It yielded a graphic representation of the sound frequencies. One component of regular AC current in the US is the frequency: 60 cycles per second (Hz). It sounds like a deep bass note, never significantly changes and, no matter how sophisticated the original equipment, is detectable in virtually every recording. Once found, it's a simple matter of speeding up or slowing down the playback so the power hum is exactly 60 Hz. The result is the real life speed *if* one is using the original recording.

Bear in mind that when a recorder is running too fast, playback on an accurate machine makes everything too slow; conversely, a slow recorder results in fast audio. The spectrum analysis revealed a power hum of nearly 57 Hz, indicating the Dictaphone recorder was operating about 5% *faster* than normal. The segment with the carillon bell was reproduced as part of the BBN Report (VIII HSCA 111) and also distributed in a blowup at the September 1978 public hearings. Both show the 57 Hz power hum and the corresponding 114 Hz overtone.

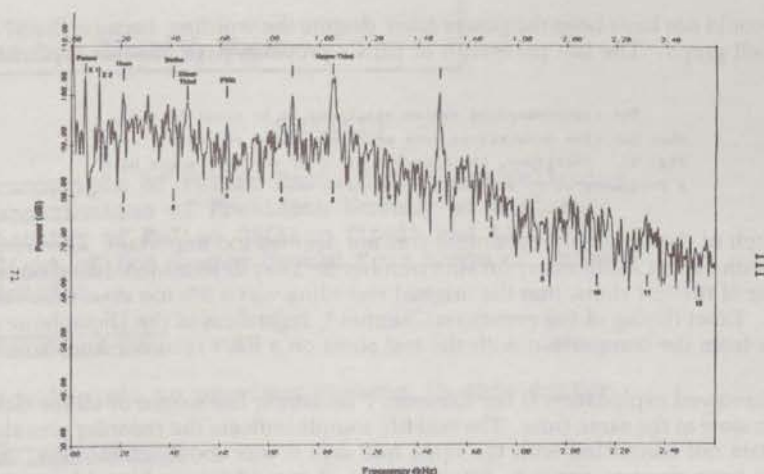


FIG. 23. ENERGY SPECTRUM OF TAPE SEGMENT CONTAINING THE SOUND OF A BELL.

Another BBN study was a check for continuity of Channel 1. Both before and after, but not during, the open mic sequence the dispatchers routinely noted the time. By measuring those intervals against a stopwatch they were found to conform almost exactly. The standard mathematical formula showed a 'fit' of about 95%, meaning the Dictaphone recorder was running about 5% slower than normal. The main purpose of this test was not to establish a precise measure of speed but determine whether or not it was a continuous recording. If the Dictaphone recorder had stopped operating at any point *during the time annotation periods*, the graph would have yielded a zig zag line instead of a straight one. Since no zig zag occurred, the missing seconds must have been replaced by other audio to maintain continuity.

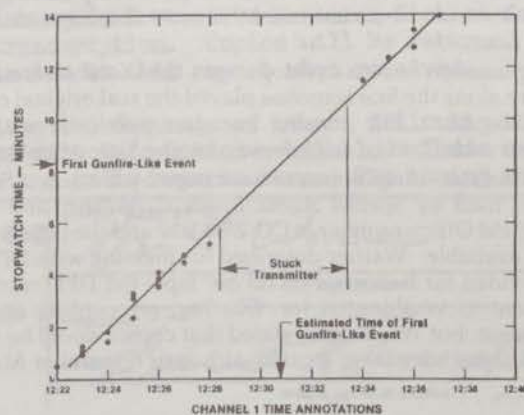


FIG. 9. LEAST-SQUARE ERROR FIT TO CHANNEL 1 DISPATCHER'S TIME ANNOTATIONS SHOWING TIME OF FIRST SET OF GUNFIRE-LIKE EVENTS.

The recorder was designed to operate when receiving any noise or voice transmissions louder than a preset level; in the absence of such, a delay system stopped the machine after 4 seconds. Because the mic was open continuously in the relevant period, BBN did not expect to find evidence of a break, and further study turned up no timing inconsistencies. Yet the BBN Report contains a curious footnote:

*Frequency analysis of the power hum on the tape recording also indicated that the recorder had been about 5% slow. Since the hum could have been added when the tape was recorded from the dictabelt, this is not a reliable indication of the original recording speed.

The speed source could not have been the power hum, despite the wording, because the 57 Hz hum was plotted in the carillon bell graph. The last paragraph of BBN's previous page has this explanation:

The tape-recording system was found to be about 5% slow, yet the time annotations were measured with a stopwatch (see Fig. 9). Therefore, the apparent pitch of the tone would have a frequency of $(1.05) (420) = 441$ Hz.

Apparently the pitch of the Channel 1 recording was not deemed too important. One reason was probably Mark Weiss' work with Ernest Aschkenasy on shot number 3. They determined, based on the impulse echoes compared with those of the test shots, that the original recording was 4.3% too slow, thus confirming the time annotation analysis. Exact timing of the events on Channel 1, regardless of the Dictaphone speed, was one of the expected results from the comparison with the test shots on a BBN recorder known to be running at the correct speed.

The point of this involved explanation is the Channel 1 Dictabelt, the source of all the data, could not have been too fast and too slow at the same time. The real life sounds indicate the recorder was almost 5% too slow, yet the electronic data not connected with the open mic says it was about 5% too fast. As BBN noted, the power hum may not have given an accurate determination of speed because it could have been added by the recorder making the copy from the Dictabelt. But in an earlier section, BBN stated the DPD tape copy was 'virtually identical' to the Dictabelt. I have recently learned the 57 Hz hum is present on the Dictabelt.

The key question, of course, is how Decker got on Channel 1. One simple explanation is that while Channel 1 was being copied using a microphone, another machine nearby was playing the Channel 2 recording. Then at one or more points the microphone 'picked up' the sounds on Channel 2 and put them on Channel 1.

Another explanation, one that is nothing less than sinister, is that some material on Channel 1 was edited out and replaced or covered over by extraneous audio that just happened to include Decker. If this is the case, closer study of the motorcycle noise could be beneficial. While the sound is obviously that of a cycle, its electronic representation is *not* that of a smoothly running engine. In fact, the cycles on Main Street were running very slowly, probably well under 10 mph, because the crowds were pushing out into the street. Those old air-cooled Harley-Davidsons would have run hot under those conditions, leading to spark plug fouling and backfires. DPD officers in the motorcade have confirmed this exact condition as they approached and entered Dealey Plaza.

There seems to be only one explanation for this development—the Dictabelt is a copy of the real original, probably an *edited* copy. Somewhere along the line someone played the real original on one machine and copied it on another running about 5% too fast. The gunshot impulses (relatively inaudible to the ear) were *not* tampered with, but *something was added and/or deleted*—so now the history of the Dictabelt needs study.

The earliest known interest in the recordings seems to have been by the Secret Service. Warren Commission Document 87 contains a report filed by Special Agent Roger C. Warner and SA Elmer W. Moore dated December 1, 1963. The Dallas Field Office number is CO-2-34,030 and the page number seems to be 324. Only the first page of this report is available. Warner described his meeting with DPD Chief George L. Lumpkin two days earlier. Lumpkin 'provided for transcription on our tape' the DPD recordings of Channels 1 and 2, which Warner recorded and sent to Washington for 'filtering, rerecording and transcription.' The term rerecording could well be significant, but Warner also stated that copies would be returned to the Dallas office.

To this day, no copies of the SS tapes have been located, although researcher Mark Allen recently found the written transcript.

Form 7-0, 1508 (Revised)
MEMORANDUM REPORT
(7-1-50)

UNITED STATES SECRET SERVICE
TREASURY DEPARTMENT

ORIGIN	Field	OFFICE	Dallas	FILE NO.	CO-2-34,030
TYPE OF CASE		STATUS		TITLE OR CAPTION	
Assassination of the President		Continued		Lee Harvey Oswald	
INVESTIGATION MADE AT		PERIOD COVERED			
Dallas, Texas		November 29 - 30, 1963			

INVESTIGATION MADE BY

SA Roger C. Warner & SA Elmer W. Moore

DETAILS

SYNOPSIS

Transcripts of Police Radio Dispatches following assassination of President Kennedy at Dallas, shooting of Police Officer Tippit and timing of flight of Lee Harvey Oswald from scene of assassination.

DETAILS OF INVESTIGATION

Reference is made to previous reports in this matter.

Other Investigations

On November 29, 1963, SA Warner conferred with Chief Lumpkin, Dallas Police Department, relative to reports of Police dispatches covering the arrival of President Kennedy in Dallas, Texas, the subsequent assassination and removal of President Kennedy to Parkland Memorial Hospital. These broadcasts were transmitted on Dallas Police Channel #2 which was an auxiliary channel used by the Police Department for special occasions. Also Chief Lumpkin provided for transcription on our tape the Police recordings of Channel #1, the standard Police band which on the date of the President's assassination contained the Police broadcasts relative to the capture of Lee Oswald and the shooting of Police Officer Tippit. Both channels were recorded by SA Warner and were sent to Washington Protective Research Section for filtering, re-recording and transcription. Copies will be returned to this office, and will be attached to this report when received.

There follows the sequence of events following the assassination as reconstructed with information available. These sequences are to be checked against the radio reports here. The timing seems to compare

DISTRIBUTION Chief Dallas	COPIES Orig. & 2 2	REPORT MADE BY <i>Roger C. Warner</i>	DATE 12-1-63
		SPECIAL AGENT 321	
		APPROVED <i>Elmer W. Moore</i>	DATE 12-1-63
		SPECIAL AGENT IN CHARGE H. J.	

Warner seems to imply that he copied the DPD recordings at the police department, but Jim Bowles remembers differently. In a recent interview he told me the Secret Service 'took those blue belts' out of the building, but he had no idea whether they stayed in Dallas or went to Washington. Asked when they were returned, he said 'not for a few days, we were awfully busy then.' As for the possibility duplicate Dictabelts were returned, Bowles said 'anything's possible' but doubted that was the case.

The belts must have been returned the following week, for by December 5 DPD Sergeant Gerald Henslee, the Channel 2 dispatcher at the time of the assassination, had completed the first DPD transcript. His report, Sawyer Exhibit B before the Warren Commission, does not explain the circumstances of the transcript, but one can assume it was made at the DPD.

Then, according to the testimony of Paul McCaghen (II HSCA 108), the belts were in the possession of the DPD and the special investigative unit Chief Curry formed to study the Oswald murder and the killing of Of-

ficer Tippit. In fact, the Henslee transcript may well have been prepared for just that purpose, except for one problem: the Channel 1 transcripts relating to Tippit are inadequate and incomplete.

On March 6, 1964 the FBI requested a more thorough transcript from the Dallas Police and the job went to Sergeant Jim Bowles. His version became Warren Commission Exhibit 705 which, although more detailed than Henslee's, still lacked much important information. In interviews conducted August 27 and September 15, 1980, Bowles told the FBI of his experience with the Channel 1 Dictabelts and Channel 2 Audograph discs:

The original belts and discs, containing recordings of radio transmissions at or about the time of the assassination of President Kennedy were provided to the FBI within a few days of that event. Several days later an FBI Agent returned the belts and discs to Captain Bowles personally, with the explanation that the FBI was experiencing difficulty in preparing a transcript of those recordings due to a lack of familiarity with the Dallas Police Department radio parlance and terminology.

Captain Bowles meticulously reviewed the original belts and discs in order to prepare a transcript. It was necessary to stop and start the playback machine many times in order to prepare an accurate transcript. The stylus of the dictaphone playback machine was inserted into previously recorded track on many occasions and in many different locations. It is Captain Bowles' opinion that the playback process, including the numerous placings of the stylus on the previously recorded track, may have created degradations of the original recorded material, as well as actually adding new impulses to the track.

Captain Bowles stated that he made a reel-to-reel tape recording of the original dictaphone belts using a Wollensak recorder provided him by the FBI during the time he was transcribing the original belts in the early part of 1964. One original copy was provided to the FBI, and he personally retained another copy. The reel-to-reel recordings were made by playing the originals on the appropriate playback devices and placing the microphone of the tape recorder next to the playback speaker. There was no direct wire connection between the playback device and the tape recorder.

Then in interviews a few days ago, Bowles gave me considerably more detail. The DPD only possessed one Dictaphone machine, A2TC Model 5, which had two drive mechanisms run off the same motor; with this design, one fresh belt could always be in 'standby' to automatically start when the other ended. For Bowles to make a tape copy, the switching mechanism had to be disabled so he could play the belt on one side while routine transmissions could still be recorded on the other belt. Then, since there were no provisions for patch cords, the tape recorder's mic was placed near the Dictaphone speaker.

This setup could explain Decker's appearance on Channel 1. If Channel 2 were being played on a separate machine in the same room, it's quite possible the mic used for the Channel 1 copy picked it up. I put that hypothetical question to Bowles and he denied the possibility. As he remembers it, Channel 1 was copied first, then Channel 2.

One can imagine how cumbersome the copying process was, having to work off a playback machine tied into the main communications line. So Bowles went to his boss, Lumpkin, for permission to rent a second Dictaphone machine. That unit handled one belt at a time and was strictly a playback unit. Just a few of the belts were dubbed off the original machine, and Bowles has no memory of which they were. While on the subject of memory, Lumpkin told me briefly, yet courteously, that he couldn't remember anything about Dictabelts or agents or any of this.

Those familiar with the old Wollensak recorders know it was a very reliable, good quality machine by 1964 standards. Bowles remembers using some sort of filter to eliminate much of the noise and some of the scratches. With this setup and what he believed were the original Dictabelts, Bowles made two tape copies for the FBI, one filtered and one unfiltered. Before turning them over to the agent, Bowles made a tape copy of the unfiltered dub for himself. Recently, at Professor Ramsey's request, Bowles sent the NAS panel a professional dub of his tape (there's no word on whether the Panel has made a similar request of the Secret Service or National Archives).

Bowles is absolutely certain he made the tapes for the FBI in March 1964 and had no knowledge of any further Bureau interest in the recordings. When I asked if they had come back a few months later to get another copy he said no, not to his knowledge, and added he probably would have heard about it if they had. Imagine his surprise when I told him about Warren Commission Exhibit 1974 (CD1420). An unidentified FBI agent, at the request of the Warren Commission, came back to the DPD on July 21, 22, 23 and 24, listened to the belts given him by Chief Curry and made yet another transcript! CE1974 gives no information on how he was able to extract so much information (far more complete than any previous transcript) from belts that had become 'badly worn.' Indeed, as Bowles recalls, the belts were still in very good condition when he first played them in March.

The really puzzling aspect of this second FBI visit is why it was even necessary. Bowles had given them two complete tape copies four months previously. Why would the agent spend four days with worn Dictabelts when the Bureau already had two very good tape copies? And what happened to them and the report(s) by the agent who first met with Bowles and later received the tapes? Moreover, why wasn't the Warren Commission made aware of the early tapes and, presumably, the transcripts? Bowles vaguely recalls learning that one of those tapes went to a lab in Oklahoma or some state other than Texas.

Dallas Police Lieutenant Doug Gassett was present with the agent for at least the first day and might shed some light on this curious situation. Gassett is believed to be working in Austin, Texas.

CE1974 also includes dramatic evidence of more than one 'original' Dictabelt in 1964. The agent noted in parentheses where each belt ended, and the corresponding time can be deduced from the preceding and following time annotations:

BELT NO.	END TIME	TIME COVERED
2	10:50	40 mins
3	11:30	40 mins
4	11:55	20 mins
5	12:40	45 mins
6	1:10	30 mins
7	1:44	34 mins
8	2:18	34 mins
9	2:48	30 mins

Remember that the Dictabelts could physically hold no more than 15 minutes of continuous transmissions and that a delay stopped the recorder whenever transmissions or noise ceased for 4 seconds. On an ordinary slow day it's certainly possible for less than 15 minutes of voice traffic to have been transmitted in a 45 minute period. But on November 22, 1963 there was constant radio traffic from 12:25 at the earliest! There's no way the almost continuous radio traffic from 11:55 to 12:40 could fit on one 15 minute Dictabelt. What's more, Bowles' personal 1964 transcript indicates a new belt began just after 12:25pm.

104 (VALENTINE) Is the President going to come down Ervay?
 Dispatcher (MC DANIEL and HUFFSTUTLER) Down Main, across Ervay. (11:51)
 (End of Belt Four) - 13 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974-Continued

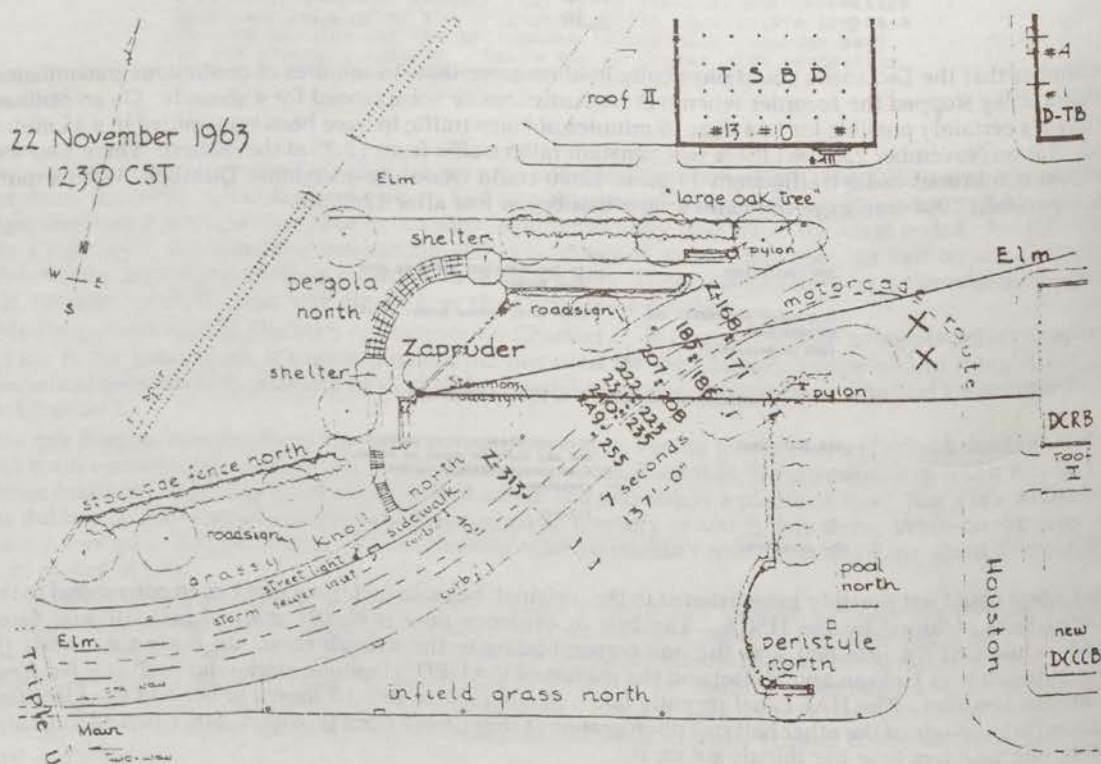
269 (BEILHARZ) Will you check with my supervisor and see where he wants me to go. I am through with my second assignment.
 (12:40)
 (End Belt Five)

So the agent could not possibly have listened to the 'original' belts; in fact, they don't even correspond to the numbered belts obtained by the HSCA. The belt in evidence now is clearly marked belt '10' and dated 11-22-63, while CE1974 lists Belt 5 as the one corresponding to the assassination. On it are the initials JH (meaning dispatchers Jackson and Hulse) and the initials of the DPD telephone clerk who routinely fed fresh belts into the recorder. The NAS Panel recently had a photograph of Belt 10 shown to her and she identified her handwriting. None of the other belts, or photographs of them, have been provided. Since Belt 10 must also be a dub, one wonders how her initials got on it.

And now, just hours before setting this in type, the *coup de grace*: A motorcycle officer in the exact position predicted by BBN is visible in the Zapruder film at the time of the first two shots. Late in 1978, HSCA Deputy Chief Counsel Gary Cornwell and Photographic Consultant Robert Groden were again studying the film in an optical device that stabilized and enlarged selected areas. Cornwell spotted what seemed to be a moving motorcycle helmet in the west lane of Houston and moving faster than the motorcade to its right. Groden agreed with Cornwell's observation, but the matter ended there—no time, money or photo panel remained.

In trying to make sense of the 'Decker transmission' and its implications, I suddenly remembered the officer in the Zapruder film. By diagramming Zapruder's field of view in the frames between 160 and 200 it was quite obvious that McLain had to be visible on Houston if BBN was correct (presuming he wasn't blocked out by spectators). I then called Robert to learn the exact frame numbers and, while he needed several days to get the information and strike some prints, I informed Professor Ramsey of the discovery with a blowup of Z-183 and diagrams by the HSCA and Robert Cutler.

Early this morning Robert called with the pleasant news: the moving helmet can be seen in Z-188 and Z-194. In 188 it is just to the right of the spectator dressed in yellow and about shoulder-level; by 194 the helmet has moved to that person's left and sunlight reflects off the helmet. The next issue of TCI will include the Groden blowups and an attempt to learn whether McLain's position is, as many suspect, supportive of the head shot coming from the grassy knoll.



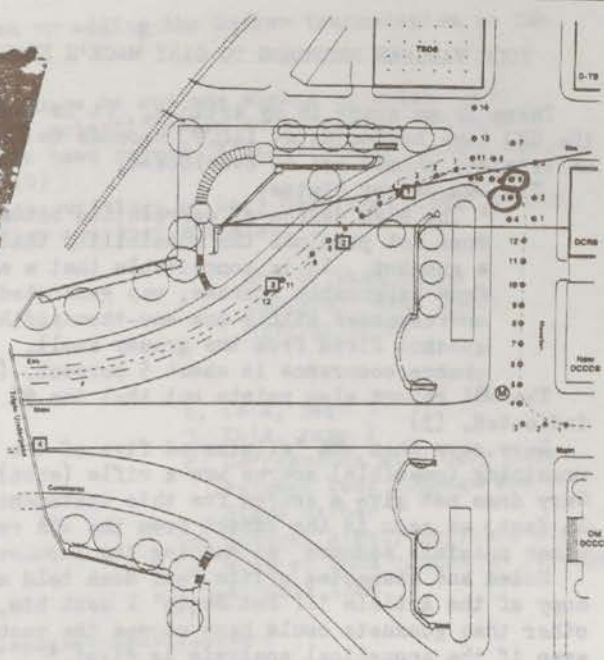
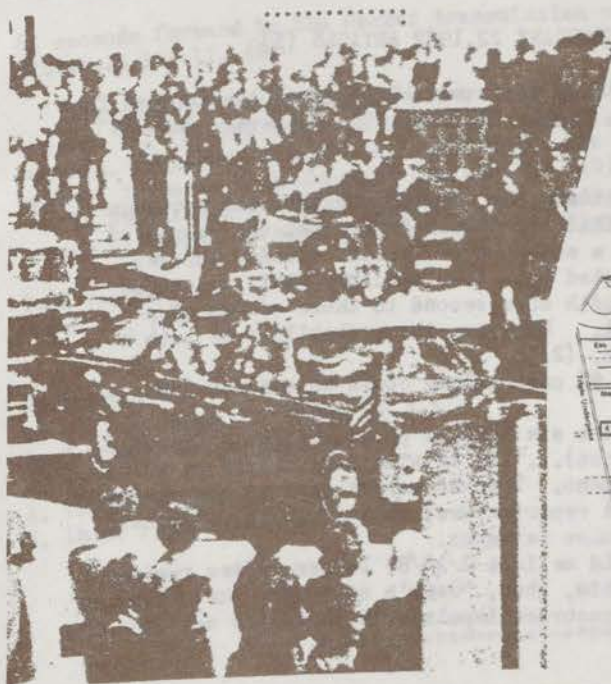


FIG. 12. MICROPHONE LOCATIONS AT DEALEY PLAZA.

Late Flash: Charles Harrelson, now indicted as alleged assassin of Federal Judge John Wood, according to an unconfirmed report, is said to have been shown the "tramp photos" by former DMN reporter Chuck Cook. Harrelson reportedly pointed at the tall tramp and admitted, "Yeah, that's me...but I didn't shoot anybody." More details next issue from Gary Shaw, who's been checking out the Harrelson/tramp connection.

BRIEFS....

The ghost of J. Edgar Hoover haunted pages 7 and 8 in the last TCI, causing a 'printing error'; the edited commentaries of LA newsman Baxter Ward were reversed (renumber your copy with page 7 as 8 and 8 as 7 and it'll make more sense)....Dr. Linda Norton's Birmingham office says the official LHO autopsy report will be completed within 60 days, then published in the *Journal of Forensic Science*; several medical observers at the gravesite saw an apparent discrepancy which may be part of the delay (more in a future TCI, we hope)....We now have 1960 and 1968 photos of Charles (the tall tramp?) Harrelson, but a possible indirect link between the JFK and Judge Wood assassinations has surfaced, delaying their publication—we're hoping for April....TSBD employee Charles Givens died recently and neither Dallas paper noted his connection with the events of 11-22-63; unknown to any researcher, Givens had been living in Dallas with his married sister....The latest from the scientists studying the Bronson film is their final report will be in the hands of attorney Sigalos by the end of March....Reader's Digest is active in the JFK case again—it has talked a one-time LHO co-worker into hypnosis to jog his memory....There's been a rumor that Digest advanced Edward J. Epstein more money for his *Legend* book than it could ever earn in sales—anyone have more info or documentation?....David Lifton will appear locally on *Layman & Company*, a weekly interview show on KXAS-TV plugging the paperback issue of *Best Evidence*....Watch your listings for *Encore News*, a syndicated program hosted by Floyd Kalber; one show is titled '11-26-63' and contains nearly 15 minutes of JFK assassination-related film in a mostly Warren Commission presentation....*The Man Who Saw Tomorrow*, a 1981 feature film about Nostradamus, is currently being shown on cable and subscription tv; his predictions about the Kennedy brothers, made in the 16th century, are absolutely chilling....The ABC Closeup on J. Edgar Hoover and the JFK assassination has still not been scheduled, despite what producer Tom Bywaters told TV Guide a month ago....Researcher Frank W. Hoffman, Jr. tells us the National Archives has upped its copy charge from 20 to 25¢ per page—but don't expect the reproduction quality to go up, too....On March 30 President Reagan is scheduled to speak at the Washington Hilton, exactly one year after the assassination attempt—we thought it was the criminal who returned to the scene of the crime!

TODD VAUGHAN RESPONDS TO GARY MACK'S FEBRUARY 22, 1982 ARTICLE (1)

There is no error in my article. It is very true that W&A matched the impulse from the DPD tape beginning at 144.90 seconds to Dealey Plaza by 95%. However, that 5% uncertainty should not be overlooked.

The W&A report states:

"The high degree of correlation between the impulse and the echo sequence does not preclude the possibility that the impulses were not the sounds of a gunshot. It is conceivable that a sequence of impulse sounds, derived from nongunshot sources, was generated with time spacings that, by chance, corresponded within one one-thousandth of a second to those echoes of a gunshot fired from the grassy knoll. However, the probability of such a chance occurrence is about 5 percent. (2)"

The W&A report also points out that the 5% uncertainty could be smaller than indicated. (3)

Gary says that W&A "eliminated five of the six impulse possibilities - the only remaining (possible) source was a rifle (shot)..." (4) As with many things he writes Gary does not give a source for this statement. The W&A report says no such thing. In fact, as seen in the excerpt from the W&A report above, they could not eliminate other possible sources as causing the impulse patterns.

Noted and respected critic Paul Hoch told me in a 2/18/82 letter, after reading a copy of the article "If Not Shots" I sent him, that, "Gary's statement that 'Nothing' other than gunshots could have caused the recorded impulses is obviously not correct, even if the acoustical analysis is right."

TODD VAUGHAN RESPONDS TO GARY MACK'S FEBRUARY 22, 1982, TCI RESPONSE TO A DECEMBER 15, 1981 LETTER FROM STEVE BARBER(5)

Much of Gary's work is "interesting, yet highly unscientific" also. The method Steve used to compare the Decker message from Channel Two to Channel One is a very good way to simultaneously compare the two channels. They can also be compared by listening to them individually just as well.

Gary questions how the Decker transmission got on Channel One. (6) The explanation is very obvious. The Channel One open-mic was near a second DPD radio that was tuned to Channel Two at the time the transmission was made. Thus, the mic picked up the sound and transmitted it to the DPD, where it was recorded by the dictabelt.

The reason that the Decker transmission and the 4 other Channel Two transmissions on Channel One are not completely heard is also very obvious. The Open-Mic was on a moving motorcycle, a cycle that apparently moved closer to and further from the radio tuned to Channel 2 at various times. When the two were close, the transmissions could be picked up and recorded. When they were further apart they could not. Also, the level of the motorcycle noise, as well, as other sounds affected what could be heard and what could not.

The Decker transmission on Channel One does not end with "homicide." The complete message heard is

"... held everything secure until the, homicide and other investigators can get there."

I would also like to respond to a statement, apparently by Gary Mack, on page 1, paragraph 1 of the February 22, 1982 TCI.

Gary writes: "... Since it now appears that the dictabelt studied by the HSCA was a dub and not the original." (7)

As usual, this statement by Gary Mack lacks a source citation. However, I do know the source. The source is Gary's reluctance to accept the Decker theory, resulting in his belief that the original dictabelt was somehow altered, moving the shots at least

64 seconds forward to the Decker transmission or adding the Decker transmission to the dictabelt itself. (8)

Although this certainly is a possibility there is not one shread of evidence to suggest it. It has not been proven by anyone, scientifically or otherwise, to have occurred. However, the Decker transmission has been proved, scientifically, using voice-prints, to be on both Channels One and Two. (9)

In Summation, the many errors in all of the writings of Gary Mack are either simple, honest mistakes, or outright lies. I hope they are just mistakes.

Todd Vaughan
March 24, 1982

903 W. Washington
Jackson, Mich. 49203
517/784/1878

FOOTNOTES:

1. TCI, February 22, 1982, pp 3-5
2. 8 HSCA, W&A Report
3. Ibid
4. TCI, Feb. 22, 1982, p. 5
5. Ibid, Pages 1-2 and 5

6. Ibid, page 5
7. Ibid, page 1
8. Corresponds with Gary Mack between Todd Vaughan and Steve Barber
9. Several highly reliable sources, most of whom cannot be revealed at this time.

To the Editor, TCI:

II/25/82

Frank Bennett's mathematical whizzaroo infuriated me in three vital places :

1. reducing 3-dimensional bodies to 2-dimensional targets will always allow "wandering" wound locations and never produce firm ones.
2. using HSCA's tortured seating arrangement for the Governor to dictate (last paragraph) that the shot probably came from the Dal-Tex is not responsible research.

Seymour's first bullet from window #14, sixth floor of the TSBD, ricocheted to the right off a twig into the Governor's back ... its thoracical track was deflected again to the right by the fifth rib ... after exiting it traversed the right wrist and was subsequently removed from the limousine by the FBI. (how the hell do I know that? I don't but I welcome the FBI's correction)

3. to murder the Single-Bullet Theory one more time is good mental exercise ... why not do it by quoting Jim Garrison?

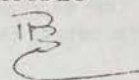
Oswald did not fire a shot that day

and then get your feet wet in Killing Coverup which looms as a possibility in 1982 : Sirhan and Hinckley

Gary Mack knows I welcome new researchers... when one comes along

with something that screams for criticism, adverse or not, it's only fair to him and the rest of us to see if he's going to remain a "living-room critic" (Gordon Novel's term) or get his feet wet continuing his inquiry where it'll uncover The Continuing Coverup.

cheerio


R. B. Cutler

March 1, 1982

Editor
Atlanta Journal
72 Marietta St., NW
Atlanta, Ga. 30303

All that bull about Williams killing all or even any of those 26 black youths could not be more ridiculous. You get at the T-R-U-T-H about who set Atlanta up for this human-behavior experiment and you have:

1. The people who set-up Jonestown,
2. The goons who put the 2 guns on Reagan March 31, 1981,
3. The gangsters who eliminated peace-man Sadat,
4. The people who pleasure in brainwashed pigeons like Mark David Chapman, John Hinckley, Jr., Sirhan-Sirhan, Brimer, Sara Jane Moore, etc.,
5. You will have the bastards who out of Vaca Ville prison set up the S.L.A. and the Manson Family,
6. The people who bombed down the U-2 to stop Ike's Crusade for Peace and who eliminated the three Kennedy Brothers to preserve their Odessa-N.S.C.-C.I.A. game plan.

Why do they do it:

1. Diversion of attention from some big world scam they are doing or planning to do,
2. Disinformation leading to destabilization of U.S. economically for vengeance of Germany for World War I and World War II,
3. Preparation for hard-right military takeover for World War III with U.S.S.R.--and for unification of Germany.

How is it managed:

1. S.S. General Martin Bormann rules the terror-torture Nazi-world out of Argentina with the greatest concentration of economic resources in world history. At age 81 he has a young staff of S.S. command officers to perpetuate this Hitler world-control plan first structured when S.S. Gen. Arminius-East Gehlen became a U.S. General in 1946 to set up the N.S.C.-C.I.A. overrule of our president. We have had four presidential elections controlled, if you count Nelson Detente Rock's 1979 demise, by subversion of the political,
2. Old Prussian Nazi Fritz Kraemer is still in the Pentagon as planning officer--and he was and is the puppeteer of Kissinger and Brzezinski (both foreign born) and that old hack Gen. 54-12 Haig.

Why is it possible:

1. Because the structured news media makes no effort to stop it. The few (some 43) individual newsmen who do try to expose this scam are eliminated by M. K. Ultra,
2. Because the U.S. people are kept in the dark--about the destabilization that is destroying their standard of living and concentrating power

in hands of fewer and fewer--i.e. 1% of banks now have 98% of total bank resources, yet it is necessary to eliminate 12,000 small town banks and 4,500 saving and loans to concentrate this power control for World War III.

This, no doubt, you will say is too bizarre to even consider. You had better investigate or as Jack Ruby said only to Warren and Gerald Ford, "The whole form of our government will be changed." Dorothy Kilgallen, reporter, after one hour special talk with Ruby said, "I am horrified at what I have learned-- I am going to bust this thing wide open." Congressman Hale Boggs said, "I am cooling on our Warren Commission report"--all three get M. K. Ultra deep-six for everlasting silence as did Gary F. Powers in 1977 after he told it all on national T.V. news.

Charles A. Spears
Country Banker for 45 Years
P.O. Box 430, Sherman, Texas 75090

To Witness or not to Witness

By Frank Hoffman

Louie Steven Witt claims to be the so-called Umbrella Man that can be seen in Dealey Plaza photos during the assassination of President Kennedy.

Many critics tried for years to find out who this mystery man was and why he was the only person in Dealey Plaza with an open umbrella on a warm and sunny afternoon.

Most critics thought this man to be part of the vast conspiracy which took President Kennedy's life and one prominent critic stated flatly this so called Umbrella Man fired a dart at the President at point blank range, but no matter who or what he was, he is a strange and curious artifact of the whole assassination story.

During Mr. Witt's public testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, Mr. Witt brought many new facts to light that just don't fit in with what is known to have taken place in Dallas over nineteen years ago.

According to Mr. Witt's own testimony he went out for lunch and just happened to wind up in the plaza with his umbrella to heckle President Kennedy, but instead of heckling the President he became a witness to a horrible murder (or did he?)

When questioned by Mr. Genzman of the Committee's staff of "what did you do when the motorcade approached?" Mr. Witt answered "Well, as I recall, the motorcade had already made the turn and was coming down Elm Street going west on Elm before I became aware it was there, and it would have been from straightline position off to my left about like this (indicating) when I saw it." *

When asked what he did when he saw it coming at him Mr. Witt elaborated further, "I think I got up and started fiddling with that umbrella trying to get it open, and at the same time I was walking forward, walking toward the street." **

In viewing various photos of November 22, and particularly Phil Willis photo no. 5 we see the Umbrella Man already next to the Stemmons sign with his umbrella open and above his head. The President is still coming toward him and not(TUM) walking toward the street. He is stationary and flying his umbrella proudly.

Mr. Witt further stated he was walking when the shots went off. My copy of the Zapruder Film shows the TUM standing still and the only motion he is making is by pumping that umbrella up and down. My eyes are not too good but I don't see the Umbrella Man walking.

Mr. Witt went on to say that he reacted by going over and standing on the retaining wall just as he got his umbrella open. Here are his exact words as testified to, "Did you react in any way?" and Witt's reply, "No. I continued to move forward and finally got this umbrella up in the air. I think by the time

I got the thing up in the air I was over and possibly standing on the retaining wall."***

We see in Willis no. 6, Bond nos. 4, 8, 9, Bothun no. 4, and Towner no. 2 we see the Umbrella man sitting on the curb by the stemmons sign talking to a dark complected man and not standing on any retaining wall. The only retaining walls in the plaza are back behind the Umbrella Man on which Abe Zapruder stood filming the motorcade and the one south on Elm Street on which Howard Brennan was sitting watching Oswald firing at the President.

The Umbrella Man by all photos known had the best view of the President and had the best vantage point to see them impact on the President, but again according to Louis Witt he did not see anything. He claims his umbrella was in the way. When asked what he saw by Congressman Fauntroy referring to the shooting Mr. Witt's exact words, "I-my view of the car during that length of the time was blocked by the umbrella being open. (Some testimony omitted)" One thing I recall there was a movement in the President's car. By this time-I don't recall seeing the President. He must have-I am sure he was down. The only thing I recall was the-there was sort of a pink movement, and it was-there was Jackie Kennedy, I think, wearing a pink dress or something."****

The Umbrella Man is seen looking directly into the limousine when the shooting occured and he thinks Mrs. Kennedy is wearing a pink dress. I can't believe Louis Witt's memory is that bad. Everybody who was old enough to remember the assassination knows the color of Mrs. Kennedy's dress which she wore to Dallas that day.

During Mr. Witt's appearance before the committee he insisted that the umbrella be checked for a weapon, but Mr. Witt nor the committee could prove it it the same umbrella. Mr. Witt stated anybody could have handled that umbrella at any time. So what help was it to bring some old and battered umbrella to a Congressional Hearing? *****

The Umbrella Man seen in photos taken on November 22, seems to be very friendly with his sitting companion, but Louis Witt testified to the fact that he only looked at this man once.*****

Our Umbrella man seemingly converses with this dark complected man and chats for a few minutes after the shooting and then curiously walks away. This is not the Louis Witt we know from testifying before the HSCA.

Just by these simple little mistakes in his testimony, Louis Steven Witt destroys his credibility as the Umbrella Man. He can't remember what he saw or where he was at the crucial moments of the shooting. He claims to be on a non seen retaining wall, claims to be walking while opening his umbrella at the same time while TUM in photos is stopped standing straight and pumping an already opened umbrella.

Who is the real TUM in the Zapruder Film and Wilma Bond pictures and other photos, but who ever he is he is not one Louis Steven Witt...

* HSCA., vol IV Pg 432.

** Ibid. pg 432

*** Ibid. pg 433

**** Ibid. pg 441

***** Ibid. pg 443

***** Ibid. pg 449

PENN JONES COMMENTS ON HOFFMAN UMBRELLA MAN ARTICLE

EDITOR'S COMMENT: We are happy to print Frank Hoffman's article, although we disagree. I am the person who found and tried to interview TUM. It went this way: "My name is Penn Jones." Witt: "Get Out." There is no doubt in my mind that he is TUM and that he was pumping the umbrella in Dealey Plaza. The question is why pump? His reason given the Congressional Committee, that he was protesting the philosophy of Joseph Kennedy Sr., is quite silly. We doubt if he even knows the meaning of the word philosophy.

But there was a reason, a very important reason for his presence and pumping. We feel he was an unwitting, but prearranged, firing co-ordinator for the various gunmen. TUM could be seen by all the gunmen (or more exactly, the assistant gunmen) except the man firing a short weapon from the manhole. So Witt, by umbrella, was telling the gunmen FIRE WHEN READY.

The limited vision of the gunman in the manhole required other assistance. We feel he was aided by a man on the grass in Dealey Plaza, across the street from the occupied manhole. This person was wig-waging a large cardboard sign. We feel the various positions of the sign indicated the decreasing yardage from target to gunman in the manhole. Space in the manhole required a pistol or short gun of his preference.

All ammunition, we feel, was hand loaded, probably heavily loaded, which accounts for the smell of gunpowder reported by Ralph Yarborough there in the kill area.

The shot from the manhole was the one which literally exploded the President's head.

Battles are always rehearsed, if time and terrain permit. This, we feel, explains the shot which knocked out the left rear window of a woman's automobile as she drove through Dealey Plaza, a few days before the assassination.

Rifle practice just one block or less from the County Jail is not a common experience, but hitting the lady's car indicates to us the riflemen were practicing on the actual battle terrain during daylight hours. And to hell with what the people may think.

We feel Witt had abundant professional help in cooking up his story given to a Congressional committee which had never stretched their integrity in trying to get to the bottom of the Kennedy assassination. Witt brought along an umbrella which fell apart before the Committee providing a burst of laughter. Of course, Witt is just a good ole boy who had been picked on by the Kennedy researchers.

TUM and the man with dark complexion seated on the sidewalk curb after the shots were fired had an important decision to make. The shots made TUM sick, but the dark man seems to be talking into a two way radio. We suspect he was notifying the gun control at Cobb Stadium that the job was complete. The dark man completes his message, pokes the radio (or what appears to be a small radio) in his right rear pocket using both hands and walks away from the scene.

Since a suite of rooms on the top floor of the Post Office Annex, opposite the School Book Depository, had been reserved for Robert Kennedy, we feel this was a command post and also evaluated the shots and radioed to the gunmen in the Cobb Stadium area that the job was complete. Certainly the rooms were not used by Robert Kennedy who was no where near Dallas that day.

Jack White disagrees with Editor Jones on Witt, agrees with Cutler on TUM

by Jack White

I was among the half dozen JFK researchers who accompanied Penn to the warehouse where Witt was working. Witt's reception of us was as hostile as Penn describes it.

Based on confidential information from the secret informant who "fingered" Witt to him, Penn was certain he'd found the elusive Umbrella Man. Others of us, based on Witt's attitude and appearance, were not so sure.

Then, after Witt's most peculiar "comic relief" appearance and weird testimony before the HSCA, most of us except Penn were certain there was something phony about Witt.

In the summer of 1979 Robert Cutler asked me to do some photoanalysis work comparing TUM as seen in Bothun and Rickerby with photos of Gordon Novel, Cutler's leading suspect as TUM. Novel, of course, is the former CIA agent who surfaced in New Orleans with suspected ties to the JFK plot.

Printing a Novel mug shot to the same size as a print of the TUM head in Bothun, I found them to be of identical proportion in all major respects. Using the transparent overlay method made famous by Fred Newcomb with the backyard photos, I found that Bothun and mug shot matched at every important reference point—hairline at nape of neck and forehead, eyebrow and eye, bridge of nose and nose, lips, chin and ear—certainly highly improbable with persons other than identical twins. In comparing the Rickerby TUM to two candid shots of Novel, I found a very close match of the hairline, ear and chin. Most especially, a wavy lock of hair above the right temple was virtually identical.

I sent my results to Cutler along with my opinion that the photos he asked me to compare "matched within a 95 percent certainty."

Cutler thereafter published several articles identifying Novel as TUM, and made a strong push with the Justice



NOVEL MUG SHOT



BOTHUN TUM



NOVEL CANDID



RICKERBY TUM



NOVEL CANDID

Department to find the truth, with no results. Strong threats of a lawsuit from Novel finally forced Cutler to drop the matter, despite Novel having failed a lie detector test, according to Cutler, about his presence in Dealey Plaza. So the matter is now dormant.

But since we are publishing the Hoffman TUM article and Penn's dissent, I thought this would be an appropriate time to insert this postscript upholding Hoffman, Cutler, and others who believe Witt is TFUM (The FALSE Umbrella Man).

Palm Beach Post, Monday, September 18, 1978—C3

Doctor Fought Single-Bullet Murder Theory for Years

By ROBERT BURNS

Post Staff Writer

RIVIERA BEACH — After 14 years of tests and testimony, Dr. Joseph R. Dolce says he's been proven right. The "pristine bullet" theory in John F. Kennedy's assassination is wrong.

Dolce, a general surgeon and the chief consultant on wound ballistics for the Army, has argued one bullet could not pierce the neck of President Kennedy, go through the back and chest of former Texas Gov. John Connally, hit Connally's wrist and come out almost unharmed.

"If you want to cut that up, you accept the one-bullet theory," Dolce said.

Instead, Dolce said, a separate bullet fired by a second assassin hit Connally in the wrist. This was the fourth bullet described by Dr. James Barger in testimony before the House Assassinations Committee recently.

"I think it's cleared the whole picture," Dolce said.

Barger, chief scientist for a Massachusetts acoustic firm, told the committee four shots were fired when the Kennedy motorcade was in the area of the Texas School Book

Depository. His tests on recorded police transmissions show four incidents of what could have been gunshots.

While Barger called the four bullet theory a "possible conclusion," Dolce said it fit the facts he's described since he began work with the Warren Commission in 1964.

No bullet could go through the president's neck, the governor's chest, badly fracture the governor's wrist and exit with only one side slightly flattened, he said. In his own tests firing at skeletons with Lee Harvey Oswald's 6.5mm Mannlicher-Carcano rifle, Dolce's results showed badly flattened bullets.

The Warren Commission, despite published findings in the Army's final report (declassified in 1971), stuck with the "pristine bullet."

"I quickly said this can't be it and they (the commission) didn't like that," Dolce said. "They didn't even put it in the Warren Report. It isn't in the book because they didn't want my test."

The commission said the "pristine bullet" could break the governor's wrist and come out clean because it

tumbled in flight. The investigation was closed, but Dolce remained vocal.

He spoke to clubs and civic groups. He spoke out in newspaper stories. Finally, Dolce was contacted by Gaetano Fonzi, an investigator for the present committee.

"When Fonzi heard what I had to say he jumped up and said, 'My God, this is important,'" Dolce said.

Three days later Fonzi met in Manalapan with Oswald's confidant, Russian-born George de Mohrenschildt. That afternoon, de Mohrenschildt killed himself.

Dolce hadn't heard if the committee had listened to his testimony, taped by Fonzi. But he believes the committee would do well to believe Barger's acoustic tests.

"I think this second investigation is the most important thing that has come out," Dolce said.

"I think those who are disagreeing are doing so because they don't have much experience in high-velocity missiles."

Charles D. Givens

Charles D. Givens, 58, of 3611 Capeland Ave. died Tuesday at Parkland Memorial Hospital.

Services will be at 2 p.m. Saturday in Mt. Rose Missionary Baptist Church, with burial at Lincoln Memorial Cemetery.

Survivors include two sisters, Mrs. Frankie Munkledove and Pauline Taylor, and a brother, Clay Givens, all of Dallas.

DTH - 3-4-81

BEST EVIDENCE

by David S. Lifton

Epilogue

There has been no official reaction to BEST EVIDENCE. Perhaps that was to be expected. The House Assassinations Committee concluded there was a conspiracy, but the Justice Department has yet to reopen the case. It has merely asked the National Academy of Sciences to rewrite the acoustic evidence that appears to indicate a shot from the front. The NAS panel has yet to issue its report.

But there have been a number of developments that bear directly on the thesis advanced in BEST EVIDENCE. For example, additional witnesses have come forward. Within a week of the publication of BEST EVIDENCE and a Time Magazine story about it, Donald Rebenitsch of Coopersville, Michigan, a petty officer stationed at Bethesda on November 22, 1963, told his local paper, the *Grand Rapids Press*, that the two-ambulance story published in Time was not news to him—he had been telling his family the same story for years. He stated that President Kennedy's body was not in the gray navy ambulance which carried Mrs. Kennedy and the ceremonial casket and which arrived at the front of the hospital. Instead, the body had arrived at the back of the hospital in a black unmarked hearse. *Grand Rapids Press* reporter Jerry Morlock told me about Rebenitsch before his story ran on the wire services, and I was able to interview Rebenitsch before he read BEST EVIDENCE. He provided corroboration for Dennis David's account by recalling that he had helped unload the first casket, an ordinary shipping casket, and

that it had arrived at the back before the gray navy ambulance arrived at the front. Rebenitsch said that after unloading the first casket, he went upstairs to the lobby area of Bethesda where he saw Mrs. Kennedy, who had just arrived in the navy ambulance, waiting for the elevator.

Reporter Morlock found other witnesses who knew that two caskets had been used at Bethesda that night. "It was common knowledge," said one. Like the witnesses I had interviewed, these new witnesses told Morlock the two-casket scheme was used as a security measure.

Rebenitsch's account ran on both wire services the weekend of January 23, 1981. Subsequently, in March 1981, the Canadian Broadcasting Company made arrangements for me to participate in a TV interview of Rebenitsch at his home in Michigan for a program that was broadcast in Canada in mid-April. I thought him honest and straightforward, and he seemed concerned that events he had personally witnessed were not in the official story.

In the course of the CBC project, additional evidence was uncovered. This evidence related to the thesis that when Air Force One landed at Andrews Air Force Base, a helicopter on the starboard side—the side hidden from public view because the TV cameras were on the port side—played a crucial role in the transportation of the body from Andrews to some unknown location. The pivotal question is whether a helicopter was really there, on the starboard side. In Chapter 31, I set forth a pattern of evidence indicating it was: an audio tape which recorded the sound of a chopper taking off within 90 seconds of the arrival of Air Force One; an entry in an

Penthouse, March 1982

FEEDBACK

Lee Harvey Oswald

In the eighteen years since I interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans—the only taped Oswald interview ever made public—I've not made one public comment about how other writers have referred to that episode. I've always felt that the public record on my contacts with Oswald—the fact that I sought him out in New Orleans on August 17, 1963, to appear on my WDSU (then an NBC affiliate) radio program, "Latin Listening Post," in spite of criticism that I would be allowing a "Communist" to "propagandize" the right-wing New Orleans public—was extensive enough to prevent distortion by other writers, historians, or special-interest groups.

That's why I almost burst my appendix laughing at your piece by Warren Hinckle and William W. Turner, "The Mystery of 544 Camp St." (October 1981), as excerpted from their book *The Fish Is Red*, published by Harper & Row. On your page 180, Hinckle and Turner write, "... Manuel Gil set up the famous debate between Oswald and [Carlos] Bringuier, in which Oswald declared, 'I am a Marxist.'" Sorry, friends, but Oswald was my media discovery, and I arranged the WDSU debate after the station manager refused to run the full length of the ninety-seven-minute August 17 tape (which I had had to boil down to fit my five-minute slot) and instead suggested I set up a debate with "anti-Castro people" on the panel. It was in answer to my question on that debate "Are you a Marxist?" that Oswald made his admission.

I hesitate to drag out the whole barrel of details leading up to my Oswald contacts, including the self-serving ones, but I will if this kind of trash history keeps popping up. For the record the only "name" reporters ever to interview Oswald before the assassination were Patricia Johnson (then Patricia McMillan), who talked to him for a North American Newspaper Alliance story when he attempted to give up his American citizenship in Moscow in 1959, and, humbly, myself, a Latin political-affairs columnist in the early 1960s for the *New Orleans States-Item*, the only reporter ever to win two awards for public-affairs reporting from the American Political Science Association.

I have no theory on who killed JFK, since Mr. Oswald did not inform me of his future plans at the time of the interview and debate—William K. Stuckey, Dallas, Tex.

NBC-TV log indicating that a helicopter could be seen hovering alongside Air Force One when it landed; and radio transmissions from officials aboard the plane en route to Washington arranging for a ramp to be put against the forward starboard side, at the galley door, and for helicopter transportation of the body from Andrews Air Force Base. It was my thesis that the President's remains, probably in a body bag, were secretly removed from the forward starboard area of the plane and put aboard the helicopter.

In the course of working on the Rebenitsch story, CBC producer Brian McKenna located unedited film footage of the arrival of Air Force One at Andrews. The film was taken from the port side of the plane, and it contains a soundtrack. In viewing it, one can, as the noise from Air Force One's engines dies down, hear the whirring rotor of a chopper. Just under the belly of the plane, on the starboard side, the chopper's blinking lights can be clearly seen where the forward galley door is located (and where the ramp had been called for). As the film winds on, the chopper's lights move away from the side of Air Force One, and the helicopter prepares to take off.

David Lifton
12/6/81
Los Angeles, California

18A The Miami Herald / Sunday, Jan. 25, 1981 •

FWSGT 3-18-82

Veteran confirms author's story of JFK casket-shuffling incident

COOPERSVILLE, Mich. — (UPI) — Military officials used two caskets — one of them empty — to slip the body of slain President John F. Kennedy into Bethesda Naval Hospital, says a former Navy veteran who took part in the charade.

Donald Rebutusch, a former petty officer stationed at Bethesda, said his commanding officers told him the secrecy was planned to avoid the media and other onlookers.

But assassination researcher David S. Lifton, who later this month will release a book titled *Best Evidence*, claims the two-casket ploy was part of a scheme to alter Kennedy's wounds and perpetuate official reports that Kennedy was shot by Lee Harvey Oswald.

Rebutusch said he did not realize the importance of the casket-shuffling incident.

"For 17 years, I've known something that I thought everybody

knew," said Rebutusch, 43, now a mechanic living just outside Grand Rapids. "I just assumed all along that the Warren Commission knew about all of this."

"I couldn't believe with all the thousands of dollars they spent they wouldn't have known that we took the casket in the back door."

Rebutusch said two ambulances carrying two caskets — one empty and one with the body of Kennedy — were brought to Bethesda. The empty casket was brought in the front door, he said, while the casket carrying Kennedy's body was wheeled in the back where medical officials were to perform an autopsy.

"It was about 4:30 p.m. when our chief petty officer came to me and about five other petty officers and told us to go to the back of the hospital. I'm talking about the loading ramps where they used to bring in supplies."

"He told all of us that we were going to be there and we were going to bring the President's casket into the mortuary. We were told not to leave our posts."

"The chief said we got all the ghouls and reporters and the TV and everybody at the front of the hospital. He said there would be an empty casket in the ambulance. He said the President's body would really come in the back."

"We took the casket out ... and pushed it down a long, illuminated hall. Now this is a service area, not the main part of the hospital."

Rebutusch said he recalled the incident when he saw a recent article detailing the two-casket conspiracy argument promoted by author Lifton.

Two of Rebutusch's former colleagues in the Navy — Richard Muma and Paul Neigler — both corroborated the former petty officer's story.

Dallas police chief suffers heart attack

Dallas Police Chief Glen D. King, 56, was in critical condition in the coronary care unit at Baylor University Medical Center in Dallas Wednesday night after suffering two heart attacks during the afternoon.

King had just returned to his office from a luncheon speaking engagement when he felt pains in his chest at about 2:15 p.m., said Bob Shaw, police department director of public information. Doctors later determined the chief probably had suffered a heart attack, Shaw said.

King went next door to the office of Jack Revill, the executive assistant police chief and a close friend, and Revill drove King to the hospital, Shaw said.

Revill has been named acting chief.

King has been Dallas police chief since May 21, 1979. He started with the force as a patrol officer in 1948, working his way up to assistant chief. In 1969, he left the department to become a management consultant and director of public affairs for the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Gaithersburg, Md. In 1975, he became executive director of the association, a position he held until he became the Dallas police chief in 1979.

OMN 3-18-82

Senate bans unmasking of spies

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — With lobbying from Vice President George Bush, the Senate approved a controversial provision Wednesday that would make it illegal for reporters to name secret agents — even if their identities are on the public record.

The unprecedented sanction — aimed at anti-CIA newsletters and opposed by most of the major news media — cleared the Senate 55-39 as an amendment to the Intelligence Identities Protection Act.

The amendment would make it illegal for anyone — including journalists, scholars and government officials — to engage in "a pattern of activities" that would disclose the identity of a covert intelligence agent and requires only that a prosecutor establish an author had "reason to believe" the

disclosures would "impair or impede" intelligence activities.

It is similar to legislation passed by the House last year.

And during a hearing before a House Foreign Affairs subcommittee, Charles Wick, director of the U.S. International Communication Agency, said a novel depicting Soviet agents within the U.S. power elite apparently was based on "very authoritative" intelligence data.

Wick was questioned about allegations presented in fictionalized form in the best-selling novel *The Spike*, written by journalists Arnold deBorchgrave and Robert Moss.

The book suggested that the Soviet Union has been able to develop some degree of influence over — or actually recruit as intelligence operatives — key figures within the U.S. news media, cultural cir-

cles and political establishment.

Rep. Toby Roth, R-Wis., raised the issue during the hearing, remarking that "after I'd seen some of the things that have been written in some of our national magazines and newspapers, I began to wonder if *The Spike* was all fiction or if there was something really to it."

Wick responded: "I would say that (judging) from my top secret clearance that enables me to see things of great relevance ... *The Spike* is probably a very authoritative set of facts that have been woven together into an interesting novel."

Meanwhile, the General Accounting Office told a House Government Operations subcommittee Wednesday that an increase in tax fraud and honest mistakes may cost

the U.S. Treasury a record \$72 billion this year, nearly three-quarters of the \$100 billion budget deficit the Reagan administration projects.

At the same time, the number of individual returns audited for irregularities will fall from 26 out of every 1,000 in 1976 to 16 out of every 1,000 this year, the IRS report said.

IRS enforcement efforts are not keeping up with increased cheating and with the rising number of returns, the GAO said.

"There is a trend toward contempt and abuse of the system which seriously undermines the basic concept of voluntary compliance on which the system depends," said William Anderson, director of the general government division of the GAO.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 11, 1982 ■ 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM 11A

Proposal on secrecy is assailed

By GEORGE LARDNER JR.
Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON — The chairman of the House government information and individual rights subcommittee Wednesday assailed a proposed presidential decree setting up new security classification rules as "a blank check" that could be used to sanction an unprecedented increase in government secrecy.

Rep. Glenn English, D-Okla., said at the outset of hearings to which the administration refused to send witnesses that he believed the proposal had been made "deliberately vague" so government classifiers could begin slapping a secrecy label on virtu-

ally anything.

A representative of the American Historical Association said the new mood reflected in the draft executive order, now under consideration at the White House, has already had a chilling effect on the declassification of FBI documents going back to World War II.

Anna Nelson, a George Washington University history professor, said the FBI had been steadily releasing its wartime records on Nazi operations in Latin America and withholding little under the current rules, issued by President Carter in 1978.

"Recently, however, the FBI has become unwilling to go into the Na-

tional Archives and declassify the rest of those documents," she told the subcommittee.

"No doubt this pattern will be repeated throughout the government as those who read the documents of 10, 20 and 30 years ago bear in mind the new yardstick: when in doubt, classify," Nelson testified.

The proposed new order prescribes a new approach to the stamping of government documents as "Top Secret," "Secret" and "Confidential" and that is, as Nelson said, when in doubt, classify. Even worse from the historians' point of view, Nelson said, is the elimination of the current rule providing for automatic

declassification review of records as they become 20 years old.

This, she protested, will "turn back the clock" some three decades to the policies prevailing before President Eisenhower began trying to reform the system and do something about "the massive accumulation of classified information."

A spokesman for the Society of Professional Journalists, CBS News correspondent Bob Schieffer, voiced his alarm at another provision in the draft order, calling for the classification of information concerning "the vulnerabilities or capabilities of systems ... relating to the national security."

Still living in Camelot

JFK's secretary biding time with secrets

By STEPHANIE MANSFIELD
Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON — The secret diary is locked away in a bank safe-deposit box. So is the little pink piggy bank Caroline gave her. The flags are there, too, the ones that hang in the Oval Office.

Evelyn Lincoln, President John F. Kennedy's White House secretary, goes to the security box every so often to refresh her memory. To turn back the clock to Camelot. The Camelot of memory, where controversy erupted most recently over JFK's secretly recorded conversations, recordings Evelyn Lincoln supervised.

She is a slight, soft-spoken septuagenarian who wears a filigree-encrusted Kennedy half-dollar around her neck like a medal of honor. Her bouffant hair is dyed black, the ends curled up in a jaunty flip with thin bangs. She wears plain stockings, black leather high-heeled pumps, black velvet miniskirt. There is something eerily familiar about the look—a touch of Jackie Kennedy, circa 1963.

"That's my image," she says. "Mamie Eisenhower had her bangs all her life. You got known for certain things. That's how people recognize you."

For the last two decades, Mrs. Lincoln has stayed in Washington and embraced the legacy of the slain president as her personal vocation. She answers hundreds of letters each year from admirers, curiosity seekers, history buffs and pen pals, enclosing an 8-by-10 black-and-white glossy of herself. Every year on Nov. 22, she makes the pilgrimage to Arlington National Cemetery, where she places three long-stemmed red roses on Kennedy's grave. She is sent endless samples of JFK memorabilia

Column one

from collectors who want her to transcribe her former boss's illegible handwriting or to verify the signature. She sits for hours on end, granting interviews to researchers, authors, reporters and anyone else who will listen to the affectionate snippets of history stored away in her memory bank.

Evelyn Lincoln refuses to let go. "Why should I try to be something else?" she says, mindful that being a member of the elite corps of presidential personal secretaries is the highest achievement of her life.

So when the logs of President Kennedy's White House taping system became public recently, she was ready. Ready to say that it had been done to keep an accurate account of the daily schedule. Ready to say there was nothing wrong with it. Ready to face the barrage of reporters who tracked their muddy shoes on the scarlet wall-to-wall carpet of her apartment, setting up the hot lights for the cameras that beamed her face into the living rooms of America once more. The talk shows, the news shows, the celebrity.

Mrs. Lincoln loves it. "I suppose anybody does," she says. "It's just like an actor or actress coming back to the stage, perhaps."

She sits in a velvet-covered armchair. The apartment is furnished with pastels, brocades, plastic potted palms and red plastic geraniums in the window boxes lining the glassed-in porch. She shares the apartment with her husband, Harold, also known as Abe, who used to be an administrative assistant to a U.S. representative and later worked for the Veterans Administration.

"I got a little excited on *Nightline*."

she says. "I was much better on the *Today Show* the next morning. I knew there was nothing to hide. There wasn't any sinister motive on the part of the president to get any information on anyone in order to blackmail them, or whatever. It was just a recording of the events."

On the taping of Jacqueline Kennedy: "That is nothing, absolutely nothing. It was during the Mississippi thing, with James Meredith, and they did turn on the Dictabelt to get the conversation with the various people and it was still running when, unconsciously, the president picked it up and called Jackie just to chat. They picked that one thing, like 'Boy, he was bugging her.'"

The tapes, she insists, were purely for history. Kennedy, she says, never listened to them. "I stored them away and that's where they were."

Evelyn Lincoln is good at storing things away. Kennedy used to kid her about it, saying if he was in his office and murdered somebody, all he'd have to do is buzz Mrs. Lincoln and she'd gather up the body, file it away and go on like nothing happened.

Loyalty.

She was raised on a Nebraska farm and moved to Washington in the 1930s when her father, John N. Norton, was elected to Congress. She graduated from George Washington University and met her future husband there while attending two years of law school. Later, Mrs. Lincoln went to the Hill to work for Rep. E.L. Forrester, D-Ga. In 1952 she says she remembers telling her husband that her next job would be working for the next president of the United States.

"Eisenhower?" he said.

"No," she said. "John F. Kennedy."

She had not known the young politician from Massachusetts, but after reading a few of his press releases she decided to work on his senatorial campaign as a volunteer. The next year, 1953, Kennedy formally asked her to join his staff.

She began keeping a diary and continued writing it until the assassination. Originally written in shorthand, the diary took a year to transcribe.

"I have things in my diary which are very interesting," she says coyly. "I grant you it would make interesting reading."

But Mrs. Lincoln says she doesn't plan to make her diary public until after her death. No one has read it, not even her husband.

Any bombshells in the diary?

"Oooh, I think maybe there would be some," she hints. "Some of the things that were said about other people."

Would anything make her change her mind?

"There might. Something might come up."

Like a book contract?

"Something like that."

A publisher with a million dollars?

"I'd have to think about it."

She giggles nervously, squirming in her chair. She enjoys the attention. Isn't there anything that would make her unlock the diary?

"There's more locked in my head than in that bank," she exclaims.

Mrs. Lincoln learned the hard way how to keep a secret. In 1968, she published her second book, *Kennedy and Johnson* (the first was an affec-

tionate memoir, *My Twelve Years With John F. Kennedy*, written in 1965), reveals that Kennedy was planning to dump Johnson as his vice presidential running mate. The Kennedy family denied her claim. The controversy deepened when a gossip columnist reported unnamed Kennedy sources as saying it was Mrs. Lincoln whom the president wanted to dump, not Lyndon Johnson.

That hurt her deeply. She says the information about Johnson was true, but that Robert Kennedy was running for president at the time and did not want to anger Lyndon Johnson.

"I assumed he knew, just like I knew," People accused her of disloyalty. She went on a talk show and heard Polly Bergen say, "I'd never hire her for my secretary." She feels now that people in the White House were jealous of her because Kennedy "relied on me as much as he did. All the time I was with Kennedy there were 50 to 100 people behind me, breathing down my neck, trying to say I wasn't efficient. I wasn't this, I wasn't that."

It's not easy being close to the Kennedys. Mrs. Lincoln found out the hard way. "I told something that was in the diary," she says, flipping the heavy Kennedy half-dollar up and down her chest. "And look what happened. You have to be careful with a diary."

"I'd like to give it to you, but it's not the time or place."

She thought about leaving him only once. That was back in the Senate when she spent half her time screening the urgent calls from beautiful young women who wanted to meet the handsome politician. "He was charming," Mrs. Lincoln allows. But he could also be difficult. "He had an Irish temper and when things didn't go right, he'd tell you about it. At first I got hurt, but after a few minutes it was as if he had never said anything to you. He wanted perfection. The time she thought about quitting was when he had his back problems. "He was going to Hyannis and was he cranky. It didn't seem like I could do anything to please him."

But she stayed. Until that rainy morning in Dallas when the skies cleared and the decision was made to remove the bubble top from Kennedy's limo. Mrs. Lincoln was a few cars back in the motorcade.

"The last thing I saw was him waving to the crowds and that was it. And then we were in the hospital and the doctor came out and said, 'I'm afraid he's gone. I had to go into a room by myself and ferret out my thoughts. I felt so sorry for Jackie. And then Rose Kennedy said to me after the funeral, 'We have to live for the living.'"

Her lip quivers as she fights back the tears. "I've never really talked about that."

She worked on the presidential papers for a few years after that, then went to Capitol Hill as a secretary, but it wasn't the White House. So she retired about 10 years ago. She and her husband live comfortably on their government pensions, and travel occasionally. She says no matter what happens, she'll keep on going. Keeping the flame alive. Writing letters. Sending things to Kennedy fans. Christmas cards. Baby gifts. Wedding gifts. People she has never met.

They frame her letters, she has heard.

Wartime news control urged

From Wire Reports

DURANGO, Colo. — The military cannot win wars without public support and therefore should control the news media during wartime, said retired Army Gen. William C. Westmoreland, who commanded U.S. forces in Vietnam.

Westmoreland said the news media created an atmosphere of public discontent during the Vietnam War that crippled the military's ability to win, he said.

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

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PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME V, NUMBER 3

OCTOBER 22, 1980

LET'S START OFF WITH THE FUNNIES

The world is in such a hellofameess these days, let's get a few grins in before getting down to serious business.



Did you shoot J.R.?

No, I haven't been charged with that. In fact, no-one has said that to me yet. The first I heard about it was when, uh, a newspaper reporter in the hall, uh, asked me that question.....

.....
from Harry Irwin's JFK Assassination Forum

Fort Worth Star-Telegram 9-13-80

Roger finally sticks it to Dan

Roger Mudd thinks that Dan Rather is one slimy, sneaky, conniving, underhanded, unscrupulous and downright rotten guy, albeit with a certain charm. "Roger will kill me for telling you that," says Hughes Rudd, former CBS correspondent and friend to both Roger and rival Rather. "Oh, hell, go ahead and use it." Here goes. Mind you, Roger would never actually

be caught dead (at least in public) talking ill of Dan. Indeed, ever since Dan walked off with Walter Cronkite's anchorman job, Roger's been professing nothing but love and admiration for him, even as he spent months at home sulking, until he recently took a correspondent's job at NBC. But Rudd blew Mudd's cover in an interview the other day with the L.A. Times. According to Hughes, "Mudd's nickname for the Texas-bred Rather is 'J.R.' after the stealthy, ever-plotting villain of 'Dallas.'"

Daily News, Friday, August 22, 1980

Afghans want Dan Rather returned for trial

ISLAMABAD, Pakistan (AP) — American diplomats in Afghanistan said Friday that Afghanistan has demanded the return of American television reporter Dan Rather for trial on charges of participating in the "torture and fatal stoning" of three Afghans last March.

Rather, a CBS correspondent, said in New York. "I deny these lies absolutely, completely and without equivocation." CBS News said in a statement the allegations were "totally preposterous and absolutely untrue."

The American diplomats said the Afghan foreign minister handed a note demanding Rather's return to George Griffin, acting chief of the U.S. mission in Kabul.

The note, delivered on Thursday, referred

to the reporter as "Dan Reezer," and repeated allegations made against him earlier this year after he returned from a tour of rebel-controlled villages in eastern Afghanistan. Rather and CBS categorically denied the previous allegations.

"Last March, a group of American journalists led by Dan Reezer participated in the torture and fatal stoning of three Afghan laborers near the village of Fatahabad in Nanaga Rhar province" of eastern Afghanistan, the note said.

The Foreign Ministry's note demanded that "Reezer" compensate the families of the alleged victims for "monetary and spiritual losses" suffered during the alleged incident. No monetary figure was given.

The official Soviet news agency Tass published a story Aug. 4 quoting a newspaper in Kabul that alleged Rather "participated" in the killings of three workers while he was on assignment in Afghanistan.

"This is a classic case of the propaganda technique known the world over as 'the big lie.' None of the allegations have any basis in fact," Rather said in New York.

CBS said the latest allegations "are as totally preposterous and absolutely untrue" as the earlier allegations and "there is not the slightest scintilla of truth to them." CBS said it intended to approach the State Department to explore possible official U.S. action to protest "this irresponsible action on the part of the Soviet Union and Afghanistan."

ODDITIES, INCONSISTENCIES, ANOMALIES, MYSTERIES AND COINCIDENCES OF THE JFK INVESTIGATION

You've probably come across a lot of them. Send us your favorites and we'll publish them along with some we've noticed. Some that we plan to document include these: Did you know that Jack Ruby's piano player lived down the street from the Paines? Did you know that Oswald came down with venereal disease "in line of duty"? Did you know that before going to Russia Oswald spelled his mother's name correctly, but in 1963 spelled it Margret? If you've noticed any strange little facts like these, please send them to us.

Transcripts of Interviews Conducted By
Harrison E. Livingstone with Doctors at
Parkland Hospital on July 30, 1979, Dallas,
Texas, Who Treated President Kennedy as He
Lay Dying.

The purpose of the interview was to determine if the autopsy photographs were forged. Two pictures were shown each doctor: A sketch on page 140 of Six Seconds In Dallas showing a large hole in the back of the President's head; and a copy of the official government autopsy photograph as it appears on page 104 of Volume VII of the Appendix to the Report of the Assassination Committee. All the doctors and nurses who saw the body described such a large hole. Every doctor who has seen the official autopsy photo has rejected it as fake. These are doctors Giesecke, Perry, Peters, McClelland, Baxter, Bashour, Hunt, and Jenkins, to the best of my knowledge.

INTERVIEWER: This a tracing of the photo, which I've seen -- which is in conflict with all of the testimony of the doctors from Parkland which describe this wound on page 140 of Six Seconds in Dallas. (Pause) Here's Dr. McClelland's testimony. ("...the right posterior portion of the skull had been blasted...") Here's the statement of all the doctors describing a large blow-out of the occipital-parietal region.

Dr. Geisecke: Right!

I: Dr. Jones said "what appeared to be an exit wound in the posterior portion of the skull." Dr. Baxter: "A large gaping wound in the back of the skull..."

Dr. Geisecke: Right!

I: Nurse Pat Hutton: "...the massive opening on the back of the head." Does that fit with your memory?

Dr. Geisecke: Yes.

I: Would you say that this picture on page 140 of Six Seconds is an accurate representation?"

Dr. Giesecke: It's been a long time. From what I saw, I think that's reasonable representation.

I: Was the head lifted up from the table? Did somebody look at it?

Dr. Giesecke: Yea.

I: Did you do that?

Dr. Giesecke: In fact we shined a light in the cranial vault there, and noticed a large amount of _____ was missing. (Tape 255)

I: Where was the light shined, from the outside?

Dr. G.: Yea.

I: Who held the head up, do you remember?

Dr. G: No. I --

I: Where was the entry wound, do you remember?

Dr. G: Right here --

I: Dr. Humes, the autopsist, describes this entry wound at the hairline near the midline of the head --

Dr. G: _____

I: But was this blown out here? (posterior skull)

Dr. G: I think so, yea. It was missing.

I: But the 1968 Clark panel moved the wound four inches to the cowlick area --

Dr. G: The wound didn't move. Maybe people's recollection of it moved.

First I should ask you what do you care?

I: I'm one of the researchers in this thing. We believe --

Dr. G: Researchers in what thing? Who do you represent?

I: Well, I represent--I represent myself--there are quite a few people trying to get to the bottom of these murders because too many of our friends are getting killed. So we're looking into it. We brought about this investigation of the Committee--

Dr. G: This is a recent one?

I: Yes. But do you remember the exit wound like that?

Dr. G: Yea. I remember something like that.

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

I: That's page 140 of Six Seconds in Dallas.

Dr. G: But its been a long time. I tried to write it down--(Texas Med.)

I: Were you present when they shined the light into the cranium?

Dr. G: Yes.

I: (Reads) Dr. G: This is what I actually did: I actually hooked up the electrocardiograph to the president. That was really the sum of my activities.

I: Dr. McClelland indicated that this sketch, rather than this picture (on p. 104) is accurate--

Dr. G: Yea, I think that's reasonable. I hadn't seen that picture before. Have you talked to Clark?

I: Clark shined the light in there.

Dr. G: I'm sorry I haven't helped you a whole lot, I don't -- I think it's a darn shame we weren't able to do the autopsy here. I believe if we had done the autopsy here -- you know, Dr. Rose was our forensic pathologist and did autopsys on approximately 300 murdered people every year. That's a lot of murdered people. He knows how to find an entry wound and an exit wound. I think if he had done the autopsy, a lot of things where we have questions now would be answered. But instead the body was taken away and the autopsy was done elsewhere. We can't change that.

I: This looks kind of fictitious, though?
(Official gov. pic.)



Dix

Dr. G: Well, that's not the way I remember it.

I: Thank you.

Dr. G: Yes sir--Well good luck to you--

DR. MARION JENKINS

Dr. J: I can just give you one minute only--

I: This picture on page 104 of Vol. VII of the Appendix-- Does that look familiar to you?

Dr. J: No, not like that. Not like that. Because ----. No. You want to know what it really looked like? What are you doing this for? What's it for?

I: Well, I am one of the researchers in the investigation.

Dr. J: Do you have your credentials for it? (laughs)

I: Well, I can give you an article that was printed in the July 9, 1979 Baltimore Sun--

Dr. J: You from the FBI?

I: This picture is known to be a forgery (Official gov. autopsy pic.)

(Jenkins then repeatedly taps the occipital protuberance on the interviewer's head, in front of numerous people in the office, and insists that the entry wound was 2.5 centimeters away).

I: They moved the wound in 1968 four inches up to here, to the cowlick area.

Dr. J: I don't know anything about that. I don't know what they're doin'.

I: Would you say that that's an entry wound?

Dr. J: Well, I don't know. I couldn't tell an entry wound--well, an entry wound--You could tell at this point with your fingers that it was scored out, that the edges were blasted out.

I: Your statement was : "There was a great laceration of the right side of the head... (temporal and occipital) even to the extent that the cerebellum had protruded from the wound."

Dr. J: Well that picture doesn't look like it from the back.

I: But this wound would be much too high, wouldn't it?

Dr. J: No, I couldn't see a wound there at all. (in the cowlick area.)

I: Thank you, doctor.

DR. HUNT

I: Do these pictures look familiar to you?

Dr. H: What is this--is it something stuck on it, or a growth or something? (pointing to the new government position at the cowlick, for the "entry" wound.

I: This purports to be the back of Jack Kennedy's head.

Dr. H: Oh, I see.

I: It contradicts all the testimony of all the doctor --

Dr. H: Who are you?

I: I'm Harry Livingstone..." (cut off)

Dr. H: Okay, Okay. I never saw the back. I saw him on the table--Okay. If you were lying down, and came from down here with the equipment--his head was stretched forward, his eyes were open--he's gotta be a dead man--and I went around this way and got the equipment connected and started-- But I saw the man's face like so, and I never--the exit wound was on the other side--and what was back there I don't know--from personal experience. That's the way it was described to me (pointing to the sketch of a large blow-out in the back of the head). I did not see that. I did not see this part of his head. That would have been here. I saw him from this direction. I did not see him from the side.

I: One more time. This wound on page 140 in Six Seconds in Dallas is the way it was described to you?

Dr. H: Yea. I visualized it as being a little higher than that (the large blow out), but it could very well have been that low. I certainly --looking at him from this angle did not see anything. But that's the way I would go. It blows out, you know. The entry wound is not much. The exit wound is--

I: So the exit wound would be in the occipital-parietal area?

Dr. H: Yea, uh huh. Uh Huh. It would be somewhere on the right posterior part of it--

I: Then this photograph in the Appendix on page 104...would you say that this photograph

break-in to leak out for one year, which shows his complicity in covering up the existence of the forged autopsy photos.

"Have *The Sun* put an ordinary crime reporter on this case," Prouty says, "and they'll expose the conspiracies. All of them."

Prouty adds that "We need only to look at who took power in many key jobs after the assassination, and to study the

changes in policy and their actions to understand the *coup d'état* of 1963 and why it happened."

In other developments, *The Chronicle* has also learned that former President Nixon was accompanied by actress Joan Crawford when in Dallas at the time of Kennedy's assassination.

Mr. Nixon has given four different accounts of his activities on that day, including denying

that he was in Dallas. However, he is quoted in *The New York Times* in a UPI release from Dallas datelined November 21, 1963. (The assassination occurred on November 22.) Nixon said, "I am going to work as hard as I can to get the Kennedys out of there. We can't afford four more years of that kind of administration."

The article was printed in the *Times* on November 22, 1963.

Mid-July, 1979 • The CHRONICLE

Forged JFK Photos Confirms Coverup

by Harrison E. Livingstone

The photographs of the body of President Kennedy are the most crucial evidence of conspiracy in his assassination and its aftermath. If some of them are forged, then we have a cover-up and conspiracy from the highest levels in the land.

It has been revealed that an employee of the CIA, Regis Blahut, was tracked down by the D.C. police after his fingerprints were found on the autopsy photographs of President Kennedy's body. These photos were in the safe of the Assassination Committee, which was broken into last year. It has since been found that the photographs were tampered with.

Blahut failed a lie detector test when asked if he had been ordered to break into the safe. He was then fired, but nothing else has been done.

Meanwhile, the release of the Report on the House Select Committee on Assassinations has been delayed yet again. It is due to be released as this paper goes to press. The report was to have been released last January, but the CIA has prevented this. The Committee and the CIA formally agreed to the latter's editing of the Final Report.

The implications of all of the above become more sordid because the CIA stands accused of Kennedy's murder and many others.

The photographic expert hired as a consultant to the Assassination Committee,

Robert Groden, says, "Those photographs are fake." The Assassination Committee had an artist's drawing made of one of these photographs, which is reproduced on page 234 in Volume I of *their Hearings*. This picture purports to show a bullet entry would near the midline of the back of the head and near the top of the skull. This is where Dr. Russell Fisher, Chief Medical Examiner of Maryland, alleged the wound was located in 1968 when he was on the secret Ramsay Clark Panel which examined the evidence shown the Panel. Fisher's position for the wound was four inches higher than where the Autopsy report placed it (2.5 centimeters from the occipital protuberance).

The doctors who wrote the autopsy report were not allowed to see the photographs; the photographer who took the photos died under questionable circumstances.

The trouble with the autopsy story is that the doctors who first saw the body in Texas described a massive exit wound, not an entry wound, on the back of the head. Dr. Robert McClelland, who wrote the death certificate on Kennedy, described "The cause of death from a gunshot wound of the left temple." (See p. 490 of the *New York Times* edition of the Warren Report.) Dr. Jenkins, also at the scene, described "A great laceration on the right side of the head (temporal and occipital)...even to the extent that the cerebellum protruded from the wound." (p. 492)

Altogether, seven doctors at Parkland Hospital described the back of Kennedy's head as

having been blown away, meaning that the President was struck from in front, in the left temple. This means there was a third assassination nest along with the two admitted by the present Committee (on the Grassy Knoll and in the School Book Depository); this third site was somewhere ahead of Kennedy's limousine, by the overpass. Bullet scars on the sidewalk point directly at a manhole on the southwest corner of the overpass, not on the Grassy Knoll or the sixth floor window.

The forgery of the photographs, which had to have been done by agents of the government, is easily detectable by photographic experts. A soft-edge matte insertion is the technique used, and tests might bring this out. A matte line shows up in repeated generations (reproductions of the originals). The forgers took the picture of someone else's skull and fixed it over the blown-out portion of Kennedy's head. The photographs show that the hair outside of the insertion is dry and auburn in color. The hair in the insert is black and drenched. The skin color is different, as well.

The photograph of Kennedy lying on his back on the autopsy table shows that his head is flattened at the back, and appears to be collapsed. The head rests on a steel support raising it above the table and part of the support appears to be inside the massive occipital wound. The head does not stand up to its full size.

Photo 29 shows a round circle at the left zygomatic process (the left temple), and this

is precisely where the Parkland Hospital doctors in Texas described the entering temple wound.

The Assassination Committee has admitted to one more shot, by one more gunman, than was admitted by the Warren Commission. This brings the total number of shots-fired to four. But the Committee's Chief Counsel, Blakey, has privately said that there may have been three more shots above the four, for a total of seven.

A number of experts and Congressmen feel that the shot from the Grassy Knoll actually hit the President. Dr. Michael Baden, Chief Medical Examiner of Connecticut, who saw the photos and x-rays, said, "They are not on the up and up."

A prominent radiologist in Maryland, when shown the photographs of the x-rays reproduced for the public in Volume I, first asked, "Was his face blown away? Was his head removed from the body?" He then pointed out that the spine had been removed from the skull in the pictures, and that a number of bones were missing that should not have been, and were not related to the wounds. The jaw bone, the orbit, the vertebra and the odontoid process were missing from the picture on page 241. The radiologist, who asked not to be identified, then pointed to an air space 2.5 centimeters from the occipital protuberance and said, "That is the entry wound [on the back of the head]."

The *New York Times* of Saturday, November 23, 1963 reported the following:

"Later medical reports raised the possibility that there had been two wounds." And, "Mr. Kennedy also had a massive, gaping wound in the back and one on the right side of the head." (Such wounds are bullet exit wounds.) And, "Mr. Kennedy was hit by bullet in the throat, just below the Adam's apple," they said. This wound had the appearance of a bullet's entry." (The Warren Commission said this was an exit wound.)

"If the government wanted to kill someone and cover it up, Maryland was the place to do it," a famous pathologist said.

Many doctors fear Dr. Russell Fisher, who has great political power in the medical community. Other coroners and doctors recently accused Dr. Fisher of distorting and covering up in the probable murder of former CIA executive John Arthur Paisley. Fisher called Paisley's death a suicide.

"A smart guy, clever, manipulative, charming, gracious, a powerful person nationally," said Dr. Cyril Wecht of Dr. Fisher. Dr. Wecht is a Pittsburgh pathologist and coroner who was a consultant to the Assassination Committee.

Dr. Fisher's connections with the government include, among other things, his relationship with the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, which is the central mecca of pathology for all of the military services. The Institute uses Baltimore's facilities extensively, with Dr. Fisher's cooperation.

"If there is anyone the Federal government would turn to for favors, it would be Russell Fisher," said Dr. Wecht, who also said, "Russell Fisher is the most politically powerful person within the field of American forensic pathology."

Dr. Fisher reorganized the medical examiner's office in Maryland along military lines. He has total command of the office. When Dr. George Weems, the coroner of Calvert County, attested recently that John Paisley was in fact murdered, Fisher angrily told reporters, "Where the hell did he [Weems] get to be such an expert, anyhow? I don't think my subordinates should be spouting off about things they don't know about." Fisher said he was "mad as hell" at his "subordinate."

This type of authoritarianism among professionals has no place in medicine or in the medical examiner's office. This is especially true when it would appear that the Paisley murder may be connected either to that of John Kennedy or to matters of crucial importance to the country. Many believe Paisley was silenced to prevent him from "blowing the whistle," said a top former CIA person.

Most consultants on the pathology panel hired by the pre-

sent Assassination Committee were connected to Dr. Fisher or to Dr. Humes of the Bethesda Naval Hospital. It was Dr. Humes who performed the original autopsy of Kennedy.

Robert Groden, who did the famous enhancement of the Zapruder film of the assassination (which helped to re-open the investigation) also examined the photographs of Oswald known as the "backyard photographs" for the Committee. He showed them to this writer also. One of these photos, showing Oswald with a rifle and copies of left-wing literature, was used on the cover of *Life Magazine*. It is, along with others, an obvious forgery.

Blow-ups of the photos clearly show the brush strokes of the retouching. "It's very amateurish. The pictures are fake," Groden says. These photos were constructed by pasting Oswald's face on the body of another man holding the rifle, and then re-photographing it. The retouching had to try to cover up the disparity in size between the neck and the new head, and cover up the line across the chin where the two pictures join. The heads on the different pictures are different sizes, as well.

Groden also has a rare video tape (seen by Steve Parks of *The Sun* and this writer) that shows Dr. Robert Shaw at Parkland Hospital holding a press conference concerning John Connally's wounds, the afternoon of the assassination. "The bullet is in the leg," Shaw says. "It hasn't been removed. It will be removed." Where did this bullet go? Obviously, it could not have been the famous "pristine bullet," Commission Exhibit 399, which was supposed to have fallen out of Connally after striking both him and the President.

In addition, enhancement of photographs and films of the window where Oswald was alleged to have shot the President show two persons rather than one, and this further attacks the credibility of the government's story.

The evidence that some of the photos are forged is overpowering, when taken together

- Johnson, Johnny - Waco, Texas. (CD 301, pp. 124-132)
- Johnson, Joe - Band leader at Vegas Club for six years. (Dallas Times Herald, May 7, 1976, p. 1-B)
- Johnson, Joseph Weldon, Jr. - Rush to Judgment, p. 235
- Johnson, Judy Marie - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. Standing at Southwest corner of Elm and Houston. (Vol. 22, p. 656; CD 706ii)
- Johnson, Lyndon B. - Vol. 5, p. 562; Warren Report, pp. 19, 22, 48, 55, 57, 59, 64-66, 70-72, 176, 190, 430; The Witnesses, p. 5; Whitewash I, pp. 16, 101, 167, 218-219, 243, 335; Rush to Judgment, pp. 7, 23, 44, 128, 304, 307, 340; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 64-65, 150, 186; Inquest, pp. ix-x, 1, 6, 24, 29-30, 41, 127; Who Killed Kennedy? pp. 12, 17, 86, 184; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 151, 153, 155; Truth About Assassination, pp. 12, 16, 18, 19, 20, 21; CE 1972; CE 2072)
- Johnson, Mrs. Lyndon B. - (Warren Report, pp. 57, 59, 65, 70-72; The Witnesses, p. 10; Whitewash I, p. 169; Vol. 5, p. 565; Rush to Judgment, p. 44)
- Johnson, Marion James - Operator of Buster's Bar and Restaurant on Louisiana side across state line from Orange, Texas. Client of G. Wray Gil. (CD 75, p. 290)
- Johnson, M. L. - 13440 Burbank Blvd., Van Nuys, California. (Vol. 26, p. 700)
- Johnson, Martha - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 3, p. 282)
- Johnson, Marvin - Dallas Police Department Detective. Radio # 312, with L. D. Montgomery and L. C. Graves.
- Johnson, Priscilla Mary Post (Mrs. George MacMillan) - (Whitewash I, p. 230; Warren Report, pp. 242, 247-248; National Review, May 9, 1967, V.19, #18) Interviewed Stalin's daughter in 1956; Interviewed Oswald in Moscow in 1959; In 1953, she worked for John F. Kennedy; married to George McMillan and living in Frogmore, North Carolina. (CD 87, SS 345, p. 1; CD 1516; CD 1546, p. 221; CIA 634-266A; CIA 1267-1031; CIA 1273-1027)
- Johnson, R. C. - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 21, p. 423)
- Johnson, Ray M. (wife Elsie W. Johnson) - 6331 Lupton Drive, Dallas. EM 8-0449. In Ruth Paine's notebook. (Vol. 17, p. 71)
- Johnson, Richard - Secret Service Agent at Parkland who received CE 399 slug from Wright. (CE 1020; CE 1024)

Johnson, Robert D. - Vol. 26, p. 742

Johnson, Robert H. - A member of the National Security Council staff from 1951 to January 1962. (Interim Report on Assassinations, pp. 55, 263)

Johnson, Sgt. Robert Lee - Russian Agent in the Pentagon. (KGB, by Barron, pp. 199-229)

Johnson, Tommy - Employed by Loftin-Shepherd Printing Co., 1509 South Ervay, Dallas, Texas, on Nov. 22, 1963. Marital problems caused him to share a cottage with his cousin, D. H. McFadin, at 2503 Kilburn, Dallas. (CD 7, pp. 606-617)

Johnson, Walter - Champion Shot of Rhodesian Army. Was Robert Ruark's guide. (Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy?, p. 161)

Johnson, Walter C. - 265 No. Walnut, New Braunfels, Texas. (CD 7, p. 543)

Johnston, David L. - Justice of the Peace in 1963. (wife Martha) 2514 Norsworthy, Dallas, Texas 328-6374. (Warren Report, pp. 186, 189, 366; The Witnesses, p. 143; Whitewash I, pp. 137-140, 158; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 62, 64, 67; Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 1, col. 1 and p. 8) By 1978, is Credit Manager at Dallas Medical & Surgical Clinic, 4105 Live Oak, Dallas, Texas 823-4151)

Johnston, Frank B. - UPI Photographer. (CE 2249, p. 27; CE 2326)

Joiner, Bobby Savelle - 34 yrs. old, 1725 Armstead, Grand Prairie, Texas. Arrested for picketing at Trade Mart on Nov. 22, 1963.

Joiner, Gary Dwayne - 17 yrs. old, 2502 Waldon, Dallas, Texas. Arrested for picketing at Trade Mart on Nov. 22, 1963.

Joiner, H. G. - Sherman, Texas, 892-2078. Claimed Lee Harvey Oswald and E. O. Cargill asked him for a job in February 1962 or on Oct. 29, 1962. (CD 372, SS 971)

Joiner, Roy Eugene - 17 yrs. old, 2413 Christopher, Grand Prairie, Texas. Arrested for picketing at Trade Mart on Nov. 22, 1963.

Jones, Sgt. (fnu) - Defected to Soviet Zone of Germany mid-May 1960. Born in 1926 in Kentucky, Ohio (sic). CIA 596-252F. (Is this Louis Henry Jones? - See House Select Committee on Assassinations Vol. 12, pp. 437-439)

Jones, Billie Janice Norman - Talked about Ruby and Laredo trips. (CD 441, p. 15)

Jones, Billy Lee - (CD 385, pp. 201-210)

- Jones, Clarence M. - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. Deputy Sheriff. (Vol. 19, p. 512)
- Jones, Carl Edward - Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. Worked at Texas School Book Depository as order filler. 3709 Spring, Apt. 204, Dallas, Texas. Was standing on steps of TSBD at 12:30 p.m. (Vol. 22, p. 657; CD 706jj)
- Jones, Janice N. - Rush to Judgment, pp. 234-235
- Jones, John Paul (Probably should be Paul Rowland Jones)- CD 1263; CD 1264.
- Jones, Larry C. - Friend of Bernard Weissman. (Vol. 5, p. 498; Vol. 18, p. 841; CD 7, p. 692; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 125, 127-128, 136)
- Jones, Mary - (CD 846)
- Jones, Capt. Orville A. - Dallas Police Department. (Warren Report, pp. 198-199, 212-213; CD 1337; Whitewash I, p. 178; Rush to Judgment, p. 210; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 3)
- Jones, Paul Rowland - Friend of Jack Ruby and Eva Grant. 1418 Eastcrest Drive, Charlotte, North Carolina. 536-1907 (Vol. 22, p. 297) Denied that he had been in Chicago with Jack Ruby two weeks before assassination. (CD 1262; CD 1263; CD 1264; CD 1265; CD 1306; CD 1346; CD 1429; CD 1429b)
- Jones, Penn, Jr. - CIA 1029-955A; CIA 1030-960; CIA 1081-963; CIA 1107-420)
- Jones, Dr. Ronald C. - (Warren Report, pp. 66-67; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 3; Rush to Judgment, pp. 52, 54, 58; Inquest, p. 48)
- Jones, Roy Milton - 512 East Brownlee, Dallas, Texas. 17-yr.-old 11th grade student at Crozier Tech, was on Marsalis bus (driven by Cecil McWatters) that Lee Harvey Oswald boarded on Nov. 22, 1963. He said two Dallas Police officers boarded bus and checked each passenger for firearms (CD 897, p. 185). (Warren Report, p. 148; CD 733; CD 897, pp. 184-187; Rush to Judgment, pp. 160-163)
- Jones, Robinson - 1182 Broadway, New York, N. Y. (Vol. 26, p. 693)
- Jones, Sam - Standard Oil of California, 1700 14th Street, Washington. NO 7-1495(old). In Clay Shaw's notebook.
- Jones, Shannon - Dallas, Texas. One of Jack Ruby's lawyers. (CE 2251)
- Jones, Spaulden Earnest - Employee of McMillan (TSBD) having lunch at Blue Front Cafe at 12:30 p.m., 11/22/63. Res: 7723 Deer Trail, Dallas, Texas. (CD 706kk)

Jordan, Dewey A. - 4006 University Boulevard, Dallas, Texas. Employed by Oil Producer Edwin B. Cox, 2100 Adolphus Tower, Dallas. (CD 1107, p. 611)

Jorrin, Heberto - Cuban Embassy employee in Mexico City. (CIA 69)

Joseph, Milton - Jeweler. Saw Jack Ruby at Cabana Motel on Nov. 20, or Nov. 21, 1963, at 1:00 a.m. (Vol. 26, p. 605)

Josephy, Alvin M., Jr. - Aboard Cabinet Plane on Nov. 22, 1963. (Death of a President, pp. 221-222, 281, 408)

Josie, Mr. _____ - Mrs. Harold Summers alleged that she saw Jack Ruby and Mr. Josie. (CD 86, pp. 252-253)

Josoff, James - Public Relations Director for Travelers Aid Society, 204 East 39th St., New York, N. Y. (CD 1209, p. 5; CD 1226, p. 2; CD 1230, p. 3)

Juarez, Ernesto Lima - From Reynosa, Mexico. On Sept. 26, 1963, was a guest with Francisco Morales in Room 8 at Hotel del Comercio, in Mexico City. (CD 1197; CD 1480)

Junker, Herbert L. - Salesman for McMillan (TSBD) eating lunch at Blue Front Cafe, Dallas, at 12:30 p.m., Nov. 22, 1963. Res: 3965 Sumner, Shreveport, Louisiana. (CD 706 LL)

"K"

Kaack, Milton R. - Warren Report, p. 413

Kahn, Julian Edgar, II (aka "Dude" Kahn) - Old friend of Jack Ruby's. Res: Apt. 3584 H, Lincolnwood Apartments, Inwood Road, Dallas, Texas. AL 6-5013 (Probably should be FL 6-5013) Vol. 22, pp. 877-878.

Kahn, Maury - Mentioned only in CD 1137, p. 6.

Kaiser, Frankie - Order clerk and truck driver for TSBD. Is absent from work on Nov. 21st and 22nd, 1963. He found Oswald's clipboard "a few days after the assassination" on the 6th floor of the TSBD in northwest corner. Kaiser had given the clipboard to Oswald. Res: Trailer Park, 5230 Ledbetter Dr., Dallas, Texas. (Warren Report, p. 133; CE 1966; CE 1980; CD 7, p. 381; CD 897, p. 170)

Kalinin, Yuriy Dmitriyevich - Chauffeur for Soviet Embassy in Mexico City. (CIA 150, p. 2)

Kamalakar, Narayan and Sonya - Hindu/Russian couple in Tangier, Morocco. (CIA 1150-432A; CD 1188)

Kaminski, Lt. Erich - Dallas Police Department. (CE 1549; CE 1592; CE 2003, pp. 260, 327)

This is how the Warren Commission conducted its inquiry, also.

---by Edgar F. Tatro, Braintree, Mass.

the data and make sense of it all. Mr. Brown wrote a superb article about his findings in the November, 1976 issue of The Continuing Inquiry. Ironically, he had contacted Dr. Guinn to obtain the necessary education for his own research findings which opened a massive can of worms. One of Dr. Guinn's reports entitled, "forensic neutron activation analysis of bullet lead specimens," stated that antimony concentrations are very uniform in bullet lead specimens within individual bullets, within individual boxes of bullets, and within individual lots of bullets; that antimony was the chief focus of his work; and that bullet lead specimens with antimony standard deviations greater than three percent apart clearly indicated that those bullets or fragments in question derived from different lots.

For years critics have reasonably questioned where could Oswald have obtained only four bullets with no evidence of any others in sight. What if the N.A.A. results indicated that the fragments came from at least different lots and perhaps completely different types of commercial ammunition altogether which Emory Brown had readily considered. Well, my friend toiled over the data and the N.A.A. results confirmed his suspicions. CE399 and the "alleged" Connally wrist fragments did not exactly equate, but were within the allowed three percent differential for antimony. Brown deduced that CE399 and the wrist fragments may have originated from similar type bullets, but not the same bullet. A similar three percent equating was determined to exist between one large auto fragment, the three small auto fragments, and two fragments removed from the president's head. However the two groups would not match each other. In one instance the distinction in antimony concentration differed as much as seventeen percent. Therefore a second gunman seemed an assurity.

Of course most of Brown's theorizing herein was based upon the assumption that Dr. Guinn's research paper was accurate and all inclusive, that is, all bullet lead specimens, including Carcano bullets, had been considered.

In 1978 I received a Guinn Research Document

from Dr. John Nichols, forensic pathologist from the University of Kansas Medical Center, which emphatically stated that Mannlicher-Carcano bullets had tremendous heterogeneous concentrations of antimony. (This document can be found in HSCA, Volume one, Appendix C, page 543). Such is the irony of life that the exception to the rule would be these bullets. Although I have reasons to question the veracity of Dr. Guinn, who conducted this work with materials provided to him by Dr. Nichols, I have no reason to doubt the integrity of Dr. Nichols, who deserves only praise for his contributions to unraveling this fiasco. At any rate, if Mannlicher-Carcano bullets do not possess homogeneous strains of antimony, Guinn's 1970 research is grossly invalid and unfortunately so is much of Emory Brown's dedicated effort as a result of Dr. Guinn's mistake. (One can only wonder if Guinn made any other errors as a consultant for the HSCA).

Guinn's N.A.A. testimony confirmed what Dr. Nichols had sent to me months prior, the heterogeneous nature of antimony in Carcano bullet lead specimens. He then announced his historical findings to the panel. His new N.A.A. statistics do correspond with the 1964 AEC tests, but some serious problems have surfaced.

First, Dr. Guinn denied any previous association with the Warren Commission. Perhaps technically this is an accurate statement. However, Guinn did perform an N.A.A. test on the casts of Oswald's cheeks to determine if any nitrates, not found by the routine paraffin test, could be detected. Guinn's permission to borrow such crucial physical evidence in the mystery of the century obviously was not a low level decision. Common sense dictates that at least high echelon FBI administrators with close ties to Warren Commission personnel allowed this scenario to take place. In August, 1964 Guinn said, "I cannot say what we found out about Oswald because it is secret until the publication of the Warren Commission Report." Despite the fact that his findings were not published in the Warren Report, which is fishy unto itself, does the above quote cited from the New York World-Telegram and Sun of August 28, 1964 sound like a man totally disassociated from the Warren Commission?

Secondly, Guinn explained that he was unable to perform any analysis on the same three specimens which had been excluded by the AEC in 1964. Guinn claimed that the case enclosing the windshield scrapings was simply

devoid of metal; that CE569, a large auto fragment, was merely a bullet's copper jacket; and finally, that the scrapings from the Tague curb scar were worthless cement particles he deduced that the FBI's spectrographic tests had consumed the valuable metal from the windshield and the curb. Why didn't the AEC cite these explanations in 1964 if such was the case?

In the January, 1979 issue of The JFK Assassination Forum, I questioned whether the absence of metal from the Tague curb was the truth or a governmental convenience since the lack of copper allowed only two possible alternative explanations for its existence one, a head shot fragment which improbably flew approximately 280 feet off its course or two, a non-copper jacketed bullet which missed its target completely and that would spell conspiracy. The solution to the mystery is lost without neutron activation analysis and the HSCA had no idea how James Tague had been shot.

Another oddity which Guinn admitted to reporters, regrettably after his testimony, was the inexplicable mystery as to why the tested fragments in 1978 do not match the tested fragments in 1964 in either weight, size, or number. Frankly, how the hell can that be? Of particular interest are the discrepancies in the number of fragments removed from Governor Connally's wrist which has been a source of controversy for some time now. Several years ago Dr. Nichols published three separate photos of CE842, the wrist fragments, one taken in 1964, one in 1967, and one in 1968, and the difference in fragments perceived of the same exhibit is spelled out in sinister photographic black and white.

Finally Guinn testified that the wrist fragments came from CE399. He was told that the wrist fragments were the wrist fragments, but could he be the witting or unwitting victim of a switch? In 1964, metal was removed from the nose and base of CE399 for the 1964 tests. In fact Dr. Nichols has published articles indicating that CE399 was weighed prior to the removal of these pieces, that the weights of these amounts were not divulged that a flake fell off CE399 in January, 1967, and that the National Archives had refused to weigh the flake or reweigh CE399 for him. However, the key point to cite is the fact that the metal recovered from CE399's base has never been accounted for. Maybe the wrist fragments

Thursday, October 2, 1980 The Dallas Morning News

13A

New JFK acoustical study funded

By EARL GOLZ

A new study of the acoustical evidence that led the House Assassinations Committee to conclude two persons were shooting at President John F. Kennedy in Dallas' Dealey Plaza is scheduled to be announced Monday.

The study was requested by the U.S. Department of Justice.

A National Science Foundation grant of \$23,360 for a 4-month study by the National Academy of Sciences is the "first preliminary step" toward the possibility of reopening the probe, a justice department spokesman said.

The study by the private organization will determine validity of the committee's finding that a recording of a Dallas police radio captured for posterity the sound of four shots fired during the assassination 17 years ago.

The house committee concluded shortly before the panel's expiration in 1978 that a conspiracy probably resulted in the assassination.

In 1964, the Warren Commission contended a lone assassin — Lee Harvey Oswald — fired three shots from a 6th-floor window of the Texas School Book Depository.

The 1978 committee's conclusions were based on a recording of a Dallas

police radio transmission made when the microphone on a police motorcycle apparently was left open while the shots were fired.

Committee acoustical experts determined nature and origin of the sound impulses. The 1963 recording was made on a Dictabelt which was inadvertently recovered in 1978 among the assassination keepsakes stored in the garage of former Dallas Police Capt. Paul McCaghen.

Experts concluded they were 95 percent certain the sound impulses were four shots. They said three came from behind the presidential limousine in the general area of Oswald's window in the book depository and one came from an unidentified individual on the grassy knoll to the side of the vehicle.

The house committee said it could not rule out the possibility of a conspiracy involving organized crime figures or anti-Castro Cubans.

The acoustical findings have drawn criticism from 3 dissenting members of the committee, Dallas police officers and former staff members of the Warren Commission.

FBI agents last month reviewed a sharply critical report written by Dallas Police Capt. James C. Bowles as a private citizen. Bowles, a police

communications supervisor at the time of the assassination, said he was asked to serve as a technical consultant in the justice department's study.

Bowles said his report "will destroy this canard they call" acoustical evidence. He claimed specifically that the high frequency of shots could not be transmitted through the "voice grade" low-frequency radio system used by police dispatch in 1963.

The justice department, under mounting public pressure to respond to the house committee's recommendations for further review of the panel's findings, did not consent to the new acoustics study until more than a year after the committee report.

The current study by the National Academy of Sciences does not respond to a second committee recommendation for a scientific analysis of a movie film showing Oswald's alleged sniper's window minutes before the assassination.

The film was taken by amateur photographer Charles Bronson and called to the attention of the committee by The Dallas Morning News about a month before its term expired. It appears to show more than one moving image in the window.

The National Science Foundation announcement Monday will state that an ad hoc committee will be formed to review the "methodology used in the evaluation of the acoustic data recorded on the Dictabelt tape and the rationale for the conclusions" presented by acoustics experts to the committee.

For the first phase of a proposed 2-part study, the ad hoc committee will hold a 3-day workshop. The panel will report its findings by the end of January to the speaker of the House of Representatives and to the justice department.

The justice department will then decide whether a follow-up study will be approved to prepare a report recommending "the kinds of tests, analyses and evaluations needed to get better information from the Dictabelt recording and to evaluate the evidence gleaned from it," a science foundation statement said.

"Among the things the committee will seek more information about is the background noise recorded on the tape," the foundation said. "It has been indicated the properties of that background noise are not consistent with the noise of a motorcycle."

The follow-up study would include a second, longer workshop.

14A The Dallas Morning News

Friday, October 3, 1980 ****

Assassinations panel chief blasts justice department

By EARL GOLZ

The former chief counsel of the House Assassinations Committee Thursday accused the U.S. Department of Justice of "burying" the conspiracy findings of the John F. Kennedy assassination because "they want this thing to die."

"It's almost diabolical," said G. Robert Blakey, now a law professor at Notre Dame University. "There's no way they can say we (the committee) did a good job and nothing else has to be done and we were right."

The justice department hired the National Academy of Sciences to evaluate the committee's method of obtaining acoustical evidence of a probable conspiracy. Blakey referred to the upcoming evaluation as no more than "a great study of a study."

Blakey once served as an attorney in the orga-

nized crime division of the justice department under Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy. He enjoyed a cordial relationship with the department during the house committee's existence in 1978 and 1979, but said Thursday that "it is outrageous what they are doing."

"They (the justice department) have put it (acoustical evidence) in a process that is guaranteed to raise questions about it," Blakey said. "No scientist worth his salt is ever going to come in and say everything is perfect. The typical way that scientists do things is to find things that are wrong."

The National Academy of Sciences will report its findings to congress in January, Blakey said, and if "any additional work is done it will be up to congress to appropriate the money."

"The ball will be handled so that it will be back

in the congress' lap and the department of justice will have gotten out from under it entirely," he said. "And nothing else is going to be done about it — a conspiracy to kill my president and yours. And for reasons that wholly escape me, people don't want to investigate it further."

Blakey said he could see no reason the justice department has taken more than a year to act on the committee's findings "except to hope it will go away."

"If this was an active current case, they wouldn't be taking this kind of time," he said. "They want this thing to die. They want to cloud it with enough uncertainty and questions that it will not continue to be a matter that is of concern to people."

Blakey also denied a claim by the justice de-

partment Thursday that it was provided a copy of the so-called Bronson movie film by the House Assassinations Committee. A department spokesman said the department "has looked at it as part of its overall review" as recommended by the committee.

The film appears to show more than one moving image in the window of the Texas School Book Depository minutes before Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly fired his rifle at Kennedy. The committee recommended a scientific study of the film.

John Sigalos, Dallas attorney for Charles Bronson, the amateur photographer who made the film, said no copy was ever provided to the justice department. Sigalos said FBI agent Udo Specht viewed a copy of the film briefly in Sigalos' office last summer but never returned to negotiate its transfer custody to the department.

The Dallas Morning News TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1980

4-month decision delay seen if attorneys appeal Oswald case

Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH — The presiding judge of the Fort Worth Court of Civil Appeals said Monday it "could hand down a decision in three or four months" if attorneys appeal a decision by state Dist. Judge James E. Wright in the controversy over the Lee Harvey Oswald grave.

Wright ruled Friday that pathologists cannot open the grave in Rose Hill Cemetery and order a new autopsy. Wright said his temporary order would remain in effect pending further legal proceedings.

Chief Justice Frank Massey of the appeals court said state laws would require the court to give the case a priority setting if it is appealed.

"We must give precedence to temporary orders designed to preserve the status quo," Massey said. "As a result, we would provide for early arguments in this controversy if it should

reach us. We could hand down a decision in three or four months, but it would take at least that long."

Michael Eddowes, a British author, must decide whether he will appeal Wright's order.

Eddowes has two other options. He could give up his legal fight to open the grave, or he could ask Wright to schedule an early trial.

Eddowes contends an autopsy would show Oswald is not in the grave. Instead, he charges, it holds a Soviet secret agent who posed as Oswald before President Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963.

The appeals court ruled earlier this year that Eddowes lacked legal standing to force an exhumation. Then Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter, gave her consent to open the grave.

Wright, in a 7-page opinion issued

last week, ruled Mrs. Porter's consent is not sufficient to permit exhumation when other members of Oswald's family object.

Robert Oswald, a brother, opposes the exhumation and asked Wright to order the grave kept closed.

Wright said bodies should not be disinterred unless "a necessity or compelling reason" exists. And, he said, neither Eddowes nor Mrs. Porter has shown such a reason.

Eddowes now faces an uphill battle. Comments by the appeals court judges during a hearing earlier this year showed they had strong reservations about ordering the grave opened. One suggested Eddowes was interested in gaining publicity that would help sell a book he had written about his theory of the assassination.

Eddowes has denied that suggestion.

Thursday, October 2, 1980 The Dallas Morning News

Oswald appeal planned

Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH — An attorney for Michael Eddowes said Wednesday the British author will appeal a court order that blocks him from opening the Lee Harvey Oswald grave.

Attorney Cue Lipscomb said Eddowes will urge the Fort Worth

Court of Civil Appeals to set aside a temporary order by Dist. Judge James E. Wright.

The order blocks Eddowes from opening the Oswald grave in Rose Hill Cemetery on the east edge of Fort Worth.

Eddowes contends an autopsy would show that

a Soviet agent posed as Oswald and that this agent was buried in the grave after he was shot following the 1963 assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

Wright held that the grave should remain undisturbed although Oswald's widow, Marina

Oswald Porter, had given Eddowes permission to arrange an autopsy. The jurist said this permission alone was insufficient.

"There may be one complication to an immediate appeal," Lipscomb said. "The appeals court might take the po-

sition that it lacked jurisdiction since Wright had not ruled on pleas filed by Rose Hill Cemetery and Dr. Charles Petty, who is the Dallas County medical examiner. "We believe, however, that Eddowes has grounds for appealing now even though Wright has not resolved issues which involve others." Should the appeals court accept jurisdiction, it likely would not hand down a decision for at least four months. The Texas Supreme Court agreed with the appeals court and since Oswald's widow approved exhumation of the body. Wright last week, saying Eddowes lacked standing to force officials to open the grave. But new issues are involved now

ACOUSTICS UPDATE

-- by Harrison E. Livingstone

On August 25, 1980, Dr. James Barger, of Bolt, Baranek and Newman, Cambridge, Mass., told me the precise intervals of the six shots on the Dallas Police tape made during the assassination of President Kennedy. There are six "impulses" beginning

	136.2 seconds after the stuck microphone
Shot 2	137.7
Shot 3	139.3
Shot 4	145.15 Grassy Knoll (at present benchmark on
Shot 5	145.61 Zapruder film)
Shot 6	146.3

To my knowledge, no one else has this information at this time. The middle four shots are presently identified as such by the government. All six passed the screening tests, and all are ten decibels above the other background noises. Dr. Barger said that there is no way that numbers one and six and be ruled out as gunshots. They have not been identified as such because the tests were conducted from only the alleged "Assassin's Window" in the TSB, and from the Grassy Knoll. No shooters were placed in the manholes, on the triple overpass at each end, nor on the rooftops or in the Dal-Tex Building, and at the time of the tests in Dealey Plaza, they did not know where the stuck microphone was which recorded the shots, so perfect matches were not obtained for shots one and six. The alleged assassin's alleged weapon could only be loaded, aimed and fired in 2.5 seconds or so.

The above major evidence establishes a third sniper and possible a fourth. The fatal head shot at frame 313 of the Zapruder film in fact may have been the sixth shot herein, following the fifth shot to the head.

The cluster of six impulses which only appear in this fashion during these ten seconds on the tape can only be gun shots. There is nothing else like them on the tape.

It must be assumed that the fatal frontal shot to the head would have come from in front, rather than from the Grassy Knoll, from the manholes or elsewhere.

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might be a fake?

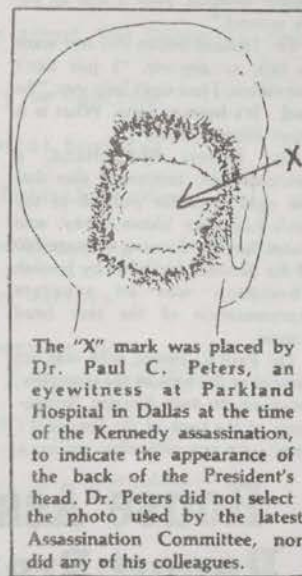
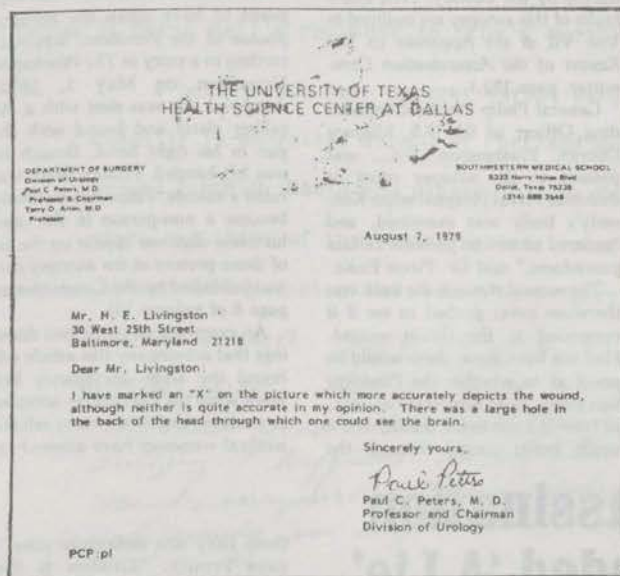
Dr. H: No, I wouldn't say it, 'cause I don't know! Far as I know, I can go in my dark-room and do lots of crazy things. So who's

to say? Kind of hard to tell. Even experts can't tell a doctored photograph.

I: Thank you.

Dr. H: Uh huh. Good luck.

The preceding interviews by Harry Livingstone are an important link in establishing that the autopsy photos have been tampered with. The following newspaper articles by Livingstone in the Baltimore Chronicle give additional information. In future issues of TCI we plan to run excerpts from a forthcoming book by Livingstone on this subject.



House Report of Kennedy Assassination Inadequate:

Parkland Doctors' Testimony Shows Autopsy Photos Forged

by Harrison E. Livingstone
Dallas, July 30, 1979

As this paper first reported in June (verified and carried by *The Baltimore Sun* on July 9), the autopsy photographs of the body of President John F. Kennedy are forgeries, altered with a visible matte insertion.

This reporter has since conducted a number of interviews with the doctors at Parkland Hospital in Dallas who treated the President in his final moments.

Without exception, the doctors—when shown the altered autopsy photo—declared it fake, and described wounds entirely different from those alleged by the Warren Commission.

The Parkland doctors repeated their previous testimony (made before journalists, the Warren Commission and the recent Assassination Committee) that the back of Kennedy's head was blown away, leaving "a large, gaping wound," said Dr. Adolph H. Giesecke, Jr. Dr. Giesecke stated that the doctors at Parkland had raised the head from the table and shined a light through the hole. "Much of the back of the brain was missing," he said.

On viewing the faked autopsy photo of the back of President Kennedy's head, Dr. Jackie Hunt said, "I can do a lot of funny things in my darkroom, too." She described a large hole in the back of the head,

with the occipital parietal bone blown away.

"Why do they cover it up?" Dr. Fouad Bashour repeated several times. Dr. Bashour, a cardiologist, worked to keep the President's heart beating. He repeatedly demonstrated with his hand that the back of the President's head was blown away.

This doctor looked at the drawing taken from the autopsy photo, shown on page 104 of Volume VII of the medical evidence, and said, "This is not the way it was." He pointed to a flap of skull on the side of the head in the picture and asked, "What's this?", adding, "No. Why do they cover it up?"

None of the doctors recognized the "entry wound" on the back of the head in the picture. Dr. Marion Jenkins repeatedly poked at the occipital protuberance and said, "This is where the wound was."

Dr. Robert Shaw said, "If the body hadn't been stolen away from

us, and had Dr. Rose performed a proper autopsy, there would be no question these 15 years."

Dr. Charles Baxter said that, without question, the back of the President's head was blown away. "It was a large, gaping wound in the occipital area," he said, "a tangential wound."

Dr. Baxter also stated that the wound in the throat, which was never discovered by the autopsy doctors, was "no more than a pinpoint. It was made by a small caliber weapon. And it was an entry wound."

Dr. Donald Seldin did not want to talk to anyone. "I just can't remember, I just can't help you," he said. "It's been so long. What is it now? Fifteen years?"

Dr. Robert McClelland, a neurosurgeon, confirmed also that the right posterior portion of the skull had been blown away, and states that the drawing on page 140 of *Six Seconds in Dallas* by Josiah Thompson was an accurate representation of the rear head wound.

Dr. Paul C. Peters, who was not present at the time of the interview, returned the two differing illustrations of the back of the President's head—the one offered as evidence

in the Committee, and the other in Thompson's book—and stated, "I have marked an 'X' on the picture which more accurately depicts the wound, although neither is quite accurate in my opinion. There was a large hole in the back of the head through which one could see the brain." Dr. Peters' X was on the Thompson drawing.

Dr. Giesecke expressed disturbance that the President's body was so quickly removed from Texas and that a proper autopsy was not conducted by the military. (The many faults of this autopsy are outlined in Vol. VII of the Appendix to *The Report of the Assassination Committee*, page 193.)

General Philip Wehle, Commanding Officer of the U.S. Military District, Washington, D.C., was present in the autopsy room at Bethesda Naval Hospital when Kennedy's body was examined, and "ordered us not to perform certain procedures," said Dr. Pierre Finke.

The wound through the back was therefore never probed to see if it connected to the throat wound. Had this been done, there would be proof as to whether the President was struck from behind in the back, or from in front in the throat, or if a single bullet passed through the

President from behind and struck Governor Connally.

Additional gunshot wounds found at that time would have proved a conspiracy then. It is only now that the Assassination Committee is admitting to an extra gunshot from the grassy knoll, which therefore admits to an additional gunman, and a conspiracy.

Lt. William Pitzer, who was supposed to have taken the autopsy photos of the President, was—according to a story in *The Waukegan News-Sun* on May 1, 1975) murdered. He was shot with a .45 caliber pistol and found with the gun in his right hand, though he was left-handed. Pitzer's death was ruled a suicide. Pitzer has evidently become a non-person in the case; his name does not appear on the list of those present at the autopsy that was published by the Committee on page 8 of volume VII.

An examination of the two drawings that accompany this article will reveal the wide discrepancy between what the Committee accepted as evidence and what many reliable medical witnesses have attested to.

House Assassination Report Branded 'A Lie'

by Harrison E. Livingstone

Fletcher Prouty, former liaison officer between the Pentagon and the Central Intelligence Agency, and author of *The Secret Team*, has reiterated that there was a conspiracy within U.S. government circles which resulted in the murder of President John F. Kennedy. He scoffed at unsubstantiated theories advanced by Chief Counsel Blakey of the Assassination Committee that "organized crime" figures may have committed the murder. "How could they cover it up?" Prouty asked.

Colonel Prouty, now retired from the military, was in the key position of Focal Point Officer. From this vantage point, he probably knows more about the CIA's activities than almost anyone else in that organization, to paraphrase information released from Prentice-Hall, the publishing house.

Mr. Prouty says that Regis Blahut "deliberately bungled the break-in" at the Assassination Committee's offices last summer. Blahut's purpose, ac-

cording to Prouty, was to force disclosure that the Committee did in fact have autopsy photographs of Kennedy's body, some of which appear to be forged.

The Committee had not brought the validity of these photographs into question during their investigation. Questions about their authenticity were not allowed in evidence.

"If Robert Groden says the autopsy photos and 'backyard photos' of Oswald are forgeries,

then they are definitely fake," says Prouty. "Groden is the foremost [photographic] expert in the country, and he is merely substantiating the testimony of many others who saw the body of the dying President."

"Robert Blakey is...covering up for the government," Col. Prouty said.

Prouty points out that Blahut worked for the same Office of Security in the CIA that James McCord worked for. Interestingly, for a time McCord was Blahut's boss. Prouty maintained that McCord "deliberately" bungled the Watergate burglary.

"They're professionals. They don't bungle anything unless they want to," Prouty said. "You have one faction entrapping another faction of renegade government employees."

(Allen Dulles first introduced McCord to Prouty.)

Chief Counsel Blakey, of the Assassination Committee, did not allow word of Blahut's

aren't the wrist fragments. Maybe they're CE399 fragments hidden away for sixteen years. Even the chain of transfer of CE399 is totally unreliable; a few fragments would be simple enough to put aside. Frankly, at this point, anything is possible.

One last addendum was recently sent to me by fellow researcher, Peter Erbe, who corresponded with nurse Audry Bell, who drew for him the approximate number and size of the fragments she claims were removed from Governor Connally's

wrist. In her own words, Nurse Bell wrote, "the fragments we removed in surgery were more than was needed to support the 'one bullet' theory." If her perceptions are honest and accurate, my head swirls with the possible deceptions that have been perpetrated upon all of us all these years. No matter how dramatic, compelling, or convincing the "hard" scientific evidence appears to be, I have learned in life to assume nothing except perhaps that the government cannot investigate the government.

Reprinted below is Nurse Bell's response to Erbe's question about the Connally fragments.

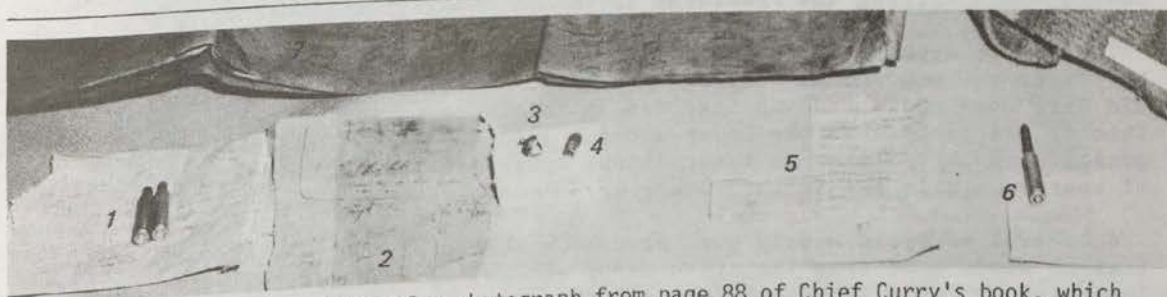
14. I believe you were present during surgery on Governor Connally in Operating Room 5 at Parkland Hospital beginning around 1:00P.M.. Could you please tell me Ms. Bell the number, size, and shape of the lead fragments removed from the governors body during the course of surgery by doctors Shaw and Gregory? Again, did any of them possess any distinct color?

Found on fine grayish fragments removed from Governor Connally's body during surgery. Difficult to remember exact, but rough, irregular, flattened shape - no real uniformity in size.

□ □ ○ ○ - B - approximate -

Do not recall weight

Unable to mark any fragments due to size and configuration.



And then we have this portion of a photograph from page 88 of Chief Curry's book, which the Chief captioned, "3. A metal fragment from the arm of Governor Connally." The fragment is much too large to have come from bullet 399! Was Chief Curry mistaken? Or was he trying to tell us something?

CONSPIRACY - A CRITIQUE

by Richard E. Sprague

The trouble with hedgers in the JFK case is that they help feed the guns of the CIA writers who supply book reviews to the columns of the New York Times.

Tony Summers, probably unintentionally, did just that by hedging on Oswald's role, in his book Conspiracy. The CIA apparently felt obliged to again defend the "Oswald did it" position. They employed one of their best agents, Thomas Powers, to review the book in their Book Review Section on Sunday, June 29, 1980. Powers, of course, used the book to demonstrate that even Tony Summers really believes Oswald did it. Powers quotes from that other well-known CIA writer, Priscilla McMillan, to support his contention that the world knows Oswald did it.

After 17 years of various pieces of evidence appearing that prove that Lee Harvey Oswald was a patsy, that he fired no shots and that he was not part of the assassination team, one would think that Mr Summers should have known all of that. One would expect the CIA the PCG (Power Control Group) and the New York Times to never give up the fight. Perhaps Tony is not aware of the highest levels of the multi-conspiracies that grip not only the United States, but the world? The control of the media, Congress, the Executive Branch, the 120 murders, the series of cover-ups etc, are an essential part of the whole. The New York Times review is to be expected, as are many others that will appear in the near future.

My prime criticism of Conspiracy is just that. By hedging on whether Oswald did or did not fire any shots, the book feeds the opposition. It should not have been difficult for a thorough objective researcher like Tony Summers to state positively that Oswald fired no shots. The photographic evidence alone proves that fact. Tony omitted an examination of the window photo evidence, as did the Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

Oswald's patsy role has been well documented in a number of articles, and in at least one book, my own. Summers skips past all of that documentary evidence, some of which is more than ten years old. The importance of the patsy role, when connected to Oswald's CIA and FBI history, is that it clearly demonstrates a very high level, very carefully planned, intelligence operation, and not a simple conspiracy in the dictionary sense. Only the CIA clandestine section had the tools, techniques and motivations to set up Oswald while killing the President in such a sophisticated manner.

The author appears to have missed this point entirely in this book. Rather, he leaves us, and Thomas Powers, with the impression that Oswald probably did fire some shots and was involved in some sort of lower level conspiracy. This is precisely what the Power Control Group wants as its newest fall-back position. Robert Blakey is their latest spokesman for this position. Blakey, of course, limits the "other" lower level conspirators to the Mafia.

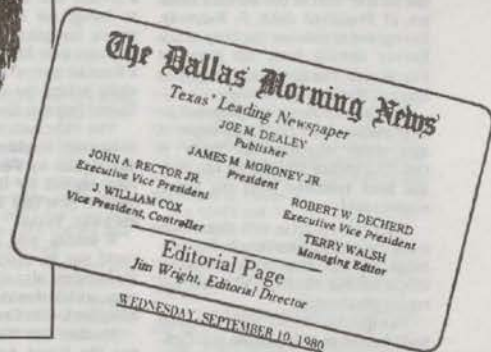
When will we see a widely published book that begins with the simple fact that no shots came from the sixth floor window, and follows the trail of logic and evidence from that fact all the way to the high level PCG chain of intelligence murders and cover-ups still taking place?



PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME V, NUMBER 2

SEPTEMBER 22, 1980



editorials

Question needs answer

With all due respect for the feelings of the Oswald family, there would appear to be far more benefit than harm for all concerned if the exhumation of the body buried in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave is permitted.

The accused presidential assassin's brother obtained a judicial stay in the order allowing the exhumation on the grounds that such action would cause great distress to him and his family, and that the entire operation is a publicity ploy on the part of British author Michael Eddowes, the instigator of the exhumation move.

While both points are well taken, it would be wise to look beyond the objections to the objectives.

Since Eddowes has sought such action for several years, it is unlikely that he will be silenced, even should the stay become permanent. In fact, he would be given ammunition in his argument that someone is trying to conceal something other than a body in the Oswald crypt.

On the other hand, if exhumation is achieved and exhaustive tests indicate that the body is, indeed, that of Lee Harvey Oswald, Eddowes and his Russian imposter theory would fade into oblivion, there to rest in silence with hosts of other ill-advised conspiracy nightmares.

Should the tests prove that someone other than Oswald has lain in Rose Hill cemetery for these 17 long years, however, it not only would provide impetus for a realistic re-examination of the already-flawed Warren Commission report, but it would go a long way toward clearing the Oswald name, which certainly must have high priority among the brother's aims.

This is a matter that goes far deeper than a family's feelings, important as those surely are. The mere fact that a man like Eddowes can still stir up interest with his theories indicates that the nation is not satisfied with the so-called official summation of what really happened that dismal November day in Dallas.

The exhumation could be a vital step in the search for truth.



"OSWALD" EXHUMATION UPDATE

---By Gary Mack and Jack White

These editorial statements, from the Dallas Morning News and Fort Worth Star-Telegram, represent a significant turnaround for what has generally been a hostile print media. It would appear that critics are finally being taken seriously - let's hope their attitude continues to be receptive as new evidence is developed.

We are aware that many parts of the country have received only sketchy information about the exhumation proceedings, so this issue of TCI is a collection of the most relevant news stories. Good journalism practices include frequent repetition of the basic facts; however, these reprints have been edited to save space. As of this writing, September 13, confidential sources say the Justice Department and FBI have asked to view the exhumation and examination as "disinterested parties". We suspect the story will become public no later than this coming Monday.

To save space, headlines have been retyped and sources have been abbreviated to DMN for the Dallas Morning News and FWST for the Fort Worth Star-Telegram.

MEDICAL EXAMINER PLANS TO EXHUME OSWALD DMN 8-14-80

By EARL GOLZ
The Dallas Morning News, 1980

Dallas County's chief medical examiner, bolstered by consent from the former wife of the accused assassin of President John F. Kennedy, has agreed to exhume the body of Lee Harvey Oswald from his grave in Fort Worth, *The Dallas Morning News* learned Wednesday.

Dr. Charles Petty has proposed an exhumation for Friday and hopes to determine whether the body is Oswald's within hours after the body has been removed from the grave, sources said.

Petty, who sources said planned to make the announcement after the exhumation and tests were complete, would neither confirm nor deny the report Wednesday.

The question of the identity of the body buried in 1963 in Rose Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth's Far East Side was first raised publicly five years ago by Michael Eddowes, a British author and attorney.

Eddowes suspects the assassin was not Oswald but a Soviet secret agent who returned to this country from Russia in 1962 as a "sleeper" posing as Oswald.

Oswald had defected to Russia in 1959 and claimed he would reveal highly classified information about this country's U-2 spy plane. Oswald, a former U.S. Marine, was stationed at Atsugi Air Base in Japan, from where the plane flew high-altitude missions over Russia. Marina Oswald, a Russian native, bore her husband a child before the couple came to the United States to live in 1962.

The exhumation plans, shrouded in secrecy, would require only an order signed by Petty and a consent form signed by the former Marina Oswald, now Mrs. Kenneth Porter of Rockwall, Texas.

A source said Mrs. Porter, who could not be reached for comment Wednesday, signed the consent decree, which would eliminate any liability for Dallas County officials.

Neither the Warren Commission nor the House Assassinations Committee, which concluded in 1979 that a conspiracy probably resulted in Kennedy's assassination, ever seriously considered the impostor theory.

The chief counsel for the committee, G. Robert Blakey, has ridiculed Eddowes' efforts to exhume the body.

But the forensic anthropologist, whose study of photographic evidence led to the house committee's rejection of the impostor theory, told *The News* last February he could "not totally exclude a remote possibility" of an Oswald look-alike.

Dr. Clyde C. Snow said an exhumation "would be of interest and it could probably from the records we have now ... put it (the question of an impostor) to bed one way or another."

Petty has vacillated on the exhumation issue, at first proposing it last year and then rejecting the idea several months ago — reportedly because of the liability problem.

Eddowes filed a civil suit in Fort Worth state court in January 1979, but the judge ruled he had no standing because he is an English citizen. The Fort Worth Court of Civil Appeals upheld that ruling May 15.

A key to determining whether the body is Oswald's are the dental X-rays taken in 1958 when he was a Marine. Petty's office has obtained the dental chart for a comparison of the teeth in the body, which would be taken to his office in Dallas.

Eddowes also has said the body

measured in Dallas in 1963 by then-chief medical examiner Dr. Earl Rose was two inches shorter than the 24-year-old Oswald's height measured during his tour of duty with the Marines.

Rose, who was invited to come to Dallas from his teaching position at the University of Iowa to participate in the exhumation, declined to say Wednesday whether he would do so.

In his autopsy report, Rose failed to mention any remnant of a mastoidectomy scar behind the left ear of Oswald that resulted from an operation when he was a small boy.

The mortician who hermetically sealed the body in a steel reinforced concrete vault 16 years ago told *The News* last October that it would be "just like it was when I put it in there."

Paul J. Groody said he "overembalmed" the body and placed it in a 2,700-pound vault "because I knew good and well they may want to take a good look at him again."

The man authorities identified as Oswald was shot to death in the Dallas City Hall basement by Dallas nightclub operator Jack Ruby two days after Kennedy was assassinated.

UPI DISPATCH 8-14-80 9:54AM

U-P-I LEARNED A WEEK AGO... FROM A CONFIDENTIAL SOURCE... OF SECRET PLANS TO DISINTER THE BODY IN THE OSWALD GRAVE. DURING THE NEXT WEEK, U-P-I WAS ABLE TO CONFIRM THE PLANS WITH OSWALD'S WIDOW, AND OTHER SOURCES.

DURING THE WEEKS OF DETAILED PLANNING, PERSONS INVOLVED IN THE EXHUMATION EFFORT FEARED THAT ONE OR MORE PARTIES... IF INFORMED OF THE PLAN... MIGHT BE ABLE TO LEGALLY HALT THE EFFORT TO LEARN WHETHER OSWALD, OR SOMEONE ELSE, WAS BURIED IN FORT WORTH.

UPON BEING ADVISED THAT ADVANCE PUBLICITY MIGHT RESULT IN

CANCELLATION OF THE EXHUMATION EFFORT, U-P-I AGREED NOT TO DISCLOSE THE PLANS... BECAUSE IT FELT LONG TERM BENEFITS OUTWEIGHED ANY SHORT TERM NEWS BENEFITS. PUBLICATION OF THE PLAN IN DALLAS, HOWEVER, RENDERED THOSE CONSIDERATIONS moot.

IF THE EXHUMATION HAD PROCEEDED AS SCHEDULED... U-P-I WOULD HAVE BEEN ALLOWED A CONSIDERABLE AMOUNT OF EXCLUSIVE INFORMATION AND BACKGROUND ON BEHALF OF ITS CLIENTS... AND THE RIGHT TO HAVE THE ONLY REPORTER PRESENT WHEN THE BODY WAS DUG UP AND ITS IDENTITY DETERMINED.

(EDITOR'S NOTE: Wednesday afternoon, August 13, a cub reporter for the Dallas Morning News assigned to the police station overheard two officers discussing security plans for when the body would be transported to Dallas. The reporter relayed the information to the News editors who confronted Earl Golz. Only then did Earl admit that he was fully aware of the exhumation plans. He also knew that Marina had apparently revealed the secret plans to others and that it would be only a matter of hours before someone broke the story. Editors of the News then decided Earl should write the story.)

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

COUNTY WON'T BAR OSWALD EXHUMATION FWST 8-14-80

By DOUG CLARKE
Star-Telegram Writer

The Tarrant County District Attorney's office will not take any steps to prevent the exhumation Friday morning of Lee Harvey Oswald's body by Dallas County Medical Examiner Dr. Charles Petty.

However, late today, it appeared that certain legal technical requirements had not been met.

One source said the conditions under which Oswald was buried in 1963 at Rose Hill Cemetery — involving plot ownership and family rights — could be one of the technical points. The source declined to elaborate further.

And a Rose Hill spokesman said shortly after noon that cemetery officials had not been officially notified of any exhumation action.

Petty said his office officially is not involved, but said he would do the examination at the request of Dallas attorney Jerry Pittman, who represents British author Michael Eddowes. Eddowes claims the body is that of an impostor and has been trying for years

to have the body exhumed.

Eddowes confirmed to the Associated Press today that there are still legal hurdles to clear but would not spell them out.

District Attorney Tim Curry said, "All we're concerned about is that our client — Tarrant County — doesn't suffer any liability. As long as that holds, we're not concerned."

Petty's office today issued this statement:

"The Dallas County Medical Examiner's office is not in any way officially involved in the exhumation of the remains of Lee Harvey Oswald. Because the Institute of Forensic Science is the only facility in the area properly equipped to conduct an examination for the purpose of establishing identity I have agreed to undertake this examination."

"I have further agreed not to make any comments public or private and to allow Mr. Jerry Pittman to release such information as he may determine proper. I have asked certain individuals who are experts of forensic examinations to be present and to assist me in

the examinations."

Pittman confirmed he was working for Eddowes but refused any other comment.

Tarrant County Assistant District Attorney Marvin Collins said today, "We've not received any request that I'm aware of to participate. The body is on private property and I don't see any type of conflict between (Dallas and Tarrant County) authorities."

Collins said, however, that Tarrant County would not participate, if asked, until there had been a judicial hearing in which all members of Oswald's family had had a chance to voice their opinions.

Collins said, "We (the Tarrant County district attorney's office) would not expect to interfere in any way, just as we would not expect them (the Dallas district attorney's office) to if the situation was reversed."

If any medical examiner has the right to exhume the body, Collins said, it would appear that the right is vested in the Dallas County medical examiner under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Plans surrounding the exhumation were shrouded in secrecy. It is believed only an order signed by Petty and a consent form signed by Oswald's widow is required to open the grave. The widow is now married to Kenneth Porter and lives in Rockwall, a small town northeast of Dallas.

She could not be reached for comment today.

Mrs. Marguerite Oswald, Oswald's mother, would not comment when contacted by the Star-Telegram this morning.

Oswald's brother, Robert, also could not be reached.

The Star-Telegram was told that photographs were made of Oswald's body and fingerprints by the FBI before he was interred in a coffin hermetically sealed in a concrete vault. The body was identified by family members.

It is believed that Mrs. Porter has signed the consent form to eliminate any liability on the part of Dallas County officials for the exhumation.

OSWALD'S BROTHER GETS STAY OF EXHUMATION DMN 8-15-80

By EARL GOLZ,
BILL DEENER
and ROBIN STRINGFELLOW
Staff Writers of The News

FORT WORTH — Lee Harvey Oswald's brother Robert won a court order Thursday temporarily blocking the exhumation of the body buried in his brother's grave.

State Dist. Judge James E. Wright of Fort Worth granted a 10-day temporary restraining order requested by Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls. The exhumation in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Burial Park had been planned for Friday evening.

Robert Oswald filed suit seeking an order against the exhumation, saying, "The purpose of disinterment is solely for the publicity that they (the defendants) will individually receive and from the resulting financial gain."

Named as defendants in the suit were Eddowes, Charles M. Petty, chief medical examiner for Dallas County; Dallas County Judge Gary Webber; Marina Oswald Porter, Oswald's widow; and Rose Hill Burial Park. Robert Oswald said he would seek \$100,000 from each defendant if the body were exhumed. He claims he will suffer "severe mental pain and anguish" if the body is exhumed.

The court action Thursday pitted Oswald's brother against Oswald's former wife for the first time.

Wright scheduled a hearing for Aug. 22 to determine if the restraining order should be extended until the suit is resolved.

Mrs. Porter signed a consent order authorizing the exhumation last week. Upon hearing of the attempt to exhume the body, Robert Oswald had

an angry telephone conversation with Mrs. Porter Wednesday night, but she stood firm on her desire to have the body exhumed, a source said.

Mrs. Porter believes her first husband had a mastoidectomy scar behind one of his ears and stood 5 feet 11 inches tall, the source said.

Dallas police have said in the past that the fingerprints of the body match those on Oswald's Marine records. Eddowes has maintained it can be "argued that at some time an intelligence agency substituted for the FBI fingerprint record of Marine Oswald a similar but counterfeit card bearing the prints of the assassin," possibly shortly after Oswald defected.

IN A STATEMENT issued to United Press International Thursday, Mrs.

Porter said: "Even though for myself I don't have to have proof of identity of the body, I chose this very uneasy road where no matter which way you go, you will be ridiculed."

"Through the years, more and more mystery surrounds the assassination. So if it is in my power to clear up anything and put to rest some speculation, I would rather face the task myself instead of putting the burden on my children in the future."

"So in this very uncomfortable situation, with no rewards, I feel maybe in a small way I contribute to answers and end some mysteries."

Eddowes' attorney, Charles Pittman of Dallas, said he wasn't surprised the temporary restraining order was issued. He said he believed "we still have a good shot" at having the body exhumed.

Tarrant County legal adviser Marvin Collins said the district attorney's office isn't concerned because Tarrant County is not liable under the circumstances.

"We have not been asked to participate, and we will not," Collins said.

A SPOKESMAN for Rose Hill said reporters, who had staked out the cemetery hoping to witness the exhumation, are being banned from the cemetery to protect the rights of plot owners. Fort Worth police, who blocked off a street about 50 yards

from the Oswald grave, said all they could do was keep traffic moving and prevent public nuisances.

Eddowes, contacted as he was leaving Pittman's office, said he wasn't concerned about the outcome of any future autopsy.

"I'm not worried about it. This is something for the American people to decide upon," Eddowes said. "I have given all the information I have and there is nothing else I can do."

EXHUMATION REQUEST CALLED "STUNT" FWST 8-15-80

By KARA ROGGE
Star-Telegram Writer

The brother of Lee Harvey Oswald says British author Michael Eddowes wants to have the body of the accused Kennedy assassin exhumed for an autopsy as a publicity stunt.

Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, who obtained a temporary restraining order Thursday blocking the exhumation, charged in his petition that Eddowes' efforts to have the body exhumed "are part of a continuing action . . . for his own personal gain and to promote a book he has written."

District Judge James Wright of Fort Worth issued the restraining order re-

quested by Robert Oswald, who said in his petition that the plot in which his brother is buried belongs to him, not to the widow.

A hearing on Oswald's suit is set for next Friday at 2 p.m. in Wright's 141st District Court.

The suit claims Dallas County Judge Garry Weber signed an order for the exhumation. Weber could not be reached for comment.

Cue Lipscomb of Fort Worth, one of the attorneys representing Eddowes, said Thursday that Eddowes had hoped to complete the exhumation and have an autopsy done by Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty before the plans became known.

"There were people coming in from all

over the United States to help with it," Lipscomb said. "We were trying to keep from getting stopped, but Marina talked to too many people."

Lipscomb said Eddowes has developed evidence to prove that Lee Harvey Oswald, who grew up in Fort Worth, was not the assassin of President John Kennedy.

"I don't know why Robert Oswald would want to stop him (Eddowes) from showing that a graduate of Arlington Heights High School in Tarrant County did not assassinate the president of the United States in Dallas County," Lipscomb said.

Eddowes last year failed in an attempt to have Judge Wright order Tarrant County District Attorney Tim Curry and

Dr. Felix Gwozd, the late Tarrant County medical examiner, to exhume the body and examine it.

Eddowes' suit was dismissed on appeal in May by the 2nd Court of Civil Appeals, which held that Eddowes, as a British citizen, had no standing under Texas or U.S. law.

Oswald declined to talk to reporters Thursday, referring all questions to his attorney, Kenneth Campbell of Dallas.

Campbell said his client wants to prevent the exhumation of the body "because the family has gone through enough" in the nearly 17 years since the Kennedy assassination. "They don't need to go through anything that will take them another 50 years to get over."

JUDGE'S ORDER HALTS OSWALD EXHUMATION Dallas Times Herald 8-15-80

By JULIA WALLACE
Staff Writer

A clandestine plan to open the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald, away from the eyes of the world, stalled Thursday when Oswald's brother learned of the scheme, rushed to court and won a temporary restraining order.

Medical forensic pathologists from throughout the country had planned to exhume the body around dawn today and then attempt to determine — within hours — whether the body is that of Oswald, who is believed to have killed President John F. Kennedy in Dallas in 1963.

Michael Eddowes, who has argued in a book that the assassin was not Oswald, but a Soviet spy, convinced Oswald's widow to sign an affidavit last Friday allowing the exhumation.

In a flurry of secret negotiations, he recruited the Dallas County medical examiner and the other national experts to participate. He set up a trust fund to pay expenses and arranged for a funeral director to officially witness the event to comply with state codes.

When a United Press International reporter discovered the scheme, the reporter was sworn to secrecy in exchange for the promise of an exclusive when it was all over.

But the plan fell apart Thursday when news leaked out and Oswald's brother, Robert, rushed to Fort Worth from his home in Wichita Falls. Less than an hour before the Tarrant County Courthouse closed, he filed for an injunction, claiming the disinterment was being done solely for publicity.

His suit contended he would suffer severe pain and anguish if the body were taken from the vault, and asked for \$100,000 in damages from Marina Porter, Oswald's widow, Eddowes, the cemetery, Dallas County and Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty.

A temporary restraining order was granted by Judge James Wright, and a full hearing was set for Aug. 22.

Although Oswald's attorneys say they are optimistic the injunction will be upheld, one expert said although the cemetery plot belongs to Oswald's brother, Texas courts tend to rule the body legally belongs to the next-of-kin, in this case, Oswald's widow.

Just as Robert Oswald claimed he had no knowledge of the plans for exhumation, his sister-in-law, Mrs. Porter, said through a spokesman she had no knowledge of the plans for the lawsuit.

The spokesman, who lives in Mrs. Porter's neighborhood in Rockwall, east of Dallas, said Mrs. Porter agreed to the exhumation last week when Jerry Pittman, Eddowes' attorney, convinced her it was the only way to settle all doubts about the identity of the body.

Oswald was buried in Rose Hill Cemetery in Fort Worth on Nov. 25, 1963, after he was shot to death by nightclub owner Jack Ruby in the basement of the Dallas police station. The coffin was placed in a steel-reinforced vault beneath tons of concrete and an iron plate.

The super-vault has led some experts to believe the body, even though interred for almost 17 years, will be basically intact. Others, however, say water may have leaked into the coffin, decomposing the body.

"After all this time, they could open it up and find nothing there," said Bob Dambacher of the Los Angeles Medical Examiner's Office.

This quest for exhumation has been brewing since October 1979, when Petty, the Dallas County medical examiner, agreed to order exhumation because of questions raised by Eddowes. Later he changed his mind because of possible legal complications, mainly that he and his office could be held responsible by any members of the family who objected.

Eddowes then filed a lawsuit in Tarrant County, attempting to force the exhumation. The plea was rejected by a district court and the State Court of Civil Appeals.

After the rejection by the appellate court on May 15, Pittman, Eddowes' attorney, tried repeatedly to convince Mrs. Porter to request the exhumation, believing her permission would be sufficient in the absence of objections from other family members.

"He kept calling and calling, but she wouldn't return his phone calls," said the neighbor. Mrs. Porter was in the room during the interview, but she refused to comment directly.

"He finally got her a week ago Wednesday; she decided enough was enough. She wanted the speculation to end. She knows that it's Lee Harvey Oswald and wants it proven once and for all. She thought she'd give Mr. Eddowes a chance to prove his theory."

"There's not a doubt in her mind that it's Lee Harvey, but this thing never seems to go away. She just wants it to end," the neighbor said.

Mrs. Porter signed an affidavit last Friday allowing the disinterment, and plans were quickly made. She stipulated there be no publicity but word leaked out Thursday morning.

The story made worldwide headlines. Newspapers and television stations across the country began making plans to cover the latest chapter in the endless series of conspiracy theories of the Kennedy assassination.

Before the day was out, the first curiosity-seekers were drawn to the quiet, rolling hills of Rose Hill Cemetery on the outskirts of Fort Worth.

Guards were placed at the wrought iron gates to turn away the gawkers, who wanted to peer at the simple granite stone bearing the inscription "Oswald." The cemetery was closed two hours early and police put a helicopter in the air to try to make sure the grave was not disturbed.

At first Petty tried to avoid the controversy that surrounds any new development about Kennedy's death. Eventually he issued a statement saying his office was not officially involved, but that he was assisting because of his expertise.

He refused to elaborate but told county officials he and Dr. Linda Norton, also of his office, would conduct the investigation on their own time, and taxpayers would pay none of the bill.

Petty asked prominent pathologists and an anthropologist to participate in the examination, which would look at three points that Eddowes raised:

✓ U.S. Marine records list Oswald's height as 5 feet 9 while Dr. William Rose, Dallas County medical examiner in 1963, put the height at 5 feet 11.

If the body is exhumed, it will be measured. But national experts say this will give no firm identification, since decomposition may make the height difficult to ascertain. In addition, there is no way of determining the accuracy of the Marine Corp measurement.

✓ Medical records indicate that as a child in 1946 Oswald underwent a mastoidectomy, a procedure in which a small part of a bone in the ear is removed to stop ear infections, but the 1963 autopsy does not mention this missing piece of bone.

Experts say nothing found would be definitive because the bone could have healed or decomposition may make it impossible to detect.

✓ Dental X-rays of Oswald taken by the Marines in 1958 have been discovered but have never been compared to the corpse.

The X-rays would be the most reliable method of determining whether the body is actually Oswald.

"In almost all cases, you can identify someone if you have good X-rays from before death," said Dr. Jerry Vele, a specialist in dental identification for the City of Los Angeles.

He said although a body may be decomposed, the teeth usually remain in good condition. Experts compare the number of teeth, their shape and roots and dental work.

Eddowes has studied the Oswald case for 16 years and written a book called "The Oswald File," in which he alleges a Soviet intelligence agent named Alek James Hidell masqueraded as Oswald.

Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959. Eddowes contends Oswald was kidnapped and the switch was made. Even though fingerprints of Oswald matched those of the corpse, Eddowes theorized that the Soviets tampered with the FBI fingerprint file.

Members of the Oswald family have ridiculed the theory.

Neighbors said Robert Oswald, em-

ployed at Norris Brothers Lumber Co. in Wichita Falls, is a "very, very private person" as a result of his brother's notoriety.

"He's been through hell," said one friend. "His family has been harassed and hurt and they don't ever talk about Lee Harvey."

Another person close to the family said Robert was so upset with his mother's behavior after Lee Harvey's

death that he didn't see her until about a year ago.

He is convinced Marina Oswald Porter received money for signing an agreement allowing exhumation of Lee Harvey's body, said the friend.

The widow has vehemently denied this charge, saying she just wants everything settled.

OSWALD EXHUMATION CALLED PUBLICITY HUNT Dallas Times Herald 8-15-80

By GARY SHULTZ
Staff Writer

Those who came in contact with Lee Harvey Oswald in the days after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy said Thursday they believe the man buried in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Cemetery is who he claimed to be.

The proposed exhumation of the body, they said, is nothing more than a publicity stunt by a British author who wants to sell his book.

The writer, Michael Eddowes, argues in his book that the person buried in the cemetery is really a Soviet agent disguised to look like Oswald.

"I think that's a bunch of b.s. I

don't know why they don't leave it alone, let it die," said Sheriff's Deputy Walter Potts, who executed the search warrant at Oswald's apartment.

"Sure it was him," Potts said. "He's the same guy that got shot in the city hall basement, Marina's husband. There's no doubt in my mind that the guy killed in the basement and buried in Fort Worth was Lee Harvey Oswald."

Dallas Police Sgt. Gus Rose, who helped interrogate Oswald after his arrest, holds the same opinion as Potts.

"I think this is only a publicity stunt," Rose said. "When he was handcuffed and brought in, we fingerprinted him. Yes, we checked the fingerprints against those on his mili-

tary records. There's no question that he was Lee Oswald....

"If you're going to sell a book, it's got to be controversial. No one's going to read a retelling of the same old story. That's why they're trying to stir up this controversy."

Dallas attorney Bill Alexander, who was chief assistant district attorney in 1963, said that throughout his investigation, he never doubted Oswald was anyone other than who he claimed to be.

Alexander said Oswald's family "thought it was him. If he was an imposter, the switch would have had to have been made in Russia, before he came back, and his wife would have had to have been in on it. If it turns out not to be Lee Harvey Oswald, someone had better jerk a knot in her tail, because she knows a lot

more than she's been telling."

"The speculation on this whole thing runs the spectrum of fantasy. There's another 'what if' to all of this. What if they dig down through the grass and find someone's drilled a hole in that cheap casket and pumped acid in there to destroy the evidence. That rumor's also been making the rounds."

Equally skeptical that a Russian spy lies buried in Rose Hill are former Justice of the Peace David Johnson, who arraigned Oswald, and former Justice of the Peace Pierce McBride, who ordered his autopsy and ruled his death a murder.

Johnson said he saw Oswald three different times and the accused assassin never gave the peace justice any reason to doubt his identity.

AUTHOR PLANS TO STAY UNTIL OSWALD EXHUMED FWST 8-16-80

DALLAS (AP) — A British author leading the effort to exhume the body of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald says he won't go home until he gets what he came for — regardless of the latest rebuff.

"I'm not leaving... we are going to fight this thing until we die if necessary," said Eddowes, who says an autopsy would prove the body in

Oswald's grave is that of a Soviet spy.

"I know, I know," he emphasized, "that a Russian spy killed your president and I'm going to prove it."

Marina Oswald Porter said she signed a release to exhume the body, although she personally is convinced the body in Rose Hill Burial Park in Fort Worth is that of her

dead husband.

"I don't need proof," she told The Associated Press from her Rockwall home Thursday. "I don't need it for myself, as far as that is concerned. I just signed the release, now it's up to the courts to decide."

"We can't do anything until the hearing" on the injunction, Eddowes said, adding that Robert

Oswald's actions didn't surprise him.

"We're used to this," he said.

The suit claims the defendants "conspired" to exhume the body of Lee Harvey Oswald, and that Eddowes' efforts are part of a publicity stunt for a book he has written, *The Oswald File*.

AUTHOR REBUTS PROFIT MOTIVE IN JFK CRUSADE DMN 8-17-80

By EARL GOLZ

The 76-year-old Englishman who is trying to exhume the body of the assassin of President John F. Kennedy claims he doesn't need the money Lee Harvey Oswald's brother ascribes to his motives and has no prospects of profit from the sale of his out-of-print book.

"I am not a rich man," Michael Eddowes said, "but I am not a poor man."

A lawyer and owner of four restaurants in London, Eddowes says he

pockets \$74,000 a year after taxes on his \$220,000 income. Much of the money goes into a relentless effort to prove that Kennedy's assassin "was a Soviet imposter."

"That was the purpose of the book (The Oswald File, published in 1977)," he said. "And I would have printed it for nothing (no personal profit). I got nothing out of it to get the truth out."

At \$1 per book, Eddowes actually got \$17,000, which has long since disappeared as expenses for his project.

The expenses, he said, "have been enormous since then, with all these lawyers."

"I still have a comfortable income," said Eddowes, who hasn't practiced law in 20 years. "But at the rate I am spending it at the moment, it's an uncomfortable income with the number of lawyers I am employing — three here (Dallas) and one in New York. I am just about breaking even."

Eddowes said Robert Oswald "is the man who's making money."

"He doesn't hesitate to publish a book himself in 1967 and serialized in *Look* (Lee), which related Robert's recollections of his brother and the assassination," Eddowes said. "And yet he pretends he doesn't want the question of Oswald raised, that it hurts his family. He did it himself for money."

Eddowes first published his book in 1975 as a private venture in paperback entitled *Khrushchev Killed Kennedy*. Only 2,000 of the 20,000 copies

were sold and the remainder still are in storage. Two years later Clarkson N. Potter Inc. of New York published an expanded hardback version, *The Oswald File*, and sold all 17,000 copies, Eddowes said.

The \$17,000 Eddowes received for the hardback book reduced his out-of-pocket expenses for the assassination probe to \$233,000 since 1963, he said. He anticipates no further income from his literary efforts because the book was a sellout and no plans exist for another printing.

He said expenses for the 17-year assassination project include numerous trips between London and Dallas, secretarial help, legal fees, chauffeurs and private investigators such as Michael Marler, a former Scotland Yard detective now assisting Eddowes in Dallas.

EDDOWES is obsessed with the Soviet spy theory, so much so that one long-time acquaintance describes him as paranoid. The same source, however, said his mind is very sharp for a man his age.

Indeed, Eddowes has a history of clever investi-

gating against insurmountable odds.

He once plunged himself into investigating a real life murder mystery when Timothy Evans in 1949 was charged with the murders of his young wife and daughter in England. Evans was hanged in 1950.

Eddowes began investigating the Evans case and later wrote a book, *The Man on Your Conscience*, which played a major role in Queen Elizabeth II granting a posthumous pardon to Evans in 1966, unprecedented in English history. Later a

movie, *Ten Rillington Place*, was made about the drama.

NOW EDDOWES is just as engrossed in his latest passion, the JFK assassination. He was one day away from secretly gaining access to the major evidence in his theory, the body of the man buried in Rose Hill Burial Park in Fort Worth. But last week's restraining order scotched what also would have been one of the year's most prominent media events.

For the exhumation last Friday, Eddowes had agreed to pay the expenses of four out-of-state forensic scientists to travel to Dallas to assist in the body's examination. Petty, the Dallas County chief medical examiner, would direct the examination at his Forensic Sciences Institute at Eddowes' expense. Eddowes estimated the entire exhumation and examination would have cost him \$8,000.

Eddowes bases much of his suspicion that the assassin was a Soviet agent on the words of former FBI director J. Edgar Hoover.

HE CITES HOOVER'S testimony before the Warren Commission. Two days before his testimony, Hoover told the commission in May 1964, "informa-

tion came to me indicating that there is an espionage training school outside of Minsk," where Oswald settled after defecting to the Soviet Union in 1959.

Hoover, prefacing that he did not "know whether it is true," said the information asserted Oswald "was trained at that school to come back to this country to become what they call a 'sleeper,' that is a man who will remain dormant for three or four years and in case of international hostilities rise up and be used."

Eddowes noted that the man history has viewed as Oswald purchased the assassination rifle four months after the Cuban missile crisis of 1962.

"I don't know of any espionage school at Minsk or near Minsk," Hoover testified in 1964, "and I don't know how you could find out if there ever was one because the Russians won't tell you if you asked them. They do have espionage and sabotage schools in Russia and they do have an assassination squad that is used by them but there is no indication he had any association with anything of that kind."

Four years earlier, while Oswald was still in the Soviet Union, Hoover wrote a secret memorandum

to the U.S. State Department saying that "since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the department of state may have concerning (the) suspect will be appreciated."

HOOVER DID not mention his earlier suspicions when he testified before the Warren Commission in 1964. The memo was released in 1976 under the Freedom of Information Act.

With his precise English, Eddowes said he will "challenge anybody to produce evidence this (body in Fort Worth) is the real Oswald other than Robert's eyeball testimony which is his testimony before the Warren Commission that disclosed a great number of the most important discrepancies between the man who left and the man who came back (from Russia). He's the only man and nobody else."

Eddowes' challenge gets a stern test Friday before Wright, the same judge who last year ruled the Englishman did not have any standing to file a suit for exhumation in the United States. Wright's ruling in the civil suit was upheld May 15 by the State Court of Appeals.

EXHUMATION CALLED "A PUBLICITY STUNT" FWST 8-17-80

By JOE STROOP

Associated Press Writer

Some dismiss it as just a publicity stunt, others insist it is the key move in discovering details of a massive Soviet conspiracy. And the main character in the drama has been dead nearly 17 years.

The question: Who is buried in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave?

At the center of the controversy is British author Michael Eddowes, who believes the man in the grave is not Oswald.

For three years, Eddowes has insisted Oswald, accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy, is institutionalized in the Soviet Union, where he defected in 1959.

Eddowes claims the man arrested, shot by Ruby and buried in Fort Worth's Rose Hill Burial Park is a Sovi-

et agent named Alek James Hidell who assumed Oswald's identity, returned to the United States and shot Kennedy.

"I know—I know—a Russian agent shot your president and I intend to prove it," Eddowes told The Associated Press last week.

"I think that's a bunch of...," said Dallas County Sheriff's Deputy Walter Potts, who executed the search warrant at Oswald's apartment the day Kennedy was killed.

"There's no doubt in my mind that the guy killed in the basement and buried in Fort Worth was Lee Harvey Oswald," Potts said.

The Eddowes theory is simply the latest and most novel conjecture about the possibility that President Kennedy died because of a major conspiracy.

Others have speculated Kennedy was killed through the clandestine ma-

chinations of organized crime, Fidel Castro, right-wing Dallas oil millionaires, the South American remnants of Nazi Germany or the Ku Klux Klan.

Allan Saxe, a political science professor at the University of Texas at Arlington, admits he is fascinated at the number and variety of theories surrounding Kennedy's murder, but believes it is merely an outgrowth of human nature.

"I don't want to make this sound too bizarre, but I think there is a 'shadowy' side to man, and we gravitate to violence. Our TV shows and movies prove that. Look at all the books that make millions of bucks, that say the world is full of spies, that Armageddon is just around the corner."

Saxe writes a weekly column of social comment for a suburban newspaper and does similar commentary occa-

sionally on a Dallas TV station. He admits an academic interest in the Kennedy conspiracy theories, but wonders what end will be served if Oswald's grave is opened and the man inside is not Lee Harvey Oswald.

"What are we going to do—declare war on the Soviet Union?" he asks.

Bill Alexander, chief prosecutor for the Dallas County district attorney in 1963, believes Eddowes' motivation is not a search for truth, but for publicity.

"There have been a bunch of people making a living out of the assassination ever since it happened," Alexander said. "There were books written about Lincoln's death for 100 years after it happened."

Dallas Police Sgt. Gus Rose, who questioned Oswald after his arrest, said, "I think this is only a publicity stunt."

JUDGE TO CONSIDER OSWALD EXHUMATION DMN 8-20-80

Fort Worth Bureau of The News

FORT WORTH — A Tarrant County judge must decide Friday whether he will let lawyers inquire into the reasons Marina Oswald Porter consented to the exhumation of the body in the Lee Harvey Oswald grave in Rose Hill Cemetery.

Dist. Judge James E. Wright has scheduled a hearing Friday in his Fort Worth courtroom to determine whether he will block exhumation of the body.

Mrs. Porter, Oswald's wife, consented to a medical examination to determine whether her husband was buried in the grave after he was accused of assassinating President Kennedy in Dallas Nov. 22, 1963. But Robert Oswald, another, asked Wright to block the exhumation.

If Wright rules that lawyers cannot inquire into Mrs. Porter's motives, the hearing could end quickly.

The Texas Code of Criminal Procedure states:

"Consent for a licensed physician to conduct an autopsy shall be deemed sufficient when given by the following: in the case of a married person, the surviving spouse."

Attorneys also can point to a 1964 court decision that states: "The widow has primary and paramount right to possession of the body of her deceased husband above the right of any other person."

Robert Oswald contends Wright should inquire into motives for exhumation of the body and determine whether there are sufficient grounds for reopening the grave.

The brother charged that Michael Eddowes, a British author and lawyer, wants the body disinterred "solely for publicity."

Eddowes, who has written a book outlining his theory, says the grave actually holds the corpse of a Soviet agent who posed as Oswald.

Relatives of Oswald, who was shot to death by nightclub owner Jack

Ruby in Dallas two days after the assassination, have scoffed at the theory.

Mrs. Porter said she consented to the exhumation of the body because she "wants to put to rest the speculation."

Robert Oswald also listed a second reason why he thinks Eddowes and his associates cannot legally open the grave.

The brother said he paid for the cemetery plot and owns a property right in it. The opening of the grave without his consent, he asserted, would violate the right.

One veteran lawyer, who has done extensive research in the case, commented: "The whole case could come down to the question of whether Mrs. Porter's legal 'ownership' of the body outweighs Robert Oswald's property right to the burial plot. I'm betting the courts will hold that, since she consents to the exhumation, they will not stop it."

Meanwhile, attorneys for the cemetery asked Wright to dismiss it as a defendant in the unusual case. The attorneys said owners of the cemetery have not taken any steps to reopen the grave and are willing to comply with any court orders advising them of the course they should follow.

I'm saddened to report the death September 9 of my good friend John Howard Griffin, author of "Black Like Me" and other works. I'll miss him.

—Penn Jones, Jr.

NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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- "Jada" (Janet Adams Mole Conforto) - See Janet Conforto. (CD 1305; Vol. 22, p. 499)
- Jaffe, Samuel Cahrles - Also known as Samuel Charles Ledy. Prominent actor of stage and screen. (CD 1274; CE 3151; Vol. 26, p. 852)
- Jaffee, Samuel Harry - Lawyer. Officer in Washington, D.C., chapter of National Lawyers Guild. (CD 1274; CE 3151; Vol. 26, p. 852)
- Jaffe, Sam - Former Moscow correspondent for ABC news. Accused by FBI of being "an agent of a foreign intelligence agency." William Colby, former CIA Director, denied that Jaffe was a Soviet spy. (Dallas Morning News, Aug. 11, 1979, p. 18-A; Dallas Morning News, Aug. 12, 1979, p. 22-A; Dallas Times Herald, Aug. 12, 1979, A-11)
- Jagan, Cheddi - Who Killed Kennedy?, p. 191; Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, pp. 70-71.
- Jaggars-Chiles-Stovall - 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas. Employed Lee Harvey Oswald from October 12, 1962, to April 6, 1963. (CD 6, p. 4; CIA 1305-472)
- Jail inmates who made telephone calls on November 22, 23, 24, 1963. (CD 1444)
- James, C. L. R. - Co-founder of Johnson-Forest Group. Deported from United States as an undesirable alien in 1953. Also known as James Johnson. (CD 614, p. 5; CD 623, p. 1)
- Jameson, Mack - 108 Cliffdale, Dallas 11, Texas. FE 9-8753. Wife Martha, employee of Oliver School. He employed by Boundary Pharmacy. He was at Sportsdrome Gun Range one of days Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly there.
- Jamieson, Bruce - President of Jamieson Films, 3825 Bryan.
- Jankowski, Joyce Ann - Friend of Eileen Curry. (CD 1101 b)
- Janos, Leo - Wrote the article "The Last Days of the President," Atlantic Magazine, July 1973. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 180, footnote; Assassinations: Dallas & Beyond, pp. 302-303)
- January, Wayne - President of Aviation Enterprises, Inc., Redbird Airport. (CD 205, pp. 284-285)
- Japanese - See Memorandum of June 25, 1964, from Rowley to Rankin with attachments.
- Jarman, James Earl, Jr. - 3942 Atlanta, Dallas, Texas. Texas School Book Depository employee at fifth floor window at time of assassination of President Kennedy. (Vol. 3, p. 204; Warren Report, pp. 78-80, 134-135, 143, 170, 232; CE 1381, p. 49; CE 1980; CE 2003, p. 213; CD 7, p. 307; CD 706hh; Whitewash I, pp. 48, 143, 147; Rush to Judgment, pp. 89-90, 100-102, 104-108, 113)

Jarnagin, Carroll Erskine - Attorney, 511 No. Akard, Room 428, Dallas, Texas. Res: 5016 Northway, Dallas. Was dating "Robin Hood" employee of Carousel Club when he claimed to have overheard Jack Ruby talking to Lee Harvey Oswald on Oct. 4, 1963. (Vol. 5, p. 239; Vol. 26, pp. 254-261; CD 86, pp. 559-575; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 35-36, 39, 46, 50, 53-56, 67, 74, 185; Confidential Magazine, August 1968, p. 46)

Jarquín Toledo, Dr. Noel - Nicaraguan Communist who had been in Moscow. (CD 1000, p. 9)

Jaworski, Leon - (CD 1463; Inquest, pp. 6, 35)

Jeannie - AN 2-4910, Grand Prairie. In Jack Ruby's old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 520)

Jefferies, Ray - With Associated Press in Chicago. (CD 1547)

Jeffers, Joe - (CD 1107, pp. 557-560)

Jenkins, J. C. - Present at John F. Kennedy Autopsy at Bethesda. (CD 7, p. 282)

Jenkins, Dr. Marion T. - Professor and Chairman of Department of Anesthesiology at University of Texas Southwestern Medical School. (Warren Report, pp. 66-67; CE 392; M. T. Jenkins Exhibit; Price Exhibits; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 3; Rush to Judgment, p. 59; Dallas Morning News, Oct. 26, 1970, p. 11-C; Dallas Morning News, Oct. 26, 1978, p. 18-A)

Jenkins, Ron - KBOX announcer. (CE 2249; CE 2254)

Jenkins, Walter - Started working for Lyndon B. Johnson in 1939. (Dallas Morning News, Nov. 25, 1963, p. 2; Forgive My Grief I, 185)

Jenks, David - 730 N. Zangs, Dallas, Texas. Was at Sportsdrome Gun Range one of days Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly was there. (Is this the same as David Jenks, watchman for Republic National Bank, 320 W. Canty, Apt. 3, Dallas? This listing in 1964 CD)

Jenner, Albert E., Jr. - Warren Commission Counsel. (CE 1803; Whitewash I, p. 205; Inquest, pp. 11, 13, 20-21, 23)

Jennings, James E. - Dallas Police Department. Radio No. 251

Jennings, Sgt. W. G. - Dallas Police Department. Radio No. 100. In charge of all Districts numbered in 100's.

Jensen, Jerry - Assistant Executive in charge of supervising physical education, YMCA, 605 N. Ervay, Dallas, Texas. Jack Ruby's membership expired September 1962. Ruby's locker not cleared out until November 24, 1963. (Vol. 22, p. 910)

Jerez Talavera, Gustavo - Re: Gilberto Alvaredo (CD 1000, p. 7)

Jerez Talavera, Humberto - Re: Gilberto Alvaredo (CD 1000, p. 7)

- Jernigan, Francis D. (wife Hazel) - 4548 Belclaire, Dallas, Texas. LA 1-1955. Rate Accountant, Southern Union Gas Company. David Ferrie called his home on May 25, 1963. Mr. Jernigan was killed by his son, William Jernigan, in Shreveport, Louisiana, on Feb. 26, 1966. On April 26, 1966, William Jernigan was committed to East Louisiana State Hospital at Jackson, La.
- Jerome, Nick - An associate of Norman Rothman. (Browder File, p. 20)
- Jerry Sue - Jack Ruby's notebook. CA 4-1847. (Vol. 22, p. 499)
- Jeter, Mrs. Jean - Assistant to James Josoff, Director of Travelers Aid Society, New York, New York. (CD 1230, p. 3)
- Jimenes Moya, Enrique - Dominican exile in Cuba in June 1959. (Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, p. 81)
- Jimenez, Hugo - Member CCC Club (Casa Cuba Club) in New York. (CD 1085 E 1, p. 6)
- Jimison, R. J. - (Whitewash I, p. 290)
- Jitkoff (or Zitkoff?) - Houston acquaintance of George deMohrenschildt. Is he a Rice professor? (Vol. 9, p. 223)
- Joe - Jack Ruby's old memo. WH 2-5424. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 520)
- "Joe, Honest" - See Rubin Goldstein. (CD 897, pp. 46, 100)
- Joerg, John - 109 Annunciation Street, New Orleans, La. Teacher at Loyola University. Robert Bienvenu stayed with him in July and August 1963. (Vol. 26, pp. 198-202; CD 441, pp. 54-63)
- Joesten, Joachim - Born July 29, 1907, in Cologne, Germany. Writer, author of Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? Used several pseudonyms: Franz von Nesselrode, H. F. Millikin, Walter Kell, Paul Delathius. (CD 1532; CD 1548; CD 1309; CIA 888-906; CIA 890-433; CIA 1029-955A (Tab A, p. 5); CIA 1035-960, p. 2; CIA 1079-405c; CIA 1121-981; CIA 1237-499A; CIA 1238-499B; CIA 1239-499; Whitewash I, pp. 63-64, 262; Who Killed Kennedy? pp. 133, 192) Joesten died in Germany in July 1975.
- John, Ray - TV newscaster. (CE 3003, p. 328; Rush to Judgment, p. 325)
- Johns, Thomas L. - Secret Service Agent riding in Vice President's follow-up car on Nov. 22, 1963. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 18, p. 773; CE 1020; CE 1024; CD 1095)
- Johnsen, Paul - Investigator, Immigration and Naturalization, Miami, Florida. (CD 1169, p. 3)
- Johnson, Richard - Secret Service. (CD 1095; Whitewash I, p. 148)
- Johnson, _____ - Utica, Michigan. 731-7319. Earl Ruby calls on November 19, 1963.

Johnson, Arnold Samuel - Communist Party, New York, New York.
(Warren Report, pp. 266-267, 272, 385-386, 390-391;
Whitewash I, p. 224)

Johnson, Mr. and Mrs. Arthur Carl (Gladys) - Owners of rooming house
at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, Texas. (CE 2046; CE 2127; CE 2189;
CE 2996; G. Johnson Exhibit; CD 7, pp. 114-116; Vol. 16, p. 42;
CD 897, pp. 183-184; Warren Report, pp. 123, 154, 575, 583, 656;
Forgive My Grief I, p. 174; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp.
52-53, 103-105)

Johnson, Blaney Mack - Alleges knowledge of Jack Ruby's gun running
to Cuba in early 1950's. (Vol. 26, pp. 636-644; CD 914, pp.
86-94)

Johnson, C. E. - Machinist on viaduct Nov. 22, 1963. Witnessed
assassination. (CD 897, p. 6)

Johnson, C. W. - District Director, Immigration and Naturalization,
Room 8023, New Federal Building, 701 Loyola Avenue, New Orleans,
Louisiana, in Dec. 1963. (CIA 1269-464B, p. 2)

Johnson, Clemon E. - Union Terminal machinist standing on top of
Triple Underpass. Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 22, p. 836;
Rush to Judgment, p. 40) (See C. E. Johnson above)

Johnson, Rev. Clyde - Preacher and one-time candidate for governor of
Louisiana, questioned by Jim Garrison in his probe. Johnson
was killed on July 23, 1969, by Ralph McMillan. (Plot or
Politics, p. 151; New Orleans States Item, July 24, 1969)

Johnson, David - Philadelphia railroad worker "...[he] and his wife
and twin sons returned after becoming disillusioned in one week
with the Soviet Union..." (The Washington Post, June 9, 1962)
CIA 599-252i; See Year 1963 (pictorial re 1962), p. 212, David
and Joanne Johnson and two sons returning to United States.

Johnson, Elsie - Had been in building business with Sam Ruby in 1955
and 1956. Sister of Mary Sue Brown, Eva Grant's friend.
(Vol. 14, p. 451; CD 385, pp. 24-27; CD 4, pp. 350-352)

Johnson, Frank - UPI. Witnessed shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald.
(WBAP, Reel No. 4a "A", p. 2, #8)

Johnson, Rev. G. Duane - Re: Downtown Lincoln-Mercury. (CD 329, p. 64)

Johnson, Mrs. James C. - 2538 52nd St., Dallas, Texas. Mother of
Tommy Johnson; Aunt of D. H. McFadin. (CD 7, pp. 606-617)

Johnson, Jimmy - 5731 Military Parkway, Dallas, Texas. TA 6-1581.
(Vol. 16, p. 64)

Johnson, Jimmie James - New Orleans youth who found the body of the
late David Ferrie on Feb. 22, 1967. (Plot or Politics, p. 151)

After the hearing, Fowler speculated cemetery officials sold the plot to Robert Oswald after his brother's death but sought to allay controversy by recording that Marguerite Oswald bought the plot two years earlier.

"I can't prove that. It's just my

speculation," Fowler said.

Gene Seltzer, general manager of Rose Hill at the time of the transaction, is dead.

Lipscomb testified he has been trying since Thursday to serve Mrs. Oswald with a subpoena to testify in

the case but she has not been at home.

Dr. Linda Norton, a pathologist for the Dallas County medical examiner's office, testified she has obtained copies of Oswald's chest and dental X-rays from the time he

served in the Marines during the late 1950s.

Those X-rays would determine easily whether the body in the grave is Oswald's, she said, because "every one's bones are different from every one else's."

OSWALD RULING MAY COME SOON; BOTH SIDES PREDICT APPEAL IN CASE FWST 9-9-80

State District Judge James E. Wright said Monday he hopes to rule by next week on whether to authorize the exhumation of the body from the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald in Rose Hill Burial Park.

Wright will rule on a request from Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, for a temporary injunction barring the exhumation. Wright has extended a temporary restraining order preventing any exhumation until he rules on the injunction request.

Attorneys for both sides will submit briefs on the case Friday and next Monday. Attorneys for both Oswald and Michael Eddowes, the British lawyer and author seeking the exhumation, have speculated that the losing side will appeal Wright's decision.

If Wright does grant a temporary injunction, a permanent injunction still would have to be granted to make the action final.

Wright heard arguments Monday concerning who owns the burial plot of Oswald, the man accused of

killing President John F. Kennedy on Nov. 22, 1963. Attorneys argued over the introduction of records supplied by Rose Hill General Manager Neil Wretberg.

Eddowes is asking for the exhumation to prove his claim that a Soviet agent, instead of Oswald, is buried at Rose Hill.

Cue Lipscomb, attorney for Eddowes, introduced records that he said contained a copy of the deed of ownership to the lot containing the body of the accused presidential assassin. Craig Fowler, attorney for Robert Oswald, objected, saying the information had not been authenticated.

Wretberg testified that the records bear handwritten notations showing the plot had been deeded to Oswald's mother, Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth, on Aug. 14, 1961.

The records showed Marguerite Oswald as the purchaser of the plot, Wretberg said.

"But the purchaser of the plot is not necessarily the person to whom the body is deeded," he said. Lipscomb said he had tried since Thursday to subpoena Mrs. Oswald, but had been unable to find her.

In another development Monday, Dr. Linda Norton, a forensic pathologist and assistant to the Dallas County medical examiner, testified that the quality of copies of Oswald's military dental and chest X-rays is "excellent." Should the body in Oswald's grave be exhumed, she said it would be easy to compare physical features of the corpse to Oswald's X-rays to determine whether the person buried is Oswald.

Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter, testified Friday that she wants the grave opened because she is afraid there is no body there at all.

"The rumor I have heard lately is that his body is no longer in the grave," she said. "I strongly believe in the possibility that the body will not be there. I ask the court to move for the opening of the grave."

ANOTHER OSWALD HEARING POSSIBLE; JUDGE RESCINDS ORDER FWST 9-11-80

Action taken by Tarrant County 141st District Court Judge James Wright could result in still another hearing on whether the body of Lee Harvey Oswald should be exhumed.

The possibility of another hearing resulted when Wright rescinded his order removing Dallas County Medical Examiner Dr. Charles Petty as a defendant in the case here.

Wright, who had agreed that Petty should not be a party to the lawsuit in

Fort Worth, rescinded that decision, reportedly because he was irritated that Petty failed to appear at a Sept. 3 court hearing.

Petty testified at another hearing Friday that he was served with the subpoena in his Dallas office 30 minutes before court proceedings were to get under way in Fort Worth. He said that when he tried to contact his attorney, the attorney was already in court.

If, as expected, Petty files another re-

quest to be sued in the county of his residence, another hearing may have to be held.

Wright refused to comment Wednesday on reports that he is pressing attorneys in the case to reach an out-of-court settlement. The judge reportedly told the lawyers that unless they reach an agreement, the fight over exhumation could drag on for years.

EX-PROBER SAYS OSWALD GRAVE FLAP IRRELEVANT (and critics a bunch of nuts) FWST 9-16-80

By LARRY NEAL
Star-Telegram Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON — The former chief counsel of the House Assassinations Committee said Monday his committee never chose to exhume the body of Lee Harvey Oswald because other tests proved "it wasn't necessary."

Robert Blakey, now a law professor at Notre Dame University, said the court fight in Fort Worth and Dallas over the issue has distracted the public from the central unanswered question of the assassination: Who killed President John Kennedy?

He said the Assassinations Committee purposely skirted the British author who is proposing Oswald's grave be opened.

While writer Michael Eddowes' theories were tested, Blakey said, the committee didn't call him to testify in order to avoid publicizing issues the committee concluded were of dubious importance.

INSTEAD, HE SAID, the committee tested the notion that the body buried in the Oswald grave belonged to a Soviet agent by examining Oswald's fingerprints, bone structure and handwriting samples.

"Three separate scientific tests indicate the man who went to Russia came back," he said.

Fingerprints taken from Marine Corps files and from the Dallas police matched. A panel of handwriting experts who looked at samples of Oswald's handwriting from "throughout his life" concluded they, too, matched. And a forensic anthropologist who used photographs of Oswald taken both before and after the Russia trip said they showed the same person, Blakey said.

"The only thing that could be done to add to it would be to look at his dental X-rays and anybody crazy enough to believe one Oswald went to Russia and another came back is not going to be

satisfied with the dental X-rays, either," he said.

"RATHER THAN give him (Eddowes) further public attention, which is what we would have occasioned if we had brought him before the committee, it was so preposterous and so far out that we did not give him space in our limited hearings," he said.

"It is true we gave some attention to ludicrous things in our hearings, but we didn't give attention to him directly. We didn't give him personal publicity and, hey, why should we sell his book for him?" Blakey asked.

Blakey said he had kept silent about the work of the committee while the investigation was going on, but figured the time had come to speak up.

"WHEN THE committee was in business, I made no public comment because I thought it was inappropriate," he said. "But it seems to me in this sort of a situation it is appropriate to

make public comment. This kind of publicity in Fort Worth now does a disservice to the American people.

"Apart from the agony it causes the Oswald family, people ought to say — people in the position to know — how evil this suit is. There is no merit. There is nothing to be gained by digging that man up except harm to the family."

Blakey said another, more serious issue is at stake.

"This is not simply a freak sideshow. The conclusion of the committee was that two people were shooting at President Kennedy in Dallas, and sideshows like this one that is now going on in Fort Worth divert from the central question," he said.

"People who see things like this going on will say that critics of the Warren Commission are all a bunch of nuts," he said. "I'll grant you, a large percentage of them are, but in light of our scientific work, not all of them are."

OSWALD GRAVE ISSUE CALLED SILLY DMN 9-18-80

By SCOTT PARKS

The furor over whether a Soviet impostor is buried in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave is "silly" and "evil," two former officials of the congressional committee that investigated the John F. Kennedy

assassination said Wednesday.

"There is no question at all that the Lee Harvey Oswald who came back from Russia in 1962 is the same one who defected to Russia in 1959," said Michael Goldsmith, senior staff counsel for the

House Select Committee on Assassinations from 1977-79.

Goldsmith, now a visiting law professor at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tenn., said British author Michael Eddowes' theory that the man who

returned from Russia was really a Soviet agent bent on killing Kennedy is not valid.

State Dist. Judge James Wright of Fort Worth is scheduled to rule Friday on whether the body in Oswald's grave will be exhumed to determine whether it is, indeed, Oswald.

EDDOWES, WHO HAS written a book advancing his theories, has been blocked temporarily by Oswald's brother, Robert, from exhuming the body.

Robert Blakey, chief counsel of the committee, was more caustic than Goldsmith in expressing his feelings about Eddowes' theory.

"This kind of publicity in Fort Worth does a disservice to the people," Blakey said. "People in a position to know what they are talking about ought to speak up and say how evil this lawsuit is. There is no merit."

Goldsmith was in charge of supervising the analysis of photographic evidence used by the committee, which ultimately determined there was only one Oswald — the one who left the U.S. Marines to go to Russia and who came back to the United States in 1962.

"OSWALD SAW HIS mother and brother on sev-

eral occasions after returning from Russia," Goldsmith said. "In fact, I think he stayed with his brother for a while. Wouldn't his own mother recognize him?"

In his book, Eddowes has used the testimony of Robert Oswald and Marguerite Oswald, the accused assassin's mother, before the Warren Commission in 1964 as evidence that the two noticed physical changes in Oswald after his return to the U.S.

Goldsmith and Blakey both cited fingerprint comparisons — pre-Russia, post-Russia and post-assassination sets — that, they said, proved the man in the grave is Lee Harvey Oswald. They said an analysis of several pieces of Oswald's handwriting shows Oswald is the man who went to and returned from Russia.

And, of the Oswald photographs analyzed by forensic anthropologists, the house committee report concluded, "There are no biological inconsistencies in the Oswald photographs examined that would support the theory that a second person or a double was involved."

GOLDSMITH SAID HE doubts Eddowes has read the committee report. "If he has reviewed these

facts, it brings up the question of what his motives are for doing this," he said.

Eddowes' attorneys in Dallas also are skeptical Goldsmith or Blakey have read their client's book, *The Oswald File*.

"They basically are just writing him off without examining his study of the evidence," said Jerry Pittman, one of Eddowes' attorneys.

In a related development, the FBI has asked attorneys connected to the case if its agents can be present if the exhumation is carried out.

Udo Specht, a special agent who said he has tracked information on the Kennedy assassination for the last three years, refused to confirm he made such a request.

"I just cannot help you with that information," Specht said.

Both Pittman and Robert Oswald's attorney, Kenneth Campbell, confirmed the contact with the FBI.

"I'm sure it was just one of those . . . requests (on the part of the FBI) so no one could come back and say they didn't pay any attention to the biggest break in the assassination in case it turns out to be something," said one person close to the case.

OSWALD EXHUMATION DENIED FWST 9-19 & 9-20-80

By NANCY K. WEBMAN
Star-Telegram Writer

A Tarrant County judge today issued a temporary injunction preventing British author Michael Eddowes from exhuming the body of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald.

In a seven-page opinion, 141st District Court Judge James Wright said, "No necessity or compelling reasons for the threatened exhumation and autopsy are shown in this record. In short, rumors, speculative theory, conjecture and public curiosity will not suffice."

Wright's decision is a victory for Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, who had filed suit against Eddowes and others to halt the exhumation.

"We've got the relief we sought," said Craig Fowler, a Dallas attorney representing Oswald.

In addition to Eddowes, Oswald named Rose Hill Burial Park, the East Fort Worth cemetery where Oswald is buried, and Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty, who agreed to perform the autopsy, as defendants in his suit. Wright refused to issue an injunction against the cemetery, saying "there has been no showing in this case that the cemetery has taken or intends to take any action concerning the disinterment and autopsy threatened."

Petty's status is less clear. Wright initially had granted the medical examiner's request that he be sued in Dallas County, under a "plea of privilege" motion granting defendants the right to be sued in the county of their residence. The judge later res-

cinded his order, when Petty failed to appear in his court after being subpoenaed during the hearing on the temporary injunction.

The judge then asked Oswald's attorneys to prepare an order putting Petty under the temporary restraining order that had blocked Eddowes' exhumation attempt before Wright issued a decision on the injunction. Fowler delivered that order to Wright this morning.

Fowler said Wright could make the temporary injunction apply to Petty by amending the order he will sign on the decision he issued today. Wright would not comment on that possibility or on any other aspect of the case.

Eddowes' attorneys said they will decide later today whether to appeal the judge's decision. Their client long has pushed for the exhumation and autopsy to determine who is buried in the grave marked Oswald. Eddowes contends the body is that of a Soviet agent, who assumed Oswald's identity and later fatally shot President Kennedy on Nov. 23, 1963.

Regardless of whether the temporary injunction is appealed, Wright still must hold a hearing on whether he should issue a permanent injunction prohibiting the exhumation. As Wright pointed out in his lengthy opinion, he issued the temporary injunction "to preserve the status quo pending a hearing on the merits in this case."

In his ruling today, Wright reviewed Texas and U.S. burial law. He discounted Eddowes' contention that the body should be exhumed because Oswald's wife, Marina Oswald Porter, has con-

sented to it.

Quoting extensively from statutory and case law, Wright said it takes more than Mrs. Porter's consent before an exhumation can be performed. He said "due regard to the sentiments of blood relatives in particular and the community's sense of decency in general" also must be considered.

He said Eddowes' contention that Mrs. Porter's consent should control the decision on the autopsy "is not a correct view of the law."

"While the right to remove a body remains with the surviving spouse, the right is a qualified one, and removal should not be permitted except under circumstances indicating a necessity or compelling reasons," Wright said.

During her surprise court appearance on the temporary injunction, Mrs. Porter said she consented to the exhumation to clarify the citizenship status of her and her children. She said Oswald's survivors would be considered illegal aliens if a Soviet imposter, rather than an American citizen, was the man she married and who was buried in Rose Hill.

The judge also attempted to assuage Mrs. Porter's fears that if Eddowes is right and the man she married was a Soviet agent, she and her children would be illegal aliens because she would not have been married to an American citizen. Mrs. Porter, who met and married Oswald when she lived in the Soviet Union, testified that was one reason she agreed to the exhumation.

"There is no evidence before this court, however, that the United States

government has or will question her citizenship," Wright said.

Michael Eddowes, the British author pushing for the exhumation, issued a terse statement Friday, saying he may appeal 141st District Court Judge James Wright's decision to issue a temporary injunction against Eddowes' exhumation plans.

"We are very disappointed" was all Eddowes would say about his latest setback. He is seeking the exhumation to prove his theory that the person buried in Rose Hill Burial Park in East Fort Worth is not Oswald.

Even if Eddowes decides against appealing the temporary injunction, a hearing must be held to determine whether a permanent injunction should be issued to prevent further planned exhumation and autopsy.

Both Robert Oswald and Eddowes have the right to ask for a jury trial on the facts of the case, which would further delay the proceedings.

Craig Fowler, Oswald's Dallas attorney, said Friday, "We are not interested in a jury trial." Eddowes, however, probably would request that a jury hear the case, since Wright already has ruled against him with the temporary injunction and, last month, with a temporary restraining order.

Another court decision against Eddowes is on appeal to the Texas Supreme Court. A lower appellate court ruled that, as a British citizen, Eddowes has no legal right to demand the exhumation without stronger evidence to support his contentions.

EFFORT TO EXHUME OSWALD BLOCKED 9-19-80

By MARY C. BOUNDS
Staff Writer of The News

FORT WORTH — British author Michael Eddowes' attempts to open the grave of Lee Harvey Oswald were blocked temporarily Friday by state Dist. Judge James Wright.

Wright, in the latest of a series of

legal maneuvers to exhumate Oswald's body from a Fort Worth cemetery, ordered a temporary injunction against the exhumation on the basis that "rumors, speculative theory, conjecture and public curiosity" are not sufficient reasons to open Oswald's grave.

Friday's ruling only postpones action on the matter until a hearing is

held to determine whether to grant Oswald's brother, Robert, a permanent injunction against the exhumation.

In the meantime, Eddowes said he will consult with his attorneys to determine the next course of action in his longtime attempt to have the body exhumed and another autopsy

performed.

Eddowes, who believes the person buried in the Rose Hill Cemetery on Fort Worth's Far East Side is a Russian spy sent to assassinate President John F. Kennedy, said he is "looking into the possibility" of appealing Wright's ruling. If Eddowes decides not to appeal, Wright could proceed

with a full hearing to determine whether the ruling should become a permanent injunction.

"We are very disappointed," the British author and attorney said after Friday's ruling.

Eddowes filed a civil suit in a Fort Worth state court in January 1979, but the judge ruled he had no standing because he is an English citizen. The case returned to court when Oswald's widow, Marina Oswald Porter, signed a statement consenting to the exhumation "to put to rest the speculation."

Oswald's brother filed suit to block the exhumation when *The Dallas Morning News* reported that Dallas County's chief medical examiner, Dr. Charles Petty, had agreed to perform an autopsy to positively identify the body.

In his ruling, Wright said Robert Oswald had shown "a probable right and a probable injury" in his suit.

Citing several cases in his 7-page opinion, Wright said "the sentiment of humanity is not only against profanation, but disturbance. This disinterment of dead bodies is discouraged by the courts . . . and is as well repugnant to the sentiment of humanity."

Wright said he found "no necessity or compelling reasons" for the exhumation.

In reference to Mrs. Porter's consent to the autopsy, Wright ruled her consent does not control the legal questions.

A spouse's right to select a place of burial is recognized, Wright said, "but it cannot be asserted in favor of a change without giving due regard

to the sentiments of blood relatives in particular and the community's sense of decency in general."

Mrs. Porter testified during the hearings she feared she and her children would not be U.S. citizens if Eddowes' impostor theory is true. But Wright ruled there is no evidence the U.S. government has or will question her citizenship.

She also testified during the hearings she believes a possibility exists the grave at Rose Hill Cemetery is empty.

Rose Hill Cemetery, where Oswald was buried in 1963, was excluded from the temporary injunction by Wright who said "there has been no showing in this case that the cemetery has taken or intends to take any action" in the controversy.

Craig Fowler, Robert Oswald's at-

torney, described Friday's ruling as "well-reasoned and very correct."

"We're hoping the hearing (for a permanent injunction) should settle this once and for all," Fowler said. "We would have been shocked if anything different had happened. I don't think anybody can change the facts. I don't think anybody can change the law."

"There is a lot of legal precedent for leaving bodies where they are."

If Eddowes chooses not to appeal Wright's ruling, a hearing on the permanent injunction against the exhumation probably would be held in three to six months, Fowler said.

Eddowes, who said he is returning to England "to wait things out," said he expects to make a decision about his next legal move "within the next two weeks."

THE CASE OF THE INHERITED CASE

--By Jack White and Gary Mack

In the preceding stories you may have noted that a young attorney named Craig Fowler is Robert Oswald's lawyer. Look in Penn Jones' "Forgive My Grief IV" on page 23, and read the following. "Clayton Fowler. April 8, 1971. Clayton Fowler, Jack Ruby's chief defense attorney, died in Dallas March 22. His age was 49. For several years before his death, Clayton Fowler was deeply involved in the scheme for the illegal importation of gold for Lyndon B. Johnson." Just an interesting coincidence? Or are cases like this handed down the family tree?

"JUST A LITTLE PIECE OF GRASS"

--By Todd Vaughan

In mid November of 1979, John Cambell, a reporter for the Jackson Citizen Patriot in Jackson Michigan, was assigned to write an article on the JFK assassination. His story was to focus on this writer's probe into the killing, but it was mainly on the facts surrounding the bullet that was found in Dealey Plaza ten minutes after the assassination. The bullet was found next to a manhole by Dallas deputy sheriff Buddy Walthers, who allowed an unidentified man to pick up and take the bullet. Walthers later told fellow deputy sheriff Roger Craig that the bullet was a spent .45 slug. The entire sequence of the bullet finding is captured in eight photos taken by Jim Murray, who was at the manhole.

In gathering the facts for the article, Cambell wanted to know if the HSCA had ever done any study on the photos and facts on the bullet. I told him that nothing about it was printed in their report and I therefore assumed that they hadn't studied the bullet finding. Wanting to find out for sure, I recommended that Cambell call ex chief counsel for the HSCA, G. Robert Blakey. Cambell was able to get Blakey's phone num-

ber at Cornell Law School and was also able to get a hold of Blakey between classes.

Blakey listened as Cambell carefully described the sequence of photos taken by Murray. But Blakey knew of only one of the eight photos, the photo showing the unidentified man with his hand near the bullet, about to pick it up. Blakey commented on the photo; "That's been around for years. What he's picking up is just a piece of grass. There's nothing to it."

The Murray photos clearly show that, after picking this bullet up, the unidentified man clutches it in his left hand, and then puts it into his left hand pants pocket. Therefore, to believe Blakey's "piece of grass" theory, it must be accepted that this man, in front of two Dallas authorities and the photographer, walked over and picked up a piece of grass laying on the ground. Then this man found the grass scrap so interesting, he put it in his pocket to keep!!!

This must have been some important piece of grass!!!

Had this man picked up a "piece of grass" as Blakey asserts, then the two Dallas

authorities surely would have thought he was nuts, and most likely would have stopped him and questioned him. Also, why would Jim Murray, a professional photographer, waste eight exposures of precious film on a man picking up a bullet and he informed Penn Jones of this. It seems most probable that this man was a conspirator equipped with some type of government creditals such as FBI or Secret Service men carry. If the man showed these credentials, or even just said he was an agent, the two policemen would have let him take the spent slug, no

questions asked.

The evidence pointing to the fact that a bullet was found at this manhole is overwhelming. No reasonable person can view this evidence, which includes new information found by this writer and not yet printed, and say that a bullet was not found near this manhole. But then again, G. Robert Blakey is not reasonable.

The "piece of grass" theory is unsupported and absurd.

Come on Blakey, you can do better than this!!!

Book review from Dallas Times Herald, 8-17-80

Making a mountain out of a mole

"Wilderness of Mirrors," by David C. Martin (Harper and Row, \$12.50).

Reviewed By
JAMES DUNLAP

In the wake of the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and the chill it has cast on Detente, the fortunes of the Central Intelligence Agency are again on the rise. For nearly a decade, the Agency suffered the ignominy of countless Congressional hearings and the relentless scrutiny of the mass media, but even after all the revelations, one feels the disquieting sensation of confronting a complex puzzle with more than a few of the key pieces missing.

"Wilderness of Mirrors," by David C. Martin, a reporter with Newsweek's Washington bureau, provides an intriguing glimmer of some of these pieces. In a cogent but relatively dispassionate voice, he chronicles the secret war that has been fought since the end of World War II between the American and Soviet espionage services.

Too often the Agency has been defined by a recitation of its actions rather than an examination of the persons who perform these actions. One of the major virtues of Martin's book is that it personalizes a heretofore faceless institution. "Wilderness of Mirrors" delves into the personalities, motivations and foibles of two former CIA officials who played significant roles in the shadowy, mad-deningly ambiguous realm of intelligence and counterintelligence.

James Jesus Angleton and Bill Harvey were the antithesis of one another. Angleton is thin and carried

the sobriquet of "the Cadaver" or "the Black Knight." Harvey was stocky and nicknamed "the Pear." Angleton came to the CIA via Yale and the OSS. Harvey was from a small town in Indiana, attended a Big Ten school and served first in the FBI.

It was inevitable that the two should clash, and a bitter feud developed after Harvey submitted a top-secret memo that correctly identified Kim Philby, a high-ranking officer in British intelligence, as a KGB agent. Although Angleton had long harbored doubts about Philby, he couldn't take credit for unmasking him. The animosity grew so great that at one point, Harvey accused Angleton of being a Soviet agent, but a lie-detector test cleared him. "Angleton would spend the rest of his professional life in counter-intelligence as if he were trying to atone for his failure to detect Philby."

Eventually, Harvey's exuberance for confronting the Russians tripped him up. He enraged Robert Kennedy, then Attorney General, by ordering commando teams into Cuba during the Missile Crisis. He was made station chief in Rome, but his heavy drinking and erratic behavior destroyed his effectiveness. He resigned from the Agency and took a job earning \$9,000 a year as a law editor for Bobbs-Merrill. Harvey died at 60 in 1976 following open-heart surgery.

Angleton, according to Martin, has a penchant for the complex, a desire to search for hidden meanings. "Two of his loves were fly-casting and poetry — coaxing forth the secret life that lurked beneath the water's surface; unraveling the enigmas of Ezra

Pound's 'cantos' or E.E. Cumming's elliptic verse."

In December of 1961, a KGB officer named Golitsin defected. Golitsin told Angleton of penetrations by Soviet agents everywhere — England, France, Germany, Canada, Norway — but most significantly, Golitsin claimed the CIA itself had been penetrated at a high level by a "mole" directed by the Russians.

From this point until William Colby demanded Angleton's resignation in December of 1974, Angleton pursued this real or imagined mole through what he called the "wilderness of mirrors" with an obsession that bordered on madness. After being immersed in deception and disinformation for his entire adult life, Angleton saw or thought he saw the KGB's evil influence everywhere.

The hunt for the Soviet agent ruined many careers, paralyzed espionage operations against Russia and crippled relations with other Western intelligence services.

Whether there really was a mole remains a mystery. Martin does say, however, that the hunt for the mole was the "single most corrosive episode in the CIA's history."

But Martin, whose father served as an intelligence analyst in the Agency for 23 years, far removed from the covert world of duplicity Harvey and Angleton existed in, holds a certain sympathy for his two subjects. "They fought in the trenches of concealment and deception, across lines of falsehood and betrayal, and what passed for virtue there sometimes appears grotesque in the light of day."

James Dunlap is a Dallas writer.

G. Hollingsworth sent us another review of this excellent book, from The London Times, June 1980

'The Cadaver' and 'the Pear': a cloak-and-dagger odd couple

Wilderness of Mirrors by David C. Martin (Harper & Row; \$12.50; illustrated)

This is a true story, or at least as true as anything can be in the secret war between the CIA and the KGB, the world of intelligence and counterintelligence, of double agents and triple crosses. It is most particularly about James Jesus Angleton, the thin, cultivated ex-OSS man, co-founder of the Yale literary journal *Furioso*, fly-casting fisherman, poetry lover; and William King Harvey, ex-FBI man, fired by J. Edgar Hoover for a minor infraction of regulations, who

Reviewed by Robert Kirsch

went over to Hoover's sworn enemy, the CIA—a stocky, gunslinging heavy drinker who would one day be assigned to head an assassination task force against Castro. Each man became a legend. A good title for the book could have come from their nicknames: The conbook was called "the Cadaver"; the other, "the Pear."

Martin is a Newsweek correspondent who specialized in covering the CIA; his father had been an analyst in that agency for 27 years. Patient investigation, cooperation by some retired men and women of the intelligence community and, for a time, contact with Angleton himself, have given Martin some extraordinary material, the kind of plots that fill the novels of Le Carré and Graham Greene. He does not claim to have solved all the mysteries covered here, from the suspicious death of Gen. Walter Krivitsky, who defected in 1938 after serving as chief of Soviet military intelligence (OGPU) in Western Europe, to the CIA hunt for a highly placed "mole" said by a defector named Golitsin to have been placed by the KGB in the highest levels of the CIA. But Martin does give a convincing inside look at the wilderness of mirrors, Angleton's phrase for his own world.

There are some surprises here: A Soviet cipher system was broken by a gifted group of American cryptanalysts, working from a charred code book recovered on a Finnish battlefield; that code break revealed by the fall of 1949 that secrets from the British Embassy in Washington and the atomic bomb project at Los Alamos were going to New Mexico. Klaus Fuchs was uncovered by that source. Burgess, Maclean and ultimately Philby would be exposed, but not before the first two got away to Russia, warned in time by Philby. Evidence against the Rosenbergs derived from the coded traffic to Moscow was not used in court against them lest the source be compromised.

In any event, Martin says, the continued secrecy of the broken code was useless. The Soviets suddenly tightened up their traffic with a new code. They had

apparently been warned by William Weisband, an employee of the Armed Forces Security Agency. Weisband was never tried for his offense, since a public trial would have required revelation of the code break. He received a one-year sentence for failing to appear before a grand jury. Martin concludes: "Whatever marginal value the continued secrecy of the project might have had seemed more than outweighed by the public suspicion and distrust of the government's action in the Hiss and Rosenberg cases."

The ubiquitous Kim Philby, himself a mole introduced into British intelligence by the Soviets, along with whisper of other moles (including the recently unmasked Anthony Blunt), was everywhere at crucial times. It was he who was assigned to work with the FBI in tracking down Soviet spies whose cryptonyms appeared in the broken code traffic. He monitored the investigation for the Russians, was able to warn them against the defection of an Istanbul consular official named Volkov, who had already warned about three Soviet spies within the British Foreign Office and counterintelligence, one of whom, of course, was Philby himself.

Some of this material is twice- and more times told. But the major narrative—the tale of Angleton the poet and Harvey the cop—is fresh, suspenseful and in a certain way the apotheosis of this mirrored world. Harvey and Angleton became rivals and antagonists within the CIA. Harvey was a Cold War specialist, the man who believed Whittaker Chambers and Elizabeth Bentley when they told of penetration of Soviet spies within the government. Angleton began as a gentleman spy handler, highly regarded as an X-2 officer in London, respected by his counterparts there. "Philby was Angleton's prime tutor in counterintelligence," one fellow officer said.

It was Harvey, through dogged deduction and police work, who was the first among the Americans to discover Philby's identity as the third man. Angleton resisted believing that he had been taken in by Philby. When he finally accepted that bitter truth, the irony that he had been trained by the Soviet Union's master spy, he went in the other direction, suspected everyone of being a potential spy. Harvey and he feuded so intensely that at one point, Harvey accused Angleton of being a Soviet agent. A lie detector test established his innocence. Martin says, "Angleton would spend the rest of his professional life in counterintelligence as if he were trying to atone for his failure to detect Philby. In many respects, that would be the single most lasting effect of the Philby affair on American intelligence."

Harvey went into the field, headed the highly publicized Berlin communications tunnel (which Martin says

was known to the Russians in the planning stage), headed the Berlin station, scared the hell out of his superiors with his drinking and his penchant for gun-clattering accidents. Angleton remained at headquarters, rose to become head of counterintelligence. Through his Israeli sources Angleton had his own triumphs. They gave him a copy of Khrushchev's speech at the 20th Party Conference in 1956 exposing Stalin's excesses. Against Angleton's express warning, Allen Dulles released a copy of the speech to the New York Times, which Angleton contended led directly to the Hungarian rising. He said the CIA was training Hungarian exiles in Germany just for such a rising but the revolt occurred before they could be committed.

There is precious little hard evidence here—not Martin's fault—because the nature of mirrors is that the reality can be distorted, or better still, it is difficult to distinguish between reality and image. In the wake of the Bay of Pigs fiasco, in the Cuban missile crisis, President Kennedy and Robert Kennedy wanted action against Castro. A maelstrom was already starting inside the CIA with the allegation that a Soviet mole had been planted; the notion took root that the KGB knew everything hours after the CIA had made policy or assignments. Whether it was true or not, Angleton acted as if it were true. Enough important CIA agents were accused so that even after vindication they had lost their effectiveness. Even the image of a mole was enough for the purposes of the KGB.

Harvey headed the Task Force W and ZR Rifle, which was designed to kill Castro (never mention assassination, Harvey ordered), used gangster John Roselli (who was later killed gangland style). Then came the assassination of President Kennedy and the need to determine whether there was Soviet involvement. A surfeit of defectors suddenly came to the CIA: Nosenko, who sent the message that the Soviets were not involved with Oswald; Golitsin, who became Titus Oates to Angleton, accusing everyone in sight; Michal Gole-niewski, the son of a Warsaw streetcar conductor, who wound up claiming to be the last of the Romanovs. They had snapped. Indeed, Martin concludes, the nature of the wilderness of mirrors is that it immerses men in duplicity, rewards cunning, insulates them from a world that might keep things in proportion, compels survival mechanisms, encourages office politics raised to heights of life and death. Under such pressures, the strange men attracted to the game are one day unable to trust anyone, not even themselves. "There are no winners or losers in this game, only victims," Martin concludes at the end of an engrossing and frightening work.

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an introduction to 3 future articles:

A CRITIC'S RESPONSE TO HSCA "ANSWERS"

--By Jack White

In the very early days of the formation of the House Select Committee on Assassinations under Rep. Henry Gonzales and Richard A. Sprague, the committee staff called on three researchers in the photographic areas of the JFK assassination to give several "briefings" to the young and unknowledgeable staffers who'd just been hired. The three were Robert Groden, Richard E. (Dick) Sprague, and I. We were chosen because we each had comprehensive slide shows and each of us could articulate all the major questions raised by the Warren Report critics.

Later, under new Chief Counsel Blakey, we three were named "photo consultants". Groden became a working consultant for the committee. In the public hearings, Groden, Dr. Cyril Wecht and I became the only Warren Commission critics asked to testify. Groden on the opening day was allowed to enumerate all the questions raised by critics. Wecht, a member of the medical panel, and I were treated more like adversaries---straw dogs to be kicked aside in a rush to reaffirm the Warren Report.

In the early briefings I raised three questions I thought it important that the committee answer. I reiterated in the public hearing that I was only a private citizen who had come there at committee request with questions, not answers. The questions, all having to do with photo analysis, were:

1. WAS "OSWALD" AN IMPOSTER? My analysis of LHO ID photos raised serious doubts about his identity. Clearly two pictures made in Russia were composites. The first passport photo showed a different person than the Dallas mug shot. I was told I would not be allowed to testify about this! In a future issue I will show how the committee's forensic anthropology panel was tricked into coming up with a phony conclusion!
2. ARE THE BACKYARD PHOTOS GENUINE? I had the feeling beforehand that the committee was setting me up for photogrammetry experts to shoot down, making the critics' claims look foolish. I will write about the backyard photos in a future issue.
3. DO ALL OSWALD RIFLE PHOTOS SHOW THE SAME RIFLE? This was a question deserving an answer. The committee's answer was not entirely satisfactory. In a future issue I'll answer it.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

Penn Jones, Editor

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me that my childhood was not mine, that my memories are false, and that my love for my mother is a lie. It is really too horrible to think about for very long, and of course she had to live with this dissonance for sixty three years."

In the last years of her life amid the clutter, the dogs, the cats and the litter Anastasia was still a Princess. When Ian Lilburn gave her a book with the words from a song her mother once sang, Anastasia gave him one of her rare smiles; "a smile that still managed to take his breath away." The words of the song sum up her life.

"When the swallows homeward fly,
When the rose begins to die,
When the nightingale's sweet song
With the nightingale is gone,
Then the heart cries out in pain,
Then the heart cries out in pain,
Will I see you once again?
Parting, ah, parting --- parting is sad!
Parting, ah, parting --- parting is sad!

The End



The Romanov family, from left to right: Marie, Tatiana, Olga, Anastasia, The Czarina & Czar (seated) the Czar's son.
The real truth of their fate left to the hands of the government, is forever a mystery. Does the United States hold documents on their fate? We may never know the truth. Facts behind coups are top secret.

said, "I spit on it." Anna Anderson and Dr. Manahan lived in Charlottesville, Va.

Always frail and sickly after a near fatal attack of tuberculosis, (she hovered between life and death for two weeks) Anna Anderson's health began to deteriorate in the last ten years of her life. In the last two years she was so crippled by arthritis that she never walked again. She spent her time in a blue wheel chair. When she grew tired of sitting in her chair, Dr. Manahan would carry her to their car where she would sit quietly and watch the nights near their home. Dr. Manahan gave his wife the best of care always.

In August 1981, a new biography on Anna Anderson was published titled: ANASTASIA, THE RIDDLE OF ANNA ANDERSON, by Peter Barth, Little Brown publisher. Anastasia (Anna Anderson) and Dr. Manahan were at a press conference held in Charlottesville, Virginia. Anastasia had little to say except to speak to Dr. Manahan in German asking him to help her out of the building, that she did not want to answer the questions asked by the press.

Shortly after the press conference in August, city officials moved to have a guardian appointed to Anastasia (Anna Anderson) when neighbors complained. The home belonging to the Manahans on University Circle had no heat and many cats and dogs lived amid the clutter.

Anastasia was placed in Blue Ridge Hospital, in a psychiatric ward. The Manahans made headlines when Dr. Manahan kidnapped Anastasia and for several days they were the center of a 13 state manhunt. When they were captured, Anastasia said, "I'll never be taken alive." Perhaps she was recalling the days of old when she was being chased by soldiers after her escape in 1918.

Anastasia's guardianship was taken over by lawyers after her capture. Dr. Manahan had to have permission to even see his wife. He admitted he would not discuss guardianship because, "something might happen and I won't be allowed to see her."

In his last attempt to free her from the hospital, he had failed. He seemed to realize they were living in their last days. He told reporters that his wife's attempts to gain recognition bothered him more than it bothered her. He said that she had told him that she saw her father, the Czar, in 1921. She also spoke of doubles being murdered in place of the imperial family in 1918.

In the 1920's, doctors said that though Anna Anderson was highly eccentric, there was no evidence of mental illness. It was never mental illness that forced Anna Anderson to spend years in mental institutions; it was simply a lack of somewhere to go. Anna Anderson Manahan has proven to be the historical enigma of all time.

Who was the young girl captured by soldiers in the fall of 1918 near Perm in Russia? Why was so much care given to her while she was being held? What of the story Anna Anderson told of being carried across Russia in a peasant cart: "No, you do not know. (You do not know what it is like to ride in a rough horse cart.) You only know when you lie with a smashed head and body. How long was it? Many weeks. There were many bottles of water. The water was for my head."

Still she never told the "real" story. And in the end, her death notice and in the obituary notice in the Charlottesville DAILY PROGRESS, she was listed as "Anastasia Nikolaevna, born in Peterhof, Empire of Russia on June 5, 1901. She was the daughter of Czar Nicholas and Alix of Hesse-Darmstadt." Perhaps in the end, she won. Perhaps her true identity was being admitted.

Anna Anderson, once known as "Miss Unknown", captured the attention of the world and the sympathy of so many. With her death, perhaps the acknowledgement of her identity was obvious by her obituary notice.

Something is gone now from this world where so little is fairy-tale sweetness like the world where Anastasia grew up.

The words of one of her supporters ring clear: "She has found peace at last, but what an unhappy life of turmoil she had. Her spunk and her stubbornness were examples for all of us to emulate. But I don't believe I will ever be able to understand what it must be like to have to maintain an identity that the world simply rejects. I am no one remarkable, yet I cannot bear the thought of having others tell

Continued....

THE MIND-CONTROL SYNDROME

Has Reagan lost his mind--hell no, he must be under mind-control of the Nazi-Mengeles type since probably back to 1950's association with Gestapo man Errol Flynn with whom he had a close Hollywood relationship from c. 1940 to 1950.

Could there possibly be anything crazier than Reagan this month awarding a federal Medal-of-Honor to that old Alger Hiss-case goon Whittaker Chambers who made Nixon famous? Remember the great Pumpkin Papers? Even the Time magazine some 20 or so years later admitted that there absolutely no secrets in that pumpkin created by Chambers' scenario as being Alger Hiss's repository for national defense secrets.

Read David Cort's 1974 book *The Sin of Henry R. Luce*--that tells how six of Henry R. Luce's Time-Life-Fortune editors committed suicide. Luce backed Hitler right up to Pearl Harbor. Hitler was a front-cover-man at least five times for Luce and his other hero J. Edgar Hoover almost as regularly there appeared. But we are talking here about Whittaker Chambers, who committed suicide, being decorated by Presidential order at this late date. Incidentally, both Luce and Hoover got the N.S.C.-C.I.A. toothbrush trick goodbye where with just one scream you are dead on the bathroom floor.

So H. R. Luce said, "I knew Jay (Whittaker) was a communist--but I did not know that he was a K.G.B. agent." Old media hack Drew Pearson said about the Chambers-Hiss case, "Time botches on." So now some three decades later Ron-Boy has to decorate this K.G.B. agent-Holy Mary, Mother of Jesus--what goes on here? Who is pulling the strings on our Hollywood macho-man who sees himself as John Wayne in a western scenario where he is always the white-hot hero on horseback--this being Errol Flynn's pal who never left Hollywood in World War II. This whole scenario is totally amazing. A logical theory is that it is the power of the O.D.E.S.S.A. directing it.

In March, 1981, we have that #2 gun on the balcony above Hinckley, Jr., a real professional expert who was not intending death or he would have shot him in the head. The brainwashed pigeon below, shooting wildly exactly like Sirhan-Sirhan, had been pushed for over a year to at least six N.S.C.-C.I.A. safe house stations from Hawaii to Atlanta to Europe to New York City and back again. Similarly controlled pigeons were Dennis Sweeney on Allard Lowenstein, Mark David Chapman on John Lennon, policeman Dan White on Mosconi and Milk, Sarah Jane Moore on Gerald One-Gun Ford, etc., etc.

Are there any honest investigative reporters left with jobs in this U.S. of A.? That Allard Lowenstein case above was a web of intrigue the unraveling of which would possibly slow the subversion that has been wrecking us since Ike stopped Patton's getting to Berlin before the Russians--while the U.S.A.F. was shooting down 50 Russian planes over Berlin--while S.S. Col. Otto Scarface Skorzeny was rescuing Adolf and Little-Eva from the bunker almost as dramatic as his glider-to-mountain-top rescue of Mussolini. This time he used a seaplane from a lake inside Berlin out to a Nazi submarine.

This guy, Dennis Sweeney, who shot former congressman Allard Lowenstein had been under care of Carter's White House physician back in a Vietnam psycho hospital. Incongruously, the "murderer" has been married to the lady Mary King who was just then married to Carter's doctor in the White House. This creep was caught prescribing drugs wholesale and stocked out. His name was Peter Bourne--and he and his old man were operating the great Grenada medical school--and incongruously again the mental hospital the U.S. forces in Nazi helmets were sent in to blow off the map. The 150 so-called "patients" thus eliminated were related to the Jonestown mind-control and human behavior experiment station where 900 U.S. citizens were shot in the back. S.S. Col.-Doctor Mengele controls this show--he comes and goes from New England as if he was a citizen. All that bull about Nazi-hunter Weisenthal looking for him is a super-Zionist farce. Recollect reputable congressional assistant George Berdes testified, "There are 120 white brain-washed assassins out of Jonestown awaiting the trigger word to pick up their hit." What the hell is wrong with U.S. news media and services?

Now Jessica Savitch has been murdered this month by M.K.U. technique of auto accident by heart-attack-chemical on steering wheel. And Vicki Morgan, the \$16M a month sex goddess of the Reagan related brotherhood, has been silenced with a baseball bat. And the man who said he had the tapes of both DeLores and Morgan is in a federal prison mental-hospital from which he will not return unless his mind is completely blown. First they shot him from ambush for offering a million dollar reward in many U.S. papers for information on the Kennedy assassinations. Recently they fed him L.S.D. and took him into federal court wearing a flag as a diaper. Those who were in his house preparing this scam were G. Gordon Liddy, Gordon Novel, Timothy Leary and Mitchell Werbell. Suddenly Mitchell Werbell is dead--Reagan henchman William French Smith has fled to California--commonman Edwin Meese has left the White House to take his place--and John Tower with \$2 million to run again is retiring from the Senate. What about the Lehman brothers and Paul (Hughes Tool) Tantal?

So goodbye Vicki. Vicki, you can now join a dozen honest females who should have had that Medal-of-Honor from someone: Actresses Marilyn Monroe and Jayne Mansfield, Martha Mitchell, researcher Lillian Castillano on Ambassador Hotel scam, columnist Dorothy Killallen, Carol Tyler, Mary Jo Kopechne, Ruby stripper Rose Cherni, Tippet witness Nancy Monney, Natalie Wood, Menace's Grave Kelly, Mrs. R. L. (Dorothy) Hunt, Jessica Savitch, Karen Silkwood, etc. To you, dear-hearts, who choose to assume that everything going down is just happenstance--as bizarre as it is--it explains why our news media is as helpless. Some 69 by list have been M.K. Ultraed and literally hundreds possibly thousands have lost their lifetime career jobs like Dallas News Earl Golz and Star Telegrams J. W. Parks. Maybe the hard-right ladies Katherine Graham and Claire Booth Luce could help explain our dilemma concerning news media failure!!

THE EPILEPTIC SEIZURE

by

Jerry D. Rose

State University College, Fredonia, New York

The fact that a man suffered an "epileptic seizure" at Elm and Houston Streets within a quarter-hour of the President's assassination at that location has excited much suspicion and speculation over the years. According to DPD radio logs, at 12:18 P.M., Sergeant D.V. Harkness, at that time in charge of traffic control in the TSBD area, radioed the dispatcher to report the incident and ask for an ambulance at the scene. (1) Subsequently, the radio logs show, ambulance 606 was dispatched there; its driver picked up the victim and reported himself "enroute" to Parkland Hospital at 12:24 P.M. (2) Also, in one version of the radio log, a DPD patrolman, apparently one Bill Barnes, was directed to "meet" the ambulance at Parkland. (3)

The mighty coincidence of such a happening so close in time and place to the assassination raises the obvious suspicion that the "seizure" may have been staged to provide a diversion to focus public and police attention on the street and away from places in surrounding buildings and/or the grassy knoll at which assassins were moving into position for the kill. Even Sergeant Harkness seems to have had such a suspicion; at 12:48 he radioed a different dispatcher to inform him that the episode preceeded the assassination and to direct that a squad car be sent to Parkland to investigate. (4) Either the dispatcher ignored this instruction or else the dispatched squad (and Patrolman Barnes as well) failed to do the investigation or to report on the results thereof. Nor does an examination of the log of patients received in the emergency room at Parkland on November 22 (5) show any record of a patient admitted with any such "complaint." In fact nothing about the episode beyond the radio log entries appears in either the Warren Report or its twenty six volumes of Hearings. Incredible as it may seem, there is no indication in Warren Commission documents that the FBI investigated the incident at any time before May of 1964. Even this belated investigation is contained only in a document withheld from publication in the twenty six volumes: Commission Document 1245. (6)

CD 1245 relates a strange tale of FBI "investigation." It seems that, at 10:15 P.M. on May 12, 1964, a former employee of the Oneal Funeral Home, 3206 Oak Lawn, Dallas, telephoned a night clerk at the Dallas FBI office to report his November 22 experience of having received a call for an ambulance to pick up an "epileptic seizure" at Elm and Houston. Though taken to Parkland, the patient had "disappeared" in the process of being registered. The employee did not know the victim's name, but he did know the name of the ambulance driver, Aubrey Rike. Apparently more curious than the FBI, this citizen said his call was prompted by the fact that he "felt it possible that this incident may have been planned to distract attention from the 'shooting' that was to follow."

Even with such a broad hint to the FBI to get on the stick with its investigation, it required 14 days for two FBI agents, A. Raymond Switzer and Eugene F. Petrakis, to contact the ambulance driver. Rike remembered that he and an attendant, Dennis McGuire, had "picked up a man who was conscious and only slightly injured with a facial laceration." Rike said that, in the "confusion" surrounding the President's arrival at Parkland, the victim "walked off." He also said that a Secret Service agent at Parkland told him not to move the ambulance "because they might need it to move the President to another

CONTINUED →



PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME V, NUMBER 1

AUGUST 22, 1980

The Camera Never Blinks *

by Penn Jones

The recent promotion of well-known newsman, Dan Rather, by CBS prompts this further study of his actions and statements on the day President John F. Kennedy was assassinated in Dallas.

Rather had been assigned to Dallas for several months prior to the assassination, but had been promoted to New York. He was back in Dallas to be in charge of CBS coverage of the Presidential visit.

The ever busy Rather was unusually so on Nov. 22, 1963. He went to Uvalde, Texas (without mentioning how he got there) to have breakfast with former Vice President John Nance Garner.

Uvalde is more than 250 air miles south of Dallas, yet Rather was back in Dallas "by mid-morning".** Garner must have had breakfast ready when Rather arrived.

On his return to his base at the CBS station, KRLD, Rather finds the final, and most important film drop position was not manned. He grabbed an orange colored bag (easy to identify, he notes) "walks four blocks" to** his position (not even a cab after the flight to and from Uvalde!)

But it is not four blocks. It is eight blocks. Rather positioned himself "on the other side of the railroad tracks, beyond the triple underpass, thirty yards from the grassy knoll..."**

According to Rather, he "heard the shots and went up on the railroad overpass"---- not a word as to what happened to the film he was supposed to catch.

Rather then went "on a full run..." five blocks (not four) back to the Times Herald station. Guess he was running so fast he couldn't count the blocks. We feel that if

he were actually running, he would have estimated it as fifteen blocks instead of five.

There are just too many holes in Rather's story to be believed. More likely Rather had a car available to him -- at network expense --. In fact THE CONTINUING INQUIRY of September 22, 1978 contained a Dallas News story by Earl Golz detailing the strange story of Tom G. Tilson, a retired Dallas Policeman. Tilson and his daughter arrived near Dealey Plaza just after the President had been shot. Tilson's car was turning east onto Commerce Street from Industrial Boulevard when he heard on his radio that the President had been shot. "And I saw all these people running to the scene of the shooting... But here's one guy coming from the railroad tracks. He came down that grassy slope on the west side of the triple underpass, on the Elm Street side. He had a car parked there, a black car. And he threw something in the back seat and went around the front hurriedly and got in the car and took off."

Did Dan Rather have a car available to drive back to Herald Square, or did he actually go at a "full run"?

In his book, Rather goes on the defensive when he starts explaining his involvement with the Abraham Zapruder film. Of prime importance, in our opinion, would be to know how Dan was chosen to be the only newsman to narrate the famous film---especially since Rather did such dishonest narration.

On national television, Rather referred to the impact direction of the President's head as: "His head went forward with considerable violence." (See: No conspiracy!)

The President's head went to the left rear at the rate of 106 ft. per second. Millions of

*Title of Rather's book
** Quotes from Rather's book

people have now seen the president's head as it exploded, no thanks to Dan Rather.

Here is Rather's lame defense.

"At the risk of sounding too defensive, I challenge anyone to watch for the first time a twenty-two second film of devastating impact, run several blocks, then describe what they had seen in its entirety, without notes. Perhaps someone can do so better than I did that day. I only know that I did it as well and as honestly as I could under the conditions." (No indication that Rather requested to see the film again. Surely he could have said: "Say people, since the film is so short, and I have to inform 200,000,000 people what happened, can't we please run the film one more time?")

"But here is where the case gets tricky. Years later, a group of assassination buffs took an audio tape of my description of what I saw in the office of Zapruder's lawyer and laid it over the film as a narration. So the impression was given that Dan Rather was part of the conspiracy. Either that or he was a Communist dupe, or something, how else could he have seen the film, etc. etc."***

This buff, writer of this article, has always

felt that Dan Rather owes the nation a complete explanation over the same network. And if Dan Rather was the man who caught a film can (as he was supposed to do) and jumped into a waiting car, then he must tell us what was in that can. In my opinion, it can not be brushed off as a slight mis-statement.

But that day, November 23, 1963, the NO CONSPIRACY story was the important one to be drilled into the minds of the nation, totally disregarding the truth.

Even if all these incidents are purely "happenstance" as Warren Commission lawyer, David Belin, refers to them, it is no happenstance that under the Johnson administration, Rather was given special treatment. The survival plan of the Johnson administration provided that Dan Rather was one of a select group of 150 persons who had to be saved at all costs in case of an atomic attack!

God help our nation!!!

*** From THE CAMERA NEVER BLINKS

WHO CONTROLS CBS, NBC AND ABC?

By Jack White

David Rockefeller, maybe? In 1974 the Committee on Government Operations of the Senate published a report entitled "Disclosure of Corporate Ownership." This report disclosed that Rockefeller's Chase Manhattan Bank then held 14.1% of CBS stock, 4.5% of RCA (NBC), and 6.7% of ABC.

This was in direct violation of FCC regulations which prohibited any bank from owning more than 5% of any broadcasting company with more than 50 stockholders!

The report pointed out that Chase's ownership was only "the top of the pyramid", since Chase also held interlocking percentages of other super-banks which also owned stock in the three networks. The interlocking banks, led by Chase, held a total of 38.1% of CBS, 34.8% of ABC, and 6.7% of NBC.

To quote the report, "Control of a small block of stock in a widely held company by a single or few like-minded financial institutions provides them with disproportionately large powers within the company...The subcommittee emphasized that even 1 or 2 percent of stock in a publicly held corporation can gain tremendous influence over a company's policies and operations."

When Rockefeller speaks, Dan Rather and the rest of the network boys listen!

COLUMBIA BROADCASTING SYSTEM, INC.
(Radio & television - 24 hours - 120 affiliated stations)
7,842,850 common shares

	Number of shares held	Percent of total shares
Bank of America Corp. (11)	494,115	6.3
Morgan Guaranty Trust	5,387,000	68.7
Chase Manhattan	1,047,524	13.4
Bankers Trust	315,224	4.0
Citibank	175,111	2.2
First National City	364,288	4.6
Wells Fargo & Co.	730,247	9.3
First National Bank of Chicago	1,140,715	14.5
Continental Illinois National	914,113	11.7
Bank of New York	171,800	2.2
Old Colony Trust - Boston	447,527	5.7
Pittsburgh Bank - Philadelphia	10,000,000	128.1
Total	10,000,000	128.1

RCA CORPORATION
(National Broadcasting Co. (NBC) - 24 hours)
14,882,186 common shares

	Number of shares held	Percent of total shares
Bank of America Corp.	3,308,888	22.2
Chase Manhattan	781,992	5.3
Bankers Trust	267,130	1.8
Continental Illinois National	4,000,000	26.9
Total	4,000,000	26.9

AMERICAN BROADCASTING COMPANIES, INC.
(Radio & television network - 24 hours - 120 primary stations, 23 secondary)
7,842,850 common shares

	Number of shares held	Percent of total shares
Bank of America Corp. (11)	475,294	6.1
Chase Manhattan	751,092	9.6
Bankers Trust	107,788	1.4
First National City	98,542	1.3
Wells Fargo & Co.	74,700	1.0
San Francisco National Bank	208,947	2.7
Cheney Bank	112,000	1.4
Bank of New York	225,130	2.9
Security Pacific National Bank	4,000,000	51.1
Total	4,000,000	51.1

BROTHER DROPS OSWALD WIDOW FROM SUIT AGAINST EXHUMATION DMN 8-22-80

By EARL GOLZ

Robert Oswald's lawyers Thursday removed Marina Oswald Porter as a defendant in their lawsuit opposing the exhumation of the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave, freeing her from possible payment of \$100,000 in damages.

State Dist. Judge James E. Wright of Fort Worth signed the order dismissing Oswald's widow as a defendant and canceled a hearing Friday for a temporary injunction that would have further blocked the exhumation.

Wright rescheduled the hearing for Sept. 5, keeping the temporary restraining order in effect.

Attorneys for Michael Eddowes, the British author seeking the exhumation, said Mrs. Porter, of Rockwall, posed a conflict of interest for the law firm used by Robert Oswald because it also represented Oswald's widow in 1964.

William A. McKenzie, a partner in the Dallas law firm of McKenzie &

Baer, represented Oswald's widow during 1964 testimony before the Warren Commission. She testified she paid McKenzie \$15,000 for his services. McKenzie also represented Robert Oswald during his Warren Commission testimony.

Wright scheduled for Sept. 3 a hearing on Dallas County chief medical examiner Dr. Charles Petty's motion to transfer the hearing on his involvement as a defendant from Fort Worth to a state district court in Dallas County.

Mrs. Porter, who has been subpoenaed to testify at the exhumation hearing, will be called Sept. 5, said Craig M. Fowler, one of Robert Oswald's attorneys.

Her signature on a form consenting to exhumation and a second autopsy was heralded by Eddowes as the key to breaking a legal logjam.

Robert Oswald's attorneys said they view Mrs. Porter's consent as insignificant toward exhuming the body from its reinforced vault.

"She has no authority to consent to an exhumation," Fowler said. "We have determined that the real party seeking relief here is Mr. Eddowes and all Marina had done was give her consent to autopsy, and I don't think that's going to be enough to get the exhumation."

"As I read the statutes, only a medical examiner can order a disinterment, or a district attorney. She can consent to an autopsy but that's not going to get the body out of the grave."

Fowler said Mrs. Porter's testimony is expected to benefit Robert Oswald's case against exhumation because "she is very satisfied that that's her former husband" buried at Rose Hill.

Mrs. Porter has said she believes her husband was 5 feet 11 and had a mastoidectomy scar behind one of his ears, both in conflict with Eddowes' contentions. She said she consented to the exhumation and autopsy to settle the matter.

Although the Warren Commission found Oswald acted alone in shooting Kennedy, the House Assassinations Committee in 1979 said the assassination probably resulted from a conspiracy with at least one other person firing a shot in Dealey Plaza.

Eddowes says the real Oswald was 5 feet 9 and had a mastoidectomy scar behind his left ear. When Dr. Earl Rose, Dallas County medical examiner in 1963, performed an autopsy on the body of the accused assassin, he measured him as 5 feet 11 and did not note a mastoidectomy scar.

Eddowes, who had agreed to pay the estimated \$8,000 cost of the exhumation and autopsy, has been accused by Robert Oswald of staging it as a publicity stunt to sell more copies of a book he wrote on the subject in 1977.

Eddowes is a wealthy owner of four restaurants in London and says he doesn't need the money nor the publicity to sell his book, which is out of print.

OSWALD SCAR STILL MARKS JFK PROBES DMN 8-24-80

By EARL GOLZ

The FBI was asking Robert Oswald whether his brother had a mastoidectomy scar six months after Lee Harvey Oswald defected to the Soviet Union in 1959.

But the inquiry in April 1960 concerning any identifiable scars on Lee Harvey Oswald was initiated only after Oswald's mother kept "insisting it couldn't have been her boy" who defected, a source close to the FBI's Oswald investigation said.

"THE FBI WAS simply following a 'logical lead' from Oswald's mother that was 'worth checking out,'" the source said. It was later proven false, he said.

One of Eddowes' chief claims in the imposture theory is that an autopsy performed on the body in 1963 did not detect a scar resulting from a mastoidectomy operation behind the left ear of Oswald when he was a boy. Eddowes also contends the corpse was 2 inches shorter than Oswald's 5 feet 11 inches — measured when he was discharged from the U.S. Marines in 1959.

To support his suspicion that an imposter is buried in Oswald's grave, Eddowes cites a memorandum that FBI director J. Edgar Hoover wrote in June 1960, two months after the FBI questioned Robert Oswald about his brother's mastoidectomy scar. The Hoover memo said that "since there is a possibility that an imposter is using Oswald's birth certificate, any current information the department of state may have concerning subject will be appreciated."

BUT HOOVER testified before the Warren Commission in May 1964 that the bureau prior to the assassination "looked upon him (Oswald) as an individual who we suspected might become an agent

of the Soviet government. There was no proof of that, and we checked him carefully."

The Central Intelligence Agency at the time was considerably more suspicious of the body buried in Fort Worth, but not because the CIA thought it wasn't Oswald's corpse.

A Warren Commission memorandum in March 1964 said Hoover was reluctant to exhumate the body "to examine the alleged scar on his (Oswald's) left wrist, as requested by the CIA." Again, the CIA was not thinking in terms of Eddowes' imposture theory.

"The CIA is interested in the scar on Oswald's left wrist because one of the crucial points in Oswald's experiences in the Soviet Union was an alleged suicide attempt by him when he is supposed to have deeply slashed his left wrist," the memo said. "If the suicide is a fabrication, the time supposedly spent by Oswald in recovering from the suicide (attempt) in a Moscow hospital could have been spent by him in Russian secret police custody being coached, brain washed, etc., for his appearance at the American embassy."

"THIS WHOLE aspect of Oswald's life and especially our attempt to authenticate it are highly secret at this point," the memo said.

One month earlier, in February 1964, Robert Oswald testified before the Warren Commission. He was asked whether the "course of events" and his perception of his brother's changed physical appearance when he returned from the Soviet Union (another major point in Eddowes' imposture theory) "led you to form an opinion as to whether he was or had been an agent of the government of the USSR?"

William A. McKenzie, one of Oswald's attorneys representing him in his current attempt to block exhumation, interrupted to ask Warren Commis-

sion counsel William Jenner, "You are asking him ... to speculate?"

Later during the same session, Jenner asked Robert Oswald whether FBI agent John Fain in April 1960 inquired about any identifiable scars that might appear on his brother's body.

"The only scar that I was familiar with was the one over the one ear," Robert Oswald said. "I do not recall what ear it was, where he had a mastoid operation performed at an earlier date."

"In that connection, however," Jenner asked, "did Mr. Fain raise with you the subject that if anyone inquired of you as to any items of scars or other possible identification that you would in turn advise the FBI that such an inquiry had been made of you?"

"That is correct, sir," Oswald said. "And I might say it was my further understanding that I did agree if anybody inquired about Lee in such a nature ... I would inform him (Fain) or his office of this inquiry."

ONE YEAR BEFORE the assassination, Robert Oswald took home movies showing his brother at a Thanksgiving family gathering. The movies, for comparison of Oswald's height or other physical characteristics, have never been shown publicly.

The unending, and still excruciating, suspicion of Oswald's 2½-year existence in the Soviet Union was triggered by his mother years before the assassination. In 1964 she was still telling the Warren Commission "I think my son is an agent" of American intelligence sent to the Soviet Union posing as a defector.

JUDGE PARES OSWALD SUIT DMN 9-4-80

By BARRY BOESCH
Staff Writer of The News

FORT WORTH — A judge relinquished jurisdiction Wednesday over one of the defendants in the suit against efforts to exhumate the body in

Lee Harvey Oswald's grave, but continued plans to hold a hearing for an injunction against the other defendants Friday.

State Dist. Judge James E. Wright of Tarrant County agreed with de-

fense contentions that the portion of the suit against Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty should be tried in Dallas County instead of Tarrant County.

Wright retained jurisdiction of

the suit brought by Robert Oswald against British lawyer and author Michael Eddowes and the Rose Hill Burial Park, the site of Oswald's grave.

Wright will hold a hearing at 2 p.m. Friday to determine whether to

issue a temporary injunction barring Eddowes and the cemetery from exhuming the body.

During the brief hearing Wednesday, defense attorney Jack Ayres argued state law requires a defendant be sued in his county of residence.

"This is primarily a matter of convenience to the doctor," Ayres said

after the hearing. "It is our duty to present that to the court."

Ayres said his motion to remove the suit against Petty from Tarrant County had nothing to do with Wright.

Craig Fowler, Oswald's attorney, said moving the suit against Petty to Dallas County would create a "duplication of judicial effort."

He argued the suit should remain in Tarrant County because one of the defendants — the cemetery — is in the county.

Fowler said Wright's ruling should have no effect on the temporary injunction hearing Friday.

"It's a procedural matter," Fowler said. "It doesn't affect it (the suit) except that Petty won't be a party to it."

Although he has been removed from the suit, Petty has been subpoenaed as a witness for the Friday hearing by Fowler, the attorney said.

Fowler said he intended to pursue the suit against Petty in Dallas County. He said that portion of the suit should be assigned a Dallas County district judge in two to three weeks.

OSWALD HEARING TO EXCLUDE DALLAS COUNTY DEFENDANT FWST 9-4-80

Court hearings to determine whether the body of Lee Harvey Oswald should be exhumed will continue in Fort Worth, but without one defendant.

District Judge James Wright ruled Wednesday that Dallas County Medi-

cal Examiner Charles Petty has the right to be sued in the county where he resides.

Petty, a defendant in Robert Oswald's lawsuit to halt the exhumation of his brother's body, had asked that his hearing be held in Dallas Coun-

ty. Petty became a defendant when he agreed to perform an autopsy on the body if it is exhumed.

Attorneys for Robert Oswald, a 46-year-old lumber yard manager in Wichita Falls, are expected to argue

Friday that the exhumation would violate state law because, they say, the cemetery and the next of kin of the deceased must consent to an exhumation.

Cemetery administrators have not given permission for the exhumation.

DALLAS ORDERS ITS EXAMINER OUT OF OSWALD EXHUMATION FWST 9-5-80

By The Associated Press

Even if a state district judge permits exhumation of the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave, Dallas County commissioners won't allow it to be examined in their laboratory.

Commissioners ordered County Medical Examiner Dr. Charles Petty

not to become officially involved in the exhumation, saying use of county property for such a venture would have "adverse effects."

Commissioner Jim Jackson said the commissioners talked to Petty last week.

"We told him if there was a reason-

able doubt about whom was buried there, it should be done. But if it was a private matter between him and the family and not a matter of public necessity, we did not want him to do it," Jackson said.

Petty said he told the commissioners

he does not doubt that it is Oswald's body, but he said that if the body is exhumed, it should be done by a qualified pathologist in a well-equipped setting.

BRITON RECEIVES DEATH THREAT; POLICE STUDY NOTE RECEIVED BY OSWALD INVESTIGATOR DMN 9-5-80

By EARL GOLZ

British police inspectors said Thursday they are examining a written death threat received by an aide to the Englishman seeking the exhumation of the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave.

The handwritten letter, addressed to "Mikhail" Marler of Spalding, England, said, "Ricin can damage your health and will very shortly." The letter was opened at Marler's rural home by his wife and was turned over to authorities.

It was unsigned and had two unidentified words, apparently in Russian, at the top and bottom, investigators said.

Ricin, one of the world's deadliest poisons, was used to assassinate Bulgarian

defector Georgio Ivanov Marcov in London in 1978. He was poisoned by a man who poked him with an umbrella containing a poison pellet.

Marler, formerly a Scotland Yard detective, has handled much of the investigation for Michael Eddowes, a London lawyer and author who believes the assassin of President John F. Kennedy was a Soviet agent.

Eddowes declined to comment Thursday on the Marler letter.

Marler, 52, spells his first name Michael and not the Russian derivation of Mikhail addressed to him at his home near Spalding, a small town about 100

miles north of London. The letter was postmarked in Peterborough, a city of about 100,000 persons 20 miles from Spalding.

Detective inspector G. Balding of the Lincoln County Police headquarters in England said, "It is a bit difficult to say at this stage who this (letter) is from."

Balding said he could not disclose any fingerprint identification that may have been detected.

"Our advice would have been to play it down and say nothing about it," Balding said. "His (Marler's) wife has reported it to the police and we will do all we possibly can to trace the writer of it."

"The letter in some respects speaks for itself inasmuch as it appears something like a crank. But having said that, one can never be 100 percent certain."

Marler said he doesn't regard the letter as the work of a crank.

"I suspect the writer may have thought he could draw me back to England at a time when the hearing on whether to proceed with the exhumation is scheduled in Fort Worth," said Marler, who has been in the Dallas area for several weeks.

"I could be called as a witness at the hearing, so I intend to stay here," he said.

OSWALD'S WIDOW TESTIFIES; HUSBAND'S GRAVE MAY LIE EMPTY, MRS. PORTER SAYS DMN 9-6-80

By BARRY BOESCH

Staff Writer of The News

FORT WORTH — Marina Oswald Porter, wife of the man accused of assassinating President John F. Kennedy, told a state district judge Friday she wants the body in Lee Harvey Oswald's grave exhumed because she believes the grave may be empty.

Mrs. Porter testified before Dist. Judge James E. Wright the controversy concerning whether the body is that of Oswald or a Russian secret agent, as British author Michael Eddowes contends, has caused her family a great deal of emotional stress.

Mrs. Porter read from a prepared statement, saying her English was not good enough to express herself.

Mrs. Porter said she signed an exhumation request also to settle the question of the body's identity.

"This is one theory that would have a very simple answer," Mrs. Porter said. "If it is true, then my children and I are illegal aliens."

Mrs. Porter and Oswald had two children, now 16 and 18, she testified. The older one is in college in Austin and the other lives at home.

Mrs. Porter refused to say unequivocally that she believes the body is that of Lee Harvey Oswald, but she said she is certain the person buried was her husband.

"I met a gentleman in Russia by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald," she testified. "That is the same man that is buried there. I believe the person buried in it is the person I was married to."

But she said she questions whether a body is even in the grave.

"I strongly believe in the possibility of a body not being there," she said.

She said a commotion occurred at the funeral and she heard a rumor that the body had been stolen.

Several months later, she said, she gave her consent to someone who wanted to place an electronic device on the grave to detect disturbances.

Mrs. Porter said she ignored the first letter from one of Eddowes' attorneys, Jerry Pittman, asking her to consider approving the exhumation.

After several more letters and phone conversations, Mrs. Porter said, she agreed to sign an exhumation request.

"It was a very hard decision for me to make," she said. "It wasn't made for publicity or financial gain."

"With all respect to Robert, very few times have my feelings been considered," Mrs. Porter testified.

Eddowes' attorney in the suit, John Collins, questioned Oswald about his financial gain from his brother's death.

Oswald testified under cross-examination that he made \$3,000 from a book about his brother in the late 1960s and \$15,000 from a condensation in *Look* magazine.

Collins pointed out in cross-examination that Oswald has asked for \$300,000 in damages from the lawsuit against Eddowes and the cemetery

and \$1 million from a lawsuit against CBS for invasion of privacy in using his character in a television movie about the assassination. **

Oswald also testified he was certain the body in the grave was that of his younger brother.

He said he visited Lee Harvey Oswald in the Dallas city jail Nov. 23, 1963, and saw the body at the gravesite shortly before the burial Nov. 25.

Dr. Charles Petty, chief medical examiner for Dallas County, testified he became involved in the exhumation plans when Mrs. Porter asked him to perform the examination.

"She told me she really didn't have much question as to the identity, but that she thought the procedure might settle the questions that have been raised," Petty said after he testified.

He said he agreed to perform the autopsy because of her concern.

"This woman appealed to me," Petty said. "This is the appeal of a person for help."

Petty said he would perform the autopsy as a private physician and that he has not invoked the authority of his office to support the exhumation request.

"I was not convinced there was the necessary amount of proof to put into action the safeguards of the

medical examiner's office," Petty said.

Testimony in the hearing will con-

tinue at 9 a.m. Monday, after which Wright is expected to make his ruling on the injunction.

WIDOW OF OSWALD BELIEVES HIS GRAVE MAY BE EMPTY FWST 9-6-80

By NANCY K. WEBMAN
Star-Telegram Writer

The widow of accused presidential assassin Lee Harvey Oswald said Friday that she wants Oswald's grave opened, but thinks it may be empty.

"I strongly believe in the possibility of the body not being there," Marina Oswald Porter said at a packed hearing on a lawsuit to block the exhumation.

Speaking softly with a Russian accent, Mrs. Porter read a prepared statement requesting the exhumation and explaining her doubts about whether Oswald's body is still in Rose Hill Burial Park on Fort Worth's East Side.

Mrs. Porter said she consented to a request by British author Michael Eddowes to exhume the body in an attempt to end the mystery surrounding her first husband. But she disputed Eddowes' claim that the grave contains the body of a Soviet agent who assumed Oswald's identity and shot President John F. Kennedy.

"I met a gentleman in Russia and his name was Lee Harvey Oswald," she said. "That is the same man that is buried there."

Oswald was shot to death in the basement of the Dallas police station by nightclub owner Jack Ruby in November 1963.

The accused assassin's brother, Robert Oswald, filed a lawsuit in 141st District Court in an attempt to stop the exhumation. Testimony on Oswald's request for a temporary injunction is scheduled to resume at 9 a.m. Monday.

Mrs. Porter said rumors that the grave may have been tampered with surfaced the day Oswald was buried 17 years ago.

Later, she said, a stone marker was stolen without setting off an electronic alarm system that supposedly protect-



Star-Telegram Photo by LARRY C. PRICE

ROBERT OSWALD . . . center, with wife and attorneys *

ed the grave.

If there is a body in the grave, Mrs. Porter said she wants an autopsy conducted to refute Eddowes' theory. If Eddowes is right, she said, "my children and I are illegal aliens."

After her testimony, Mrs. Porter avoided reporters by being escorted by a bailiff down a fire escape to a waiting car.

The need to exhume and examine the body to make life easier for Oswald's survivors was emphasized by

another witness, Dallas County Medical Examiner Charles Petty.

At an impromptu news conference as he left the courtroom of District Judge James Wright, Petty said he agreed to perform the autopsy "in the interest of (Oswald's) family." He said he has "no feelings one way or the other" about whether the autopsy would be in the national interest.

Petty said he always intended to conduct the autopsy free of charge as an "individual licensed physician, not as

the medical examiner for Dallas County."

He said he had planned to use his county office for the autopsy, but the Dallas County Commissioners Court has blocked that idea. Petty said he does not know where the autopsy will be performed if there is an exhumation.

Eddowes, the aging, hearing-impaired Briton seeking to exhume the body, testified Friday he has spent \$250,000 in his quest to determine who killed Kennedy.

In questioning Robert Oswald later, Eddowes' attorneys attempted to discredit his contention that the author is pursuing the exhumation for personal gain.

They quoted from a book written by Oswald after his brother's death, in which Oswald said he never would discourage anyone from making a "serious investigation" of the Kennedy assassination.

Eddowes' attorneys said Oswald stands to gain more than \$1 million in damages through lawsuits he has filed against CBS television for a movie on the assassination and through his suit on the exhumation. They pointed out Oswald earned more than \$17,000 from his book on his younger brother and signed a contract giving him 10 percent of anything Mrs. Porter earned in connection with her first husband.

Oswald, a lumber yard manager from Wichita Falls, said the exhumation is "uncalled for and unnecessary because the body buried at Rose Hill Cemetery is my brother, Lee Harvey Oswald."

He labeled the exhumation attempt an unwarranted intrusion on the "final resting place of my brother" and on his own right of privacy.

*(PHOTO CAPTION) L-R: Robert's wife Vada, attorney Kenneth L. Campbell, Robert, and former tv news anchor Murphy Martin, long-time friend of Robert's.

** (ED. NOTE: Robert's suit against CBS is involves the recent made-for-tv movie "Four Days In Dallas", shown first in 1978 as "Ruby & Oswald")

BROTHER CONSIDERED EXHUMATION DMN 9-7-80

By EARL GOLZ

Robert Oswald considered exhuming the body in his brother's grave two days after burial, but not because he doubted it was his brother.

Robert, who will return to a state court in Fort Worth Monday for a hearing to stop British author Michael Eddowes from exhuming the body, contemplated exhumation in 1963 to cremate the remains.

Two days after burial in Rose Hill Burial Park in Fort Worth, Robert said, he was approached by Mason Lankford, the Tarrant County fire marshal assigned by the Secret Service to help guard the Oswald family during the week after the assassination.

Lankford suggested the body be exhumed and cremated because "some people . . . were bringing pressure to have the body moved from the Fort

Worth area," Robert said in his book *Lee* in 1967.

Robert decided against it, but exhumation was discussed secretly by the Warren Commission and federal investigators for months after the assassination.

Suddenly, after about four months, the talk stopped. Supposedly, nothing was done to the grave.

However, Lee Harvey Oswald's wife, Marina, startled the court Friday when she testified, "I strongly believe in the possibility of a body not being there."

The brother said that in 1963, Lankford left three cremation forms for him to sign, but they never were signed and he never told Marina.

Robert said he briefly "considered the possibility" of having Lee's body cremated to protect it from "the ghouls who might try to break into his

grave," but decided against it so as "not to allow bigots to frighten us into surrendering Lee's final resting place."

Lankford said he could not recall who asked him to suggest cremation or who gave him the forms for the Oswald brother to sign. He speculated it may have been the undertaker, Paul J. Groody, or the Secret Service.

Groody said he did not remember doing it and didn't think he would have after taking extra effort to preserve the body before burial.

Oswald's mother, Marguerite, requested exhumation in 1967 to try to determine whether scars on one of her son's arms existed. She did not learn about them until after the body was buried.

Oswald had scars on his left arm, supposedly from an accident in the Marines when a .22-caliber automatic he was handling discharged and a bullet

lodged in his upper arm.

Marguerite said she wanted the exhumation because she thought it strange that her son shot himself and was hospitalized without the family being notified. She didn't carry out the exhumation, she said, "because I never did have any money."

Marguerite repeatedly told authorities in the year after the assassination of her suspicion that her son was "an agent" of American intelligence sent to the Soviet Union posing as a defector.

Another attempt to persuade Robert Oswald and Marina to permit cremation of the body was discussed by U.S. Justice Department officials two weeks after burial.

Barefoot Sanders, then U.S. attorney for the Northern District of Texas and now a federal judge, urged Deputy U.S. Atty. Gen. Nicholas Katzenbach in a letter "to ascertain once and for all that the (Warren) Commission has no interest in having these (Oswald) remains preserved." If it does not, Sanders wrote, he would "see what I can do, as indirectly as possible, to have the Fort Worth police encourage widow Oswald and brother Oswald to have these remains cremated."

Sanders' letter stated "the basis of our concern" is that "desecration of the grave is a real possibility."

The next month, on Jan. 21, 1964, the Warren Commission met in executive session and discussed exhuming the body and either cremating it or moving it to a secret location in a mausoleum. Again, vandalism of the gravesite seemed to be the concern.

U.S. Rep. Hale Boggs of Louisiana, a member of the commission, stated during the meeting that he didn't "care if you move that body 20 feet over to somewhere else, somebody is going to say that is not the body and you are going to have to have somebody go down there and pull it out of that mausoleum and have X-rays made and prove it is his body."

Boggs said he would prefer having a guard posted at the gravesite 24 hours a day and the commission chairman, Chief Justice Earl Warren, agreed.

During the same executive session, commission member John J. McCloy said he heard *Life* magazine was preparing an article that included an interview with Marina Oswald "and they were throwing in this note she was now saying, giving evidence she was going to put evidence in this thing that he was a Soviet agent."

Georgia Sen. Richard Russell, a committee mem-

ber, responded, "That will blow the lid if she testifies to that (Oswald was a Soviet agent)."

Such an article never was published in *Life*.

In February 1964, the Central Intelligence Agency sent FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover a message stating Marina Oswald had recalled seeing a scar on Oswald's left wrist, but her statements were considered "not adequate and that independent corroborative evidence on this point (the scar supposedly was inflicted in a suicide attempt shortly after Oswald defected to Russia) should be obtained if it is possible to do so."

A Warren Commission memo in March 1964 said Hoover was reluctant to exhume the body to comply with the CIA's request.

The CIA, the Hoover memo stated, was trying to determine whether the suicide attempt actually occurred because if it was "a fabrication, the time supposedly spent by Oswald in recovering from the suicide (attempt) in a Moscow hospital could have been spent by him in Russian secret police custody being coached, brainwashed, etc., for his appearance at the American embassy."

The Hoover memo said "this whole aspect of Oswald's life and especially our attempt to authenticate it are highly secret at this point."

DISPUTE SWIRLS ABOUT WHO LIES IN OSWALD GRAVE Dallas Times Herald 9-8-80

By JULIA WALLACE

Staff Writer

PORT WORTH — What lies beneath a simple tombstone marked "Oswald" has become an octopus-like issue pitting Lee Harvey Oswald's widow against his brother, the Dallas County medical examiner against the Dallas County commissioners and high-powered lawyers against other high-powered lawyers.

And today, Dist. Judge James Wright will attempt to sort out the woven legal and medical issues, as hearings continue in a lawsuit to halt an effort to dig up the body in Oswald's grave.

Mrs. Porter agreed on Aug. 8 to sign a consent form, calling for the exhumation, giving in to persistent efforts by Eddowes' attorneys.

"I wanted to call his (Eddowes') bluff," she said.

But then Mrs. Porter was shown recently obtained documents that indicate the Warren Commission and others considered in 1963 and 1964 removing the body and either cremating it or hiding it in a mausoleum.

"Next thing that disturbs me, that I would like to have answered, is the rumor that I've heard lately that

Lee's body is not in the grave," Mrs. Porter testified Friday.

"These rumors make me recollect some incidents which have been forgotten until now. No. 1: One hour before funeral there was a commotion. When I asked what was going on, someone told me that they thought the body had been stolen.

"No. 2: After the funeral, I receive a letter from some attorneys who suggested that I tour the body around the country like a carnival show for profit. That was a ridiculously outrageous proposition. But it made me aware of how many evil people are around who are capable of doing something like this for money.

"No. 3: Several months after the funeral, I receive a call from some official who said that it was very expensive to guard the grave for 24 hours. It would be less trouble if they had my permission to install an electronic device so that if grave was tampered with, they would be alarmed right away. I went along with this because I did not want any hardship on anyone if I could help it. I think I signed the papers for this.

"The tombstone was stolen and I don't know if any device ever existed. Taken all this in consideration, I

strongly believe in the possibility of the body not being there."

And when she signed the consent for the exhumation she did not tell Robert Oswald. He learned about it from the news media and rushed to Fort Worth, to ask for the temporary restraining order.

"I have been emotionally upset by Robert's lawsuit. With all respect for his rights and feelings, I have to say that very few times my family's feelings have been considered. One must be very strong and open-minded in times of difficulties," she said.

Another spat brewing in the case is between Dr. Charles Petty and his bosses, the Dallas County commissioners. Petty agreed to conduct the exhumation, after a phone request from Mrs. Porter.

Although he said he believes the body was probably that of Oswald, he said he agreed to the case — as a private physician — because of the unusualness of the case.

Petty had planned to use the facilities at the forensic unit, considered the best in the area. Petty and the other medical examiners occasionally do this for private cases. The family is charged \$30 for use of the facilities.

The county commissioners, howev-

er, said the county should not be involved in the case. They prohibited Petty from using county facilities or equipment and strongly suggested that he not be involved.

Petty said he hopes to change the commissioners' minds. "It's something I feel I should do since the widow requested it. It's like doing an appendectomy or facelift," he said.

And then there are the lawyers, who have been working deals and arguing in court.

Representing Robert Oswald are Kenneth Campbell and Craig Fowler of the law firm of William McKenzie. McKenzie is former chairman of the Dallas County Republican party, and represented both Robert Oswald and Marina Oswald immediately after the assassination.

Mrs. Porter now is represented by Richard Levin, the firm of Akin, Gump, Hauer and Feld, where Robert Strauss used to be a partner.

Other lawyers in the case pushing for exhumation are John E. Collins, representing Eddowes, and R. Jack Ayres, representing Petty. Both are known in legal circles for their courtroom style.

"This case has heated up. If they want to play hard ball, so will we," Collins said.

DECISION DELAYED ON EXHUMATION DMN 9-9-80

By KAREN MALKOWSKI

Staff Writer of The News

PORT WORTH — The mystery of who lies in the grave marked Oswald in Rose Hill Burial Park will remain unsolved at least one more week because a Fort Worth district judge declined Monday to rule on whether the body can be exhumed.

State Dist. Judge James Wright postponed a decision on whether to grant a temporary injunction barring exhumation of the body or to lift the restraining order preventing exhumation.

Wright had been expected to rule

at the end of testimony Monday morning on the suit Oswald's brother, Robert Oswald of Wichita Falls, filed Aug. 14 to halt the exhumation on the grounds it would cause him mental anguish.

After hearing an hour of testimony, Wright asked attorneys to submit briefs to him by Sept. 16 to clarify their stands.

Wright is expected to make his decision Sept. 17 or 18.

IF WRIGHT lifts the temporary restraining order, Oswald's attorneys said, they probably will appeal to the

Texas Court of Civil Appeals.

"I'm disappointed there wasn't a quicker decision," Eddowes said after he learned Wright made no ruling. He declined further comment.

Most of the testimony centered on whether the cemetery plot in Rose Hill is owned by Lee Oswald's brother or his mother, Marguerite Oswald of Fort Worth.

EDDOWES' ATTORNEYS, John Collins and Cue Lipscomb, produced a copy of the deed indicating the plot was purchased by Oswald's mother in August 1961, more than two years be-

fore the Kennedy assassination.

But lawyers for Oswald questioned the admissibility of the deed copy. Neil Wretberg, general manager of Rose Hill since last January, testified he could not supply the original deed because it was sent to Marguerite Oswald, a customary procedure in the sale of plots.

Craig Fowler, Robert Oswald's attorney, questioned the fact all other documents pertaining to the plot, including record of its sale, are dated November 1963 — the time of Lee Harvey Oswald's death.



VOLUME IV NUMBER 3

PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

OCTOBER 22, 1979

*HSCA fakey
Autopsy
K's brain
RFK*

CAN A PHOTOGRAPH LIE ?

---By Jack White

Having worked in graphics for 30 years, I can say with some authority that the answer is an emphatic "yes!" I have seen transparencies and prints retouched or altered by experts so



that the changes are not detectable even under high powered magnification. Skilled retouchers of transparencies can use bleaches, dyes, airbrush, matte insertion, darkroom manipulations, filters, microscopic retouching, art techniques, and skillful recopying and reprinting procedures to produce composites much different than the original.

The House Assassinations Committee recently published this drawing, which they said was an accurate representation of JFK autopsy photo 15. Based on his study of the original of this photo, expert photo technician Robert Groden declared this and several other photos to be fakes. Groden says that a sophisticated graphic process called soft-edge matte insertion was used to superimpose upon the photo of Kennedy's head a photo of hair, scalp and bullet hole from some other source. He contends this was done to cover up the evidence of a large exit wound in the rear of the head, thereby bolstering the much disputed "single-bullet theory". Naturally an exit in the rear would confirm a shot from the "grassy knoll". Since Oswald is "proved" to be in the TSEB, he could not be the killer if the head shot is from the front instead of the rear. All investigative agencies of the government would

look very silly if a photo exists which depicts a rear exit wound. On the other hand, suppose that photo could be altered to show an entrance wound; this would confirm a rear assassin and deny a frontal shooter.

Based on my study of the facts, my knowledge of photography, my confidence in Robert Groden's photo-analytical ability, and my suspicions of the HSCA and certain governmental agencies, I tended to accept Groden's analysis that this photo and others are fakes. Knowing that photos can be manipulated, I decided to compare this version of the head wound with testimony of witnesses who saw the actual wound, but didn't see this photo. Compare their testimony for yourself, and see if what they saw matches what you see in this picture. If the picture is

genuine, how can it show the head differently from the witnesses' contemporaneous descriptions?

Let's start with Dr. Humes, who conducted the autopsy:

Mr. SPECTER. Precisely what X-rays or photographs were taken before the dissection started?

Commander HUMES. Some of these X-rays were taken before and some during the examination which also maintains for the photographs, which were made as the need became apparent to make such.

However, before the postmortem examination was begun, anterior, posterior and lateral X-rays of the head, and of the torso were made, and identification type photographs, I recall having been made of the full face of the late President. A photograph showing the massive head wound with the large defect that was associated with it. To my recollection all of these were made before the proceedings began.

So Dr. Humes confirms that the photos were made before the autopsy began, so therefore the body should appear just as it did in Dallas. He also says the photos show the massive head wound. Describing the wound which should appear in this photo, Humes continues:

Commander HUMES. The wound in the low neck of which I had previously begun to speak is now posteriorly—is now depicted in 385, in 386 and in 388.

The second wound was found in the right posterior portion of the scalp. This wound was situated approximately 2.5 centimeters to the right, and slightly above the external occipital protuberance which is a bony prominence situated in the posterior portion of everyone's skull. This wound was then 2½ centimeters to the right and slightly above that point.

The third obvious wound at the time of the examination was a huge defect over the right side of the skull. This defect involved both the scalp and the underlying skull, and from the brain substance was protruding.

This wound measured approximately 13 centimeters in greatest diameter. It was difficult to measure accurately because radiating at various points from the large defect were multiple crisscrossing fractures of the skull which extended in several directions.

I have noted in my report that a detailed description of the lines of these fractures and of the types of fragments that were thus made were very difficult of verbal description, and it was precisely for this reason that the photographs were made so one might appreciate more clearly how much damage had been done to the skull.

Humes describes an entrance wound near the hairline at least 15 centimeters (more than 5 inches) lower than the prominent "entry wound" seen in the photo. Despite working with the body several hours, examining it both inside and out, Humes failed to mention a bullet hole in the position shown in the picture. The metric ruler in the photo shows the doctor had the means for measurement, and he twice states the entry hole was 2½ centimeters (a very precise measurement) from the occipital protuberance, or just to the right of the white spot at bottom, near the hairline. He states the huge defect of 13 centimeters (more than 5 inches) involved missing scalp and skull. He reiterates that the photos were made to show the great extent of damage to the skull. Note, however, that this photo shows none of the 5-inch defect except a small flap in the temporal area.

Commander HUMES. Turning now to Commission Exhibit 388, where we have depicted in the posterior right portion of the skull a wound which we have labeled "in" or a wound of entrance and a large roughly 13 cm. diameter defect in the right lateral vertex of the skull. I would go into some further detail in describing these wounds.

The scalp, I mentioned previously, there was a defect in the scalp and some scalp tissue was not available. However, the scalp was intact completely past this defect. In other words, this wound in the right posterior region was in a portion of scalp which had remained intact.

So, we could see that it was the measurement which I gave before, I believe 15 by 6 millimeters.

When one reflected the scalp away from the skull in this region, there was a corresponding defect through both tables of the skull in this area.

Mr. SPECTER. Will you describe what you mean by both tables, Dr. Humes?

Commander HUMES. Yes, sir.

The skull is composed of two layers of bone. We will put the scalp in in dotted lines.

The two solid lines will represent the two layers of the skull bone, and in between these two layers is loose somewhat irregular bone.

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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

When we reflected the scalp, there was a through and through defect corresponding with the wound in the scalp.

He reiterates that scalp is missing. Then he gives the size of the entrance hole, apparently measured with the metric ruler in the photo, which is marked in centimeters. He says the hole was 15 x 6 millimeters. But in the photo we see a larger hole, which we can measure (using the pictured metric scale) to be approximately 25 x 15 millimeters! *(see correction)

This laceration was parasagittal. It was situated approximately 2.5 cm. to the right of the midline, and extended from the tip of occipital lobe, which is the posterior portion of the brain, to the tip of the frontal lobe which is the most anterior portion of the brain, and it extended from the top down to the substance of the brain a distance of approximately 5 or 6 cm.

The base of the laceration was situated approximately 4.5 cm. below the vertex in the white matter. By the vertex we mean—the highest point on the skull is referred to as the vertex.

Humes, in describing damage to the brain, says there was a furrow more than 2 inches deep the entire length of the head, parallel to and 2½ centimeters to the right of the centerline. It seems that a corresponding defect would be seen in the photo, since the opening in the skull was greater than 5 inches.

Now let's look at what three secret service men say. All three (Greer, Kellerman, Hill) were occupants of the limosine when it arrived at Parkland Hospital, and were in the trauma room, as well as the autopsy room at Bethesda.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe as to President Kennedy's condition on arrival at the hospital?

Mr. HILL. The right rear portion of his head was missing. It was lying in the rear seat of the car. His brain was exposed. There was blood and bits of brain all over the entire rear portion of the car. Mrs. Kennedy was completely

*CORRECTION: The preceding was written before I received Volume VII on the medical evidence. Although the ruler in the picture is referred to as a "centimeter" ruler (no numerals are given with the ruler markings), careful study shows that each mark represents not a centimeter, but .5 centimeter—apparently (or 5 mm). Thus where I estimated the size of the head "wound" to be 25 mm x 15 mm, it should be about 12½ x 7½ mm. This is very confusing, however, because the medical panel measures the same "wound" to be "1.5 to 2 centimeters" tall and "0.9 centimeters" wide (or 15 to 20 mm tall and 9 mm wide). If the drawing is accurate, the medical panel's measurements do not jibe with measurements taken from the picture. ---Jack White

covered with blood. There was so much blood you could not tell if there had been any other wound or not, except for the one large gaping wound in the right rear portion of the head.

Hill says, "Right rear missing." Does the photo show that?

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe about the President with respect to his wounds?

Mr. GREER. His head was all shot, this whole part was all a matter of blood like he had been hit.

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the top and right rear side of the head?

Mr. GREER. Yes, sir; it looked like that was all blown off.

Mr. SPECTER. Yes.

Greer says, "Top and right rear blown off." Does the photo show that?

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the rear portion of the head.

Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes.

Mr. SPECTER. More to the right side of the head?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Right. This was removed.

Mr. SPECTER. When you say, "This was removed," what do you mean by this?

Mr. KELLERMAN. The skull part was removed.

Mr. SPECTER. All right.

Representative Ford. Above the ear and back?

Mr. KELLERMAN. To the left of the ear, sir, and a little high; yes. About right in here.

Mr. SPECTER. When you say "removed," by that do you mean that it was absent when you saw him, or taken off by the doctor?

Mr. KELLERMAN. It was absent when I saw him.

Mr. SPECTER. Fine. Proceed.

Mr. KELLERMAN. Entry into this man's head was right below that wound, right here.

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the bottom of the hairline immediately to the right of the ear about the lower third of the ear?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Right. But it was in the hairline, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. In his hairline?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. Near the end of his hairline?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Yes, sir.

Mr. SPECTER. What was the size of that aperture?

Mr. KELLERMAN. The little finger.

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the diameter of the little finger.

Mr. KELLERMAN. Right.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, what was the position of that opening with respect to the portion of the skull which you have described as being removed or absent?

Mr. KELLERMAN. Well, I am going to have to describe it similar to this. Let's say part of your skull is removed here; this is below.

Mr. SPECTER. You have described a distance of approximately an inch and a half, 2 inches, below.

Mr. KELLERMAN. That is correct; about that, sir.

Kellerman makes it unanimous, "The right rear was removed." Kellerman also saw and located the entry hole in the hairline, near the ear, confirming Humes' observation. A massive skull wound $1\frac{1}{2}$ inches above the entry hole he describes would certainly show in the photo.

Let's see how the Parkland doctors described the head wound, and see how their descriptions relate to what we see in the photo:



Mr. SPECTER. Will you describe as specifically as you can the head wound which you have already mentioned briefly?

Dr. CARRICO. Sure.

This was a 5- by 71-cm defect in the posterior skull, the occipital region. There was an absence of the calvarium or skull in this area, with shredded tissue, brain tissue present and initially considerable slow oozing. Then after we established some circulation there was more profuse bleeding from this wound.

(* PROBABLY 17 CM)
OR 11 CM

Mr. SPECTER. Will you now describe as specifically as you can, the injury which you noted in the President's head?

Dr. PERRY. As I mentioned previously in the record, I made only a cursory examination of the President's head. I noted a large avulsive wound of the right parietal occipital area, in which both scalp and portions of skull were absent, and there was severe laceration of underlying brain tissue. My examination did not go any further than that.

Mr. SPECTER. Will you describe as precisely as you can the nature of the head wound?

Dr. JONES. There was large defect in the back side of the head as the President lay on the cart with what appeared to be some brain hanging out of this wound with multiple pieces of skull noted next with the brain and with a tremendous amount of clot and blood.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you observe any wounds on him at the time you first saw him?

Dr. AKIN. There was a midline neck wound below the level of the cricoid cartilage, about 1 to 1.5 cm. in diameter, the lower part of this had been cut across when I saw the wound, it had been cut across with a knife in the performance of the tracheotomy. The back of the right occipitalparietal portion of his head was shattered, with brain substance extruding.

Mr. SPECTER. Returning to the wound which you first described, can you state in any more detail the appearance of it at the time you first saw it?

Dr. AKIN. I don't think I could—this is about all I noticed. I noticed this wound very briefly and it was a matter of academics as to how he sustained the wound. My attention, because of my standing on the right side of the patient who was lying supine, my attention was very soon directed to the head wound, and this was my major concern.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe as to the nature of the President's wound?

Dr. PETERS. Well, as I mentioned, the neck wound had already been interfered with by the tracheotomy at the time I got there, but I noticed the head wound, and as I remember—I noticed that there was a large defect in the occiput.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you notice in the occiput?

Dr. PETERS. It seemed to me that in the right occipitalparietal area that there was a large defect. There appeared to be bone loss and brain loss in the area.

Mr. SPECTER. Did you notice any holes below the occiput, say, in this area below here?

Dr. PETERS. No, I did not and at the time and the moments immediately following the injury, we speculated as to whether he had been shot once or twice because we saw the wound of entry in the throat and noted the large occipital wound, and it is a known fact that high velocity missiles often have a small wound of entrance and a large wound of exit, and I'm just giving you my honest impressions at the time.

Mr. SPECTER. What was the condition of the President when you arrived?

Dr. GIESECKE. There was a great deal of blood loss which was apparent when he came in the room—the cart was covered with blood and there was a great deal of blood on the floor. There was—I could see no spontaneous motion on the part of the President. In other words, he made no movement during the time that I was in the room. As I moved around towards the head of the emergency cart with the anesthesia machine and the resuscitative equipment and helped Dr. Jenkins to hook the anesthesia machine up to the President to give him oxygen, I noticed that he had a very large cranial wound, with loss of brain substance, and it seemed that most of the bleeding was coming from the cranial wound.

Mr. SPECTER. What did you observe specifically as to the nature of the cranial wound?

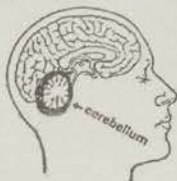
Dr. GIESECKE. It seemed that from the vertex to the left ear, and from the browline to the occiput on the left-hand side of the head the cranium was entirely missing.

Mr. SPECTER. Was that the left-hand side of the head, or the right-hand side of the head?

Dr. GIESECKE. I would say the left, but this is just my memory of it.

Dr. Giesecke, like all the others, specifically mentioned a large wound which included part of the occipital area, even though his memory was hazy about which side of the head was

damaged. Then, importantly, notice that the next five doctors all mention that in addition to cerebrum (brain) protruding from the occipital wound, cerebellum was also present. The cerebellum is underneath the occipital lobes, under the cerebrum at the back of the head. The cerebellum would not protrude from a frontal wound. The next excerpt is from a lengthy wound description by Dr. Carrico:



no large or sucking chest wounds, and then proceeded to the examination of his head. The large skull and scalp wound had been previously observed and was inspected a little more closely. There seemed to be a 4-5 cm. area of avulsion of the scalp and the skull was fragmented and bleeding cerebral and cerebellar tissue. The pupils were inspected and seemed to be bilaterally dilated and fixed. No pulse was present, and at that time, because of the inadequate respirations and the apparent airway injury, a cuffed endotracheal tube was introduced, employing a laryngo scope. Through the laryngo scope

Dr. CLARK. The President was lying on his back on the emergency cart. Dr. Perry was performing a tracheotomy. There were chest tubes being inserted. Dr. Jenkins was assisting the President's respirations through a tube in his trachea. Dr. Jones and Dr. Carrico were administering fluids and blood intravenously. The President was making a few spasmodic respiratory efforts. I assisted in withdrawing the endotracheal tube from the throat as Dr. Perry was then ready to insert the tracheotomy tube. I then examined the President briefly.

My findings showed his pupils were widely dilated, did not react to light, and his eyes were deviated outward with a slight skew deviation.

I then examined the wound in the back of the President's head. This was a large, gaping wound in the right posterior part, with cerebral and cerebellar tissue being damaged and exposed. There was considerable blood loss evident on the carriage, the floor, and the clothing of some of the people present. I would estimate 1,500 cc. of blood being present.

Mr. SPECTER. Before proceeding to describe what you did in connection with the tracheotomy, will you more fully describe your observation with respect to the head wound?

Dr. McLELLAND. As I took the position at the head of the table that I have already described, to help out with the tracheotomy, I was in such a position that I could very closely examine the head wound, and I noted that the right posterior portion of the skull had been extremely blasted. It had been shattered, apparently, by the force of the shot so that the parietal bone was protruded up through the scalp and seemed to be fractured almost along its right posterior half, as well as some of the occipital bone being fractured in its lateral half, and this sprung open the bones that I mentioned in such a way that you could actually look down into the skull cavity itself and see that probably a third or so, at least, of the brain tissue, posterior cerebral tissue and some of the cerebellar tissue had been blasted out. There was a large amount of bleeding which was occurring mainly from the large venous channels in the skull which had been blasted open.

Mr. SPECTER. What else, if anything, did you do for President Kennedy at that time?

Dr. BAXTER. During the tracheotomy, I helped with the insertion of a right anterior chest tube, and then helped Dr. Perry complete the tracheotomy. At that point none of us could hear a heartbeat present. Apparently this had ceased during the tracheotomy and the chest tube placement.

We then gave him or Dr. Perry and Dr. Clark alternated giving him closed chest cardiac massage only until we could get a cardiograph hooked up to tell us if there were any detectable heartbeat electrically present, at least, and there was none, and we discussed at that moment whether we should open the chest to attempt to revive him, while the closed chest massage was going on, and we had an opportunity to look at his head wound then and saw that the damage was beyond hope, that is, in a word—literally the right side of his head had been blown off. With this and the observation that the cerebellum was present—a large quantity of brain was present on the cart, well—we felt that such an additional heroic attempt was not warranted, and we did not pronounce him dead but ceased our efforts, and awaited the priest and last rites before we pronounced him dead.

Mr. SPECTER. Now, will you now describe the wound which you observed in the head?

Dr. JENKINS. Almost by the time I was—had the time to pay more attention

to the wound in the head, all of these other activities were under way. I was busy connecting up an apparatus to respire for the patient, exerting manual pressure on the breathing bag or anesthesia apparatus, trying to feel for a pulse in the neck, and then reaching up and feeling for one in the temporal area, seeing about connecting the cardiograph or directing its being connected, and then turned attention to the wound in the head.

Now, Dr. Clark had begun closed chest cardiac massage at this time and I was aware of the magnitude of the wound, because with each compression of the chest, there was a great rush of blood from the skull wound. Part of the brain was herniated; I really think part of the cerebellum, as I recognized it, was herniated from the wound; there was part of the brain tissue, broken fragments of the brain tissue on the drapes of the cart on which the President lay.

Clearly, if cerebellum exuded from the wound, the autopsy photo does not show it, since the photo shows no breaching of the rear portion of the head, as every doctor described. All the doctors were asked about other head wounds, and notice that Dr. Jenkins mentions a wound in the hairline of the left temple:

Dr. JENKINS. No; one other. I asked you a little bit ago if there was a wound in the left temporal area, right above the zygomatic bone in the hairline, because there was blood there and I thought there might have been a wound there (indicating).

Mr. SPECTER. Indicating the left temporal area?

Dr. JENKINS. Yes; the left temporal, which could have been a point of entrance and exit here (indicating), but you have answered that for me. This was my only other question about it.

Robert Groden has discovered on two of the autopsy photos the wound of the left temple described by Jenkins. For one final bit of testimony, look at what nurse Bowron, who helped lift Kennedy from the car to the stretcher, says she saw...JFK, lying face down in Jackie's lap, with the back of his head toward her:

Miss BOWRON. He was moribund—he was lying across Mrs. Kennedy's knee and there seemed to be blood everywhere. When I went around to the other side of the car I saw the condition of his head.

Mr. SPECTER. You saw the condition of his what?

Miss BOWRON. The back of his head.

Mr. SPECTER. And what was that condition?

Miss BOWRON. Well, it was very bad—you know.

Mr. SPECTER. How many holes did you see?

Miss BOWRON. I just saw one large hole.

Is this what the autopsy photo shows? Or can a photograph lie?

A fifth shot?

August 12, 1979 The Dallas Morning News

By EARL GOLZ

AFTER 2½ YEARS of investigations at a cost of \$5.4 million the final report of the House Assassinations Committee on the slaying of President Kennedy still leaves one pressing question among some critics.

The committee concluded from acoustical tests that four shots were fired at the Kennedy motorcade, probably by two gunmen in a conspiracy.

But, just like the Warren Commission before it, the committee had difficulty addressing one known fact.

It could offer no explanation about how a third man—standing 90 yards from Kennedy's limousine—was wounded by a stray shot during the shooting.

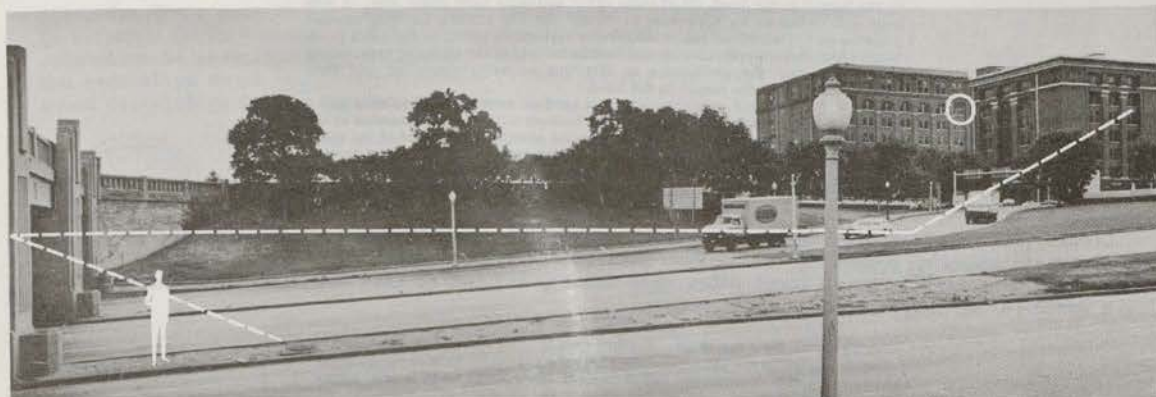
"There's just no way of knowing," Robert Blakey, chief counsel of the defunct committee, told *The News*. "And that's the reason there is nothing in the report on it."

The only reference to the stray

shot in the committee's 686-page report is 17 words: "... evidence that a curb in Dealey Plaza may have been struck by a bullet during the assassination."

The resulting cut on James Tague's cheek could become a potent challenge to the credibility of the committee's evidence of a probable conspiracy: The acoustical analysis of a Dallas police tape recording made in Dealey Plaza that detected four shots by two persons.

Tague was struck by a piece of



Dotted line shows possible trajectory of a shot from east of the Texas School Book Depository where Lee Harvey Oswald (circle) allegedly assassinated President Kennedy. The bullet would have first glanced off a manhole cover just south of Elm Street, then

ricocheted off a pillar of the triple underpass. The pillar hit would have knocked a sliver of cement into the left cheek of James Tague (drawing) and the remainder of the slug would have continued farther east, striking the curb.

cement as he stood near the triple underpass about twice as far as Lee Harvey Oswald was from Kennedy's car when he allegedly fired three shots from the sixth floor of the Texas School Book Depository building.

WAS TAGUE WOUNDED by one of the four shots? Or was he cut by the ricochet of a fifth bullet that acoustics experts hadn't detected in their reconstruction of the shooting?

It's difficult to ascertain how the trajectory of any of the four shots could have resulted in Tague's wound.

Blakey said "we don't know" what shot caused Tague's cheek to bleed. Then he added, "It's likely that the first one that missed is the one that hit Tague."

The committee report has Oswald firing the first shot and missing Kennedy's car almost directly beneath him — at about 130 feet — as the vehicle starts to go under the branches of a tree.

Tague was standing about 600 feet diagonally across the plaza from the depository window where Oswald supposedly was shooting.

He told the Warren Commission in 1964 that he didn't believe the first shot inflicted the cut on his cheek. He is just as convinced today that it wasn't. House committee representatives have never contacted him to hear his opinion, however.

"It seems to me like (it was) the third shot," Tague told *The News*. "It

could have been the second. I doubt very much it was the first. To me it's just almost an impossibility it was the first shot, because I did remember something stinging me."

"I tend to believe him," Blakey later said when told of Tague's recollection. "If he said he was hit by the second or third one — in other words, if he has a memory of shots and then being hit — that memory is probably good."

THE COMMITTEE has Oswald hitting Kennedy in the back with a second shot that also wounded Gov. John Connally in the wrist, ribs and leg. The bullet was recovered nearly intact on a stretcher at Parkland General Hospital, the committee said.

The third shot was fired by a person unknown from the grassy knoll about 80 feet to the right and front of Kennedy's car, according to the committee's acoustics experts. It missed, they said.

No trace of the slug from the third shot has ever been found, Blakey said, and "it's probably a good guess that the one from the knoll didn't hit that cement (near Tague)."

The fourth shot detected by acoustics experts was attributed to Oswald. That shot shattered the back of Kennedy's skull and broke into pieces upon impact.

If Tague's memory is reliable, it would leave Blakey with no alternative but to explain the Tague wound on a "split-off" of the bullet that hit

Kennedy in the head, the Cornell University law professor said.

This would mean that a bullet traveled about 100 yards and shattered upon hitting Kennedy. A portion of the slug would have left the car and continued another 90 yards forward and to the left, striking cement and sending a sliver across Tague's face.

Harold Weisberg, dean of the assassination critics, totally discounts any possibility that a segment of the bullet that inflicted Kennedy's head shot could have traveled 90 yards across Dealey Plaza and wounded Tague.

"The committee eliminated that (Tague incident)," Weisberg said. "They have no acoustical test that would have included it. The first shot could never have gotten there (to Tague). Especially with their (committee) theory that Oswald shot much earlier. That would make it (the trajectory) even steeper. And there's no possibility of a ricochet."

TO FURTHER make matters more uncomfortable for the committee, a Dallas policeman minutes after the assassination discovered a fresh bullet mark in the cement base of a manhole cover in the plaza grass just south of Elm street. The committee doesn't explain the origin of this mark in its report.

When aligned with the spot where Tague was standing, the manhole

(Continued page 12)

NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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- Gould, Clay - New Orleans French Quarter, New Orleans, La.
(CD 75, pp. 234-235)
- Gourley, Roy - 741 Hillside Drive, Grand Prairie, Texas. Was
at Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Lee Harvey Oswald
was allegedly there.
- Gover, John T. - 115 No. Bayly (in the Crescent Hills Section),
Louisville, Kentucky. TW 5-4407. 36 years old, 6' 3"
Born in Pulaski County, Kentucky. (CD 114, pp. 1-7)
- Grabowski, _____ - Congressman. (Oswald: Assassin or Fall
Guy? p. 147)
- Gracey, Harold H. - 1312 Neptune, Dallas, Texas. FR 4-7947.
Was at Sportsdrome Gun Range on Saturday, October 26, 1963,
one of the days Oswald was allegedly there.
- Gracias, Mario - ?? also known as ?? Dorothy Whitty ??
(CIA No. 418; CIA No. 1085-418)
- Graef, John - Director of Photographic Department, Jagers-Chiles-
Stovall, 522 Browder, Dallas, Texas. (CD 7, pp. 123-124)
- Graff, Mrs. Theodore - She had worked as a secretary for George
deMohrenschildt. In 1964, she lived in Birmingham, Michigan
(a suburb of Detroit). She was from Connecticut. Her husband
worked for Republic National Bank while they were in Dallas.
(Vol. 8, pp. 468-469)
- Grafford, Mr. and Mrs. Otis - (CD 7, pp. 157, 159)
- Graham, Joe - Free-lance producer. Most of his business being with
WFAA-TV. He catalogued and edited all tape and film taken by
WFAA-TV at Parkland Hospital on Nov. 22, 1963. He did not
find Jack Ruby. (CD 1125)
- Graham, Robert - Richard Case Nagell alleged that Graham asked him
to "dispose of" Lee Harvey Oswald in September 1963.
(See Richard Case Nagell file, p. 7)
- Gramstaff, _____ - Was a witness to assassination of President
John F. Kennedy. (Vol. 3, p. 291)
- Granello, Salvatore - Ex-casino boss in Havana. (Rolling Stone,
May 20, 1976, p. 45)
- Grant, A. V. - Attorney in St. Jo, Texas. With General Clyde J.
Watts, Attorney of Oklahoma City, Okla., he contacted the FBI
on Jan. 4, 1964, re Lee Harvey Oswald and the Walker shooting.
(Vol. 25, p. 732)
- Grant, Clint - Dallas Morning News Photographer. (Dallas Morning
News, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 11)
- Grant, David B. - Secret Service Agent. (Warren Report, p. 421;
CE 1020; CE 1024; CD 1095)

- Grant, Eva L. - nee Rubenstein. Jack Ruby's sister. (CE 1237; CE 1699-1701; CE 1744; CE 1759; CE 1872; CE 2002, pp. 99, 126; CE 2003, p. 295; CE 2080-2081; CE 2302; CE 2306; CE 2336; CE 2343; CE 2360; CE 2403; CE 2415; CE 3026; CE 3069; Grant Exhibits; CD 688; CD 700; CD 1176; CD 1299; CD 1311; CD 1312; CD 1403; CD 1419; CD 1432; CD 1433; CD 1482; CD 1513, pp. 4-6; Accessories After the Fact, pp. 24, 392, 397, 442; Forgive My Grief, Vol. II, pp. 17, 99-100, 102, 165; Rush to Judgment, pp. 214, 226; Who Killed Kennedy? p. 132; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 102, 111)
- Grant, James - 5803 Southford, Houston, Texas MI 5-8887. (CD 163, p. 27 - classified until Jan. 16, 1976)
- Graverman, Lou - (CD 1137, p. 7)
- Graves, L. C. - Detective in Dallas Police Department. (Warren Report, pp. 157, 201; Rush to Judgment, pp. 211, 214)
- Graves, Warren - Formerly owned gun shop at 149 E. Irving Blvd., Irving, Texas. (Vol. 26, p. 701)
- Gravitis, Mrs. Dorothy L. - Mrs. Ilya A. Mamantov's mother. Native of Latvia. Lived in Dallas area since 1955. She taught Ruth Paine Russian. Died Wednesday, March 1, 1978, in Richardson, Texas. (Dallas Times Herald, March 3, 1978, p. A-9)
- Gray, Barry - New York broadcaster. (CE 1444; CE 2593; CD 1416; Rush to Judgment, p. 152)
- Gray, George B. - Lived in lower part of 214 W. Neely, Dallas, when Lee Harvey Oswald moved there in March 1963. (CD 6, p. 53)
- Gray, Gordon - President Eisenhower's National Security Advisor. (Interim Report on Assassinations, p. 59)
- Gray, H. W. - 206 NE 32nd, Grand Prairie, Texas. Was at the Sportsdrome Gun Range one of the days Lee Harvey Oswald was allegedly there.
- Green, Donald - Lived at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, on Nov. 22, 1963. Worked during day and attended S.M.U. at night. Moved from 1026 N. Beckley after assassination. (CD 5, p. 440)
- Green, Erbie Erskin - Owner of Arrow Loan Company, 309 N. Eighth Street, Killeen, Texas. (CD 7, p. 217)
- Green, Frank - Owned two Army-Navy Stores in Dallas. Formerly a partner in ownership of Southern Trading Company in Houston. (CD 7, p. 211)
- Green, Mrs. Gladys - (CD 685)
- Green, Jack - BL 5-3389. In Jack Ruby's notebook. (Vol. 22, p. 499)
- Green, Lois - Re: Myron Edward Dorsey and Joe Bonds. (CD 86, pp. 143-145)

- Greenberg, Margo - (CD 47, pp. 53-56)
- Greener, Charles W. - Owner of Irving, Texas, gun shop. (Warren Report, pp. 291-292; CE 1334; CE 2003, p. 328; CE 2454; Greener Exhibits; Whitewash I, pp. 258-261; Rush to Judgment, p. 326; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? p. 198)
- Greenley, P. - Route 2, Box 115D, Bryan, Texas. (CD 7, p. 209)
- Greendlinger, Martin - Born Mar. 25, 1932, in New York City. Defected to U.S.S.R. in April 1958. Married a Russian woman who had belonged to Komsomol. The United States refused to admit her because of her Komsomol membership. (House Select Committee on Assassinations, Vol. 12, pp. 444-445)
- Greer, William Robert - Secret Service Agent driving the President's car on Nov. 22, 1963. Born in Northern Ireland on Sept. 22, 1909. In Nov. 1963, his residence was 9513 Sheridan, Seabrook Acres, Maryland. (Warren Report, pp. 20, 22, 58-59, 62-63, 66; CE 768, p. 607; CE 1024; CD 7, p. 9; The Witnesses, p. 47; Whitewash I, p. 31; Inquest, pp. 47-48; CD 1095)
- Gregory, Dr. Charles F. - Physician at Parkland Hospital. Operated on Gov. Connally Nov. 22, 1963. (Warren Report, pp. 69, 96, 98; CE 392; Gregory Exhibit; Price Exhibit 35; Whitewash I, pp. 304-310, 314-315)
- Gregory, Paul Roderick - Peter Paul Gregory's son. Paul Roderick was a student at Oklahoma University at Norman, Okla. He met Oswald in 1962. (Warren Report, pp. 260, 308)
- Gregory, Peter Paul - Fort Worth, Texas. (Warren Report, p. 376; Vol. 5, p. 588; Vol. 11, p. 275; CE 374; CE 1792; CE 1799; CE 1888; CE 3116; CD 981)
- Griffin, Aubert Curtis - Meridian, Mississippi. Said he had worked for the FBI, for Harrison Detective Agency in Meridian, Miss., and for a detective agency in New Orleans. (CD 170, pp. 31, 33-53)
- Griffin, Burt W. - Warren Commission Counsel. (CE 2980; CE 3027; CE 3034; CE 3069; CD 897, p. 54; CD 1112; CD 1045; CD 1113; CD 1116; CD 1146; CD 1142; CD 1101b, p. 3)
- Griffin, Will H. - FBI Agent stationed in New Orleans before being transferred to Dallas. (Forgive My Grief I, p. 173; Rush to Judgment, p. 103)
- Griffith, Kenneth E. - Dallas Times Herald employee. (CE 2297; CD 1442)
- Griffiths, Arthur Jennings - On Nov. 23, 1963, he said he was leaving for Mexico, Ghana and other countries. (SS-38-39)
- Grignon, Henri G. - (Vol. 26, p. 742)
- Grigo, Frank - He identified one of people in picture with Lee Harvey Oswald in New Orleans as Mrs. Neeley. (CD 6, p. 410; CD 206, pp. 216-218)

- Grimader, Carlos - (Oswald in New Orleans, pp. 343, 345)
- Grimes, Bill G. - 3239 Salerno, Dallas. Was at the Sportsdrome Gun Range on Oct. 26, 1963, one of the days Oswald was allegedly there.
- Grimes, Billy Ray - Dallas gambler. FR 1-8538. Pictured in Vol. 22, p. 2. (Vol. 23, pp. 166, 168; Vol. 26, p. 272; CD 4, p. 799; House Select Committee on Assassinations, Vol. 9, p. 420; Dallas Morning News, July 9, 1968)
- Grimmer, Jack E. - 500 S. Cooper, Arlington, Texas. He possibly wrote Twiford of the Houston Socialist Labor Party. (Vol. 25, p. 302)
- Grinnan, Joseph P. - 4640 Southern, Dallas, Texas. Independent oil man. Helped pay for and prepare full-page ad with Bernard Weissman. (CE 1811; CE 1878-1886; CE 3139; CD 7, pp. 711-713, 719; Warren Report, pp. 275-276; Forgive My Grief I, pp. 128-132, 135-138, 140-141, 143-144; Rush to Judgment, p. 249; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 200, 202)
- Griswold, Deirdre - (CD 499a)
- Grizzaffi, John M. - (Vol. 22, p. 503; CD 105, p. 81)
- Groat, Ralph - Box 7, Culp Creek, Oregon. (CD 7, p. 539)
- Grona, Guenther - Journalist and correspondent for an East Berlin radio station. Under investigation in 1963 by West German authorities. (CIA 660-833)
- Groom, Dewey F. - Friend of Jack Ruby. Operates "The Longhorn Club" which was formerly "Bob Wills' Ranch House." (Rush to Judgment, pp. 233, 235; Dallas Morning News' Scene Magazine, January 1, 1978, has article "Dewey Groom's Country Kingdom," and Groom's picture on cover.)
- Grossi, John Caesar - Also known as Jack Leslie Bowen. Worked at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall with Lee Harvey Oswald. (Vol. 25, p. 66; CD 735, pp. 383-391)
- Groth, Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. - Manawa, Wisconsin. (CD 863; CD 864)
- Groussard, Serge - Reporter for Right-wing French paper L'Aurore. (Who Killed Kennedy? pp. 130-133)
- Grove, Larry - Dallas Morning News reporter. (Dallas Morning News, Nov. 23, 1963, p. 11)
- Groveland, W. J. - DA 1-5178. In Crafard's notebook. (Vol. 19, p. 64)
- Grubbs, David Russell - (CD 355)
- Gruber, Alexander Philip - (Warren Report, pp. 315-316; CE 2243; CE 2284; CD 688; CD 796; CD 1137, p. 6; CD 1144)

mark, which was closer to Tague than the Kennedy car, doesn't appear to have resulted from a shot fired from the depository building.

Still clearly visible today, the mark indicates a trajectory to a building slightly to the east of the depository.

James W. Foster, the Dallas policeman who found the mark, said the bullet left "a clump of dirt in the grass" as it "ricocheted off" the man-

hole cement partially covered by overgrown sod.

"It (grass) was laying there with fresh dirt on it," Foster told *The News*. "I kept trying to figure out how it got there. The only thing we could figure is it (a bullet) was the one that struck the column that marked that man's (Tague's) face with the cement down there."

Before Tague's wound was known

to authorities, photographs show Foster, Deputy Sheriff E.R. (Buddy) Walther and others searching for a slug in the grass around the manhole.

Foster said his supervisors "told me to stay with that (manhole mark) until the crime lab got there to take photos of it."

One of two House committee investigators who interviewed him about a year ago took copious notes when a private assassination researcher took him on a tour of the alleged path of the Tague bullet, which includes the manhole mark and a chunk missing from the concrete pillar just to the left of where Tague was standing.

The House Committee did not know for certain what happened when the first and second shots were fired, according to U.S. Rep. Christopher Dodd, D-Conn., a member who dissented from the final report.

One explanation, if the the acoustics' time sequence of 1.66 seconds between the first and second shots is correct, is that a second gunman in the depository building or elsewhere in the plaza (not the grassy knoll) fired the first shot while Oswald fired the second, Dodd said.

COULD DODD unwittingly be fingering the third shooter in the plaza whose trajectory — based on the manhole mark alignment — was from a location farther east of the book depository building?

The congressman recommended that the detailed analysis applied to the third shot from the grassy knoll also be applied to the first two shots. Acoustical experts pinpointed within a few feet the location of the gunman on the grassy knoll by a series of geo-

metric computations on the original data developed in the reenactment of the shooting. This was the third shot. But they did no such refinement for the other shots.

Assassination researcher Al Chapman first wrote years ago that the bullet which glanced off the manhole next struck a concrete pillar closest to Tague's left, knocking off a chip of cement that hit Tague's cheek. Chapman theorizes that the slug ricocheted back off the pillar (he asserts a chunk now missing was freshly viewable after the assassination), striking the curb just to Tague's right.

The damaged curb was removed and taken to the FBI laboratory in Washington for spectrographic tests only one month before the Warren Report was released.

Its belated discovery literally forced the Warren Commission to change its thesis that all three shots by Oswald struck Kennedy, Weisberg claims. The commission then conceded the likelihood that a bullet missed the presidential limousine.

Left with only two Kennedy hits, the commission decided that one of them passed through both Kennedy and Connally, an act the critics have dubbed the "magic bullet."

AFTER THE CURB was tested for metallic particles, another problem loomed in 1964. The FBI said it could find no traces of the copper jacket of Oswald's bullet in the curb's metallic smears, which "were spectrographically determined to be essentially lead with a trace of antimony."

Lack of copper could indicate an Oswald bullet had been shorn of its jacket by ricocheting before striking the curb. Or that rains and the street cleaner had washed away copper traces during the eight months before the curb was removed and the smear tested.

Lack of copper could also mean a direct hit on the curb by a bullet not fired from Oswald's rifle.

The Warren Commission conceded in a vague way that the curb mark probably was the result of the shooting in Dealey Plaza on the day of the assassination.

What little the House Assassinations Committee would say 15 years later is that the curb "may" have been struck by a bullet.

Earl Golz is a staff writer of *The Dallas Morning News*.

Judge says he will dismiss suit to open Oswald's grave

Ft. Worth Star-Telegram - June 2, 1979

By JACK Z. SMITH
Star-Telegram Writer

District Judge James Wright said Friday he will dismiss a British lawyer's suit calling for the exhumation of the body from Lee Harvey Oswald's grave.

Wright, judge of the 141st District Court here, approved a motion Friday by Tarrant County officials calling for the lawsuit to be thrown out of court.

Lawyer-author Michael Eddowes, 75, had filed the suit, claiming John F. Kennedy was killed by a Russian agent im-

personating Oswald, not by Oswald as government investigations have concluded.

He said 15 years' research has convinced him it is not Oswald, but a Soviet look alike using the name James Alek Hidell, who killed Kennedy and is buried at Rose Hill here.

Eddowes said if the body were dug up and an autopsy performed, the teeth of the body at Rose Hill could be compared

with Oswald's Marine Corps dental records to see if they match.

Eddowes filed suit in January against District Attorney Tim Curry and County Medical Examiner Feliks Gwozdz after they refused to order an autopsy. Eddowes was asking that Wright order the body exhumed.

However, Wright told attorneys in a letter Friday he will throw the lawsuit out of court, based on the grounds stated

by Tarrant County Legal Adviser Marvin Collins both in written briefs and oral arguments.

Collins, head of the civil division of Curry's office, argued that Eddowes' lawsuit should be dismissed on grounds he has no legal standing to sue.

In deciding to throw the case out of court, Wright said Collins' points were "well-taken individually and collectively."

Eddowes is expected to appeal Wright's ruling to the 2nd Court of Civil Appeals here. He previously has said his legal battle to exhumate the body "will be fought to the very end."

In arguing that Eddowes has no legal ground on which to sue, Collins said state law leaves Curry and Gwozd's discretion on whether to order a body exhumed, rather than leaving it up to a district

judge.

Collins also attacked Eddowes' claim that he has a special interest in bringing the suit because he is an author seeking information for his writings on the assassination.

Based on such an argument, "any biographer or author could compel disinterment of any public figure or private figure for the purpose of writing a book," Collins said.

Attorney John Collins of Irving, representing Eddowes, argued in a previous hearing that the exhumation should be ordered because it is sought to obtain evidence in regard to a crime.

"I think it's hornbook law that the district attorney's office and the medical examiner . . . have a duty to investigate crime," he said.

He said evidence accumulated by Eddowes leaves "a great degree of doubt as to whether the body in the Rose Hill cemetery is really Lee Harvey Oswald."

He said such evidence "triggers a mandatory duty" on Curry's and Gwozd's part to investigate the commission of a crime.

Marvin Collins replied on Curry's behalf, "I agree the district attorney has a duty to investigate crime, but what crime is it that is alleged to have occurred? I don't believe we have one (in Tarrant County)."

If the 2nd Court of Civil Appeals were to overturn Wright's decision to dismiss the case, the lawsuit would be put back in his 141st District Court and could be scheduled for a full trial.

THE BRAIN WAS EXAMINED!!!
THEY KNEW IT HAD TO BE LOST.

By Penn Jones

After fifteen years, the United States Government has admitted there was a conspiracy involved in the assassination of President John F. Kennedy. Each new Congressional investigation adds to the body of evidence confirming the treason. The excerpts below are from pages 24 and 25 of volume VII of the recent House Select Committee on Assassinations publications.

(109) As mentioned earlier, the pathologists retained various sections of organs as well as the entire brain after the autopsy for subsequent microscopic examination. (24) In this regard, Captain Stover informed the committee that the pathologists placed the brain in a formaldehyde solution in a stainless steel bucket and then deposited this in the closet of Admiral Galloway. (25) Stover also stated that the smaller portions of organs were retained in individual jars and then probably placed in the pathology department safe. (26) Dr. Burkley supported this information by informing the committee that he directed the "fixation and retention of the brain for future study." (27)

(110) The pathologists documented the results of the microscopic (gross) examination in a supplemental report. (28) Although the brain was not coronally sectioned, that is, sliced like a loaf of bread, the doctors did remove some sections. (29) Chester Boyers, one of the Navy personnel involved in the microscopic examination, informed the committee in an affidavit that he recalled preparing for analysis sections of organs on November 24, 1963, and the brain on December 2, 1963. (30) Neither Captain Stover nor Chester Boyers could recall what happened to these materials after this examination other than that Dr. Humes and Dr. Boswell, two of the autopsy pathologists, maintained possession of them at Bethesda Naval Hospital. (31) Stover also said that Dr. Burkley had control over the disposition of the materials. (32)

(111) In an affidavit and interview with Dr. Burkley, he informed the committee that shortly after this supplemental examination of the organs and brain, he directed the Bethesda Naval Hospital to transfer all the physical autopsy material in its possession to Bowck at the Executive Office Building. (33) Dr. Burkley stated further that Captain Stover gave him the brain in a white granite or stainless steel bucket and that he personally transferred it to the White House where it was placed in a locked Secret Service file cabinet. (34)

(112) Bowck corroborated this transfer in a memorandum dated April 26, 1965, in which he asserted that

[s]hortly after the assassination of President Kennedy, Adm. George C. Burkley delivered to this section certain specimens,

photographs, and documents relating to the autopsy. (J7)

(113) The evidence indicates, therefore, that soon after the autopsy of President Kennedy, all autopsy-related material was transferred from Bethesda Naval Hospital to the Executive Office Building where they were maintained in the custody of Bouck and under the control of Admiral Burkley. Specifically, this material included the autopsy photographs and X-rays, the bone fragments found in Dallas after the assassination, and the tissue sections of organs and brain. The Secret Service maintained custody of all of this material at all times until its transfer to the National Archives in 1965.

The autopsy doctors did examine the brain ... "and removed sections ..." then the brain and other autopsy materials were stored in a file in the White House which was then occupied by Lyndon B. Johnson!!

There is some disagreement as to the day the brain was examined. HSCA says the brain was examined on December 2, 1963 while Dr. Wecht stated in his testimony the brain was examined on December 6, 1963.

After removal from the skull, the brain must be placed in a formalin solution so that it will jelly enough that it can be sliced for examination. This jelling takes a couple of weeks, according to medical authorities. Dr. Wecht's date of December 6 would be exactly two weeks.

We question just why the autopsy material was deposited at the White House. Was this part of the obfuscation so prevalent in the entire operation concerning the autopsy and handling of the vital elements of the evidence?

If experts could examine the brain, we would know, with certainty, from which direction the fatal bullet came ending the life of our President.

So in order that we will NOT know, without question, the brain was deliberately "lost".

THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into The
Assassination Of Senator
Robert F. Kennedy

By: S. Duncan Harp

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(Continued from a previous issue)

Others claimed to have seen more than one bullet hole in the center divider. According to Assistant District Attorney John Howard, however, these holes had been caused by kitchen food carts; when authorities weren't claiming that the objects in the holes were nails, this was the explanation most readily offered. But one begins to doubt that the holes could have been caused by the carts when one discovers that the carts had no projections on them which would have made them capable of causing such holes, and that some

of the holes were higher by several feet than the height of the carts, which were not more than waist-high at the most; Angelo DiPierro had remembered the height of the bullet he observed to be "approximately 5 feet 8 or 9 inches from the ground."¹⁰⁷ DiPierro emphasized in his statement that

The reason I specifically recall the approximate height of the bullet location is because I remember the pantry just before the shooting, the

bullet may have struck me in the forehead, because I am approximately 5 feet 11½ inches tall.¹⁰⁸

But if the holes had been caused by kitchen food carts, what possessed the police to circle and number each of them? Assistant DA Howard explained to critic Lillian Castellano, as Castellano recounted it, that "the police had circled every hole in the pantry as a matter of course."¹⁰⁹ But the only circled holes seen by John Shirley and John Clemente, associates of the Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee who had examined the kitchen pantry on the day following the shooting, were the ones in the center divider.^{**110} Bob Ferris, a reporter for CBS radio station KNXT, expressed the same opinion as Shirley and Clemente in a broadcast he made on June 8th while touring the kitchen pantry.¹¹¹ Mr. Ferris also described in the same broadcast what he felt were three other bullet holes which had not been circled.^{***112}

On December 18, 1975, Dale Poor and Wesley Harrington, two men who had been employed by the Ambassador as carpenters at the time of the assassination, filed affidavits with the District Attorney's office. Given their line of work, Poor and Harrington presumably would have been capable of recognizing a nail when they saw one. Yet, according to the Los Angeles Times, the pair

said after Kennedy was shot they saw what appeared to be bullet holes in the three-quarter inch facing on the center divider.

They said the facing was removed on

* A photograph of the circled holes, in the center divider, taken by John Clemente on June 6, 1968, is reproduced on the following page.

** See Appendix B for an affidavit made by John Shirley, attesting to what he saw at the shooting scene.

***It is possible that police had only later circled all of the holes they claimed to, for photographs introduced into trial evidence showed other objects removed by police from the pantry which had circled holes upon them (see following section). There remains, however, no way of determining how many of the other pantry holes besides the ones in the center divider were subsequently circled.

police order and taken away. Subsequently, a new facing was installed.¹¹³

Shortly after the carpenters filed their affidavit, Dewayne Wolfer admitted that the police had removed the facing,* although he denied that any bullets or traces of bullets had been found in it.¹¹⁴

Martin Patrusky had a slightly different story to tell. He recalled that during the police reenactment of the shooting on June 11, 1968, he had had two holes in the center divider pointed out to him by one of the officers present. Patrusky stated that he was "absolutely sure that the police told [him] that two bullets were dug out of these two holes," and that he would be willing to repeat his story under oath.¹¹⁵

There is evidence that at least at one time, Dewayne Wolfer himself held opinions not entirely different from those expressed by Mr. Patrusky. This evidence consists in part of a statement released in early 1975 by Dr. Noguchi, which reads as follows:

On the date June 11, 1968, I went to the pantry area of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles to make an "at scene" investigation of the scene of the homicide. I had requested that Dewayne Wolfer of the Los Angeles Police Department be present, which he was. I asked Mr. Wolfer where he had found bullet holes at the scene. I forgot what he said, but when I asked him this question, he pointed, as I recall, to one hole in a ceiling panel above, and an indentation in the cement ceiling. He also pointed to several holes in the door frames of the swinging doors leading into the pantry.* I directed that photographs be taken of me pointing to these holes. I got the impression

*The facing must have been removed within hours of the shooting, for a photograph taken on June 5, 1968, and published in the Los Angeles Times a day later (see, e.g., June 6, 1968, Part 1, p.2) shows the facing to have already been missing at the time the photograph was taken. The photograph in question is reproduced on the page following.

*Emphasis added.



Photograph taken by John Clemente on June 6, 1968 of circled holes in center divider.

that a drill had been placed through the holes. I do not know whether or not these were bullet holes, but I got the distinct impression from him that he suspected that the holes may have been caused by bullets.¹¹⁶

The whereabouts of the two bullets (if such exist) allegedly removed from the holes has remained a mystery to the present day. The

authorities naturally continue to deny their existence. It is worthwhile noting, however, that at least two of the bullets introduced into the evidence at Sirhan's trial had traces of wood upon them. Where did these bullets come from? The police claim they were "found on the front seat of Sirhan's car."¹¹⁷ These two bullets bring to a total of nine the number officially acknowledged to have been recovered by police on the night of the shooting.



WHERE SENATOR FELL—Officer kneels at the spot where Robert F. Kennedy was struck down after walking through door in rear.

The Stage Door Frame and the A.P. Wirephoto

The circumstances surrounding the removal by police of several doorframes from the kitchen pantry provided us with further enigmas. Official photographs introduced at the trial show three doorframes containing holes which had been circled by police some time following the shooting; several of the doorframes themselves were also introduced into trial evidence. If, as the authorities have consistently claimed, these frames displayed no evidence that they had ever been struck by bullets, one can only wonder why they thought them important enough to place them into evidence. Additionally, contrary to recognized common law governing citizen access to public records (a law which has recently been interpreted by the U.S. Court of Appeals for the District of Columbia as applying to trial exhibits¹¹⁸), the authorities refused to release these items for public examination for over eight years following the assassination; in 1975, when it looked as if they would be forced to do so, they announced that the frames had earlier been "routinely" destroyed.¹¹⁹

But despite the door frames' destruction, a good deal of evidence still remains to support the view that there had been a bullet lodged in at least one of them. One of the main pieces of this evidence was an Associated Press wirephoto of June 5 showing two unidentified policemen examining a doorframe at the crime scene, later determined to be of the door immediately behind the stage where Kennedy had spoken.* Reproduced on the page following, the photograph had the following caption:

(LA 27) Los Angeles June 5, 1968
BULLET FOUND NEAR KENNEDY SHOOT-
ING SCENE

A police technician inspects a bullet hole discovered in a door frame in a kitchen corridor of the Ambassador Hotel in Los Angeles near where Sen. Robert F. Kennedy was shot and critically wounded early today. Bullet is still in the wood.** (rhs40745stf) 1968

*See an FBI diagram of the shooting area, reproduced on the second page following. An arrow, drawn by myself, denotes the location of the door frame in question.

** Emphasis added.

In 1974, then-District Attorney Joe Busch told Allard Lowenstein that this caption was incorrect, that no bullet had been discovered there, and that the two policemen, whom he refused to bring forward or identify, had been misquoted. Yet no evidence was produced to back up these claims, despite the fact that such substantiation was ostensibly readily available. Mr. Busch admitted, however, that the discovery of an additional bullet in the door frame would mean an additional gunman.¹²⁰

Independent researchers had attempted to identify the two policemen in the photograph for many years without success. But in the latter part of 1975, sometime after he had joined the effort to reopen the RFK case, lawyer Vincent Bugliosi was shown the photograph in question by Paul Schrade. After a considerable effort, and by using his contacts in the Los Angeles police community, Bugliosi succeeded in identifying the pair as Sergeants Robert Rozzi and Charles "Buck" Wright. Seven years had now passed since the picture was taken.

FOOTNOTES

- | | |
|---|--|
| <p>114. Farr and Kendall, <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, December 20, 1975, Part II, p. 12.</p> <p>115. Patrusky statement to Bugliosi.</p> <p>116. Statement of Dr. Thomas Noguchi, Coroner of Los Angeles County, Given to Vincent Bugliosi on December 1, 1975.</p> <p>117. Lowenstein, <i>Oui</i>, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 118.</p> <p>118. "High Court to Rule on Right of Public to Nixon's Tapes," <i>New York Times</i>, March 29, 1977, p. 18.</p> <p>119. Lowenstein, <i>Oui</i>, Vol. 5, No. 5, p. 118.</p> <p>120. <i>Ibid.</i>, p. 116.</p> | <p>107. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>108. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>109. Lillian Castellano and Floyd B. Nelson, "Truth Committee Releases Conspiracy Evidence," <i>Midlothian (Texas) Mirror</i>, February 18, 1971, p. 9.</p> <p>110. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>111. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>112. <i>Ibid.</i></p> <p>113. John Kendall and William Farr, "Hotel Pantry Inspected in Kennedy Probe," <i>Los Angeles Times</i>, Part I, p. 30.</p> |
|---|--|

(To Be Continued)

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BETWEEN THE LINES...

by JIM HORWITZ

RICHARD NIXON'S WATERGATE TAPES could play a key role in selecting the Republican Presidential candidate in next year's elections.

More than 900 reels of tapes containing some 4000 hours of secretly-recorded White House conversations are presently being listened to and catalogued at the National Archives.

Time magazine quotes government officials as reporting that Republican Party Leaders are fearful of the tapes' contents because at least three GOP hopefuls could be badly damaged by the recorded material.

The tapes are said to be potentially harmful to General Alexander Haig who allegedly was recorded as he advised Nixon to plead forgetfulness when questioned about the Watergate Scandal.

Senator Howard Baker is alleged to be another potential victim. *Time* says the tapes reveal Baker's secret meetings at the White House while he was serving on the Watergate Committee investigating the White House.

The third possible casualty is said to be former Texas Governor John Connally. Connally was recorded as he reportedly suggested that John Mitchell take the blame for the entire Watergate Scandal, and as he allegedly discussed secret large contributions to Nixon from the oil industry.

According to *Time*, Nixon once even described Connally to aides as -- according to the tapes -- "A piece of (expletive deleted)."

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

Penn Jones, Editor

P. O. Box 1140

Midlothian, Texas 76065

SS Man on Kneel
NSAM 213



PENN JONES' **THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

Volume IX Number 2

September 22, 1984



November 22, 1963, the beginning of the end. The American people are deceived, misled, and betrayed. The government changes course.

MEDIA BAGS BULLSHIT FOR U.S. PEOPLE

There is a total failure of the regular media from 1959 on to now to tell the truth about the subversion that is going on. The closely controlled media companies getting more institutions every day under crime-syndicate ownership, has joined together in a smoke-blowing agreement to cover up. It's all done, or justified, as being anti-communist and super-patriot in support of hierarchical military elements that are under control of the Nazi-originated O.D.E.S.S.A.-N.S.C.-C.I.A. overrule of our federal establishment. In truth it is consistent in support of treasonable forces projecting subversion-of-the-political whereby every president since Eisenhower was elected has been sabotaged.

When John and Robert Kennedy fired the top three of C.I.A. (A. Dulles #1, Gen. Cabell #2, R. Bissell #3) saying, "There is a secret government behind our back"--we immediately had the Dealey Plaza four-gun crossfire, four years later the Thane Cezar head-shot in the Ambassador Hotel "incident", and then the 1969 Chappaquiddick forced-perjury scam to eliminate brother Edward. Before that in 1952 we had the Revolt at the Pentagon and breaking up of Ike's Crusade for Peace--so that seventeen years later pilot Gary F. Powers was given the Richard Helms' M.E.U.I.Ra goodbye with altimeter-wired-to-detector just two months after he said on national T.V. news, "My plane was not brought down by a Russian missile but by a bomb placed on board." Holy Mary--Ron-Boy just gave that C.I.A. creep Richard Helms (1934) the Federal-Medal-of-Honor--although it has been just 30 some odd months since a \$2 am on the balcony above Hunkley, Jr. shot True-Grit Ron. That's why this year Jessica Savitch, just fired from her N.B.C. T.V. commentator job, was given the M.E.U. steering wheel heart-attack because she wouldn't stop ramming the truth up the media's ass as plainly shown in Newsweek and Time magazine photographs.

Another beautiful woman, assassinated at near the same time in 1983 for writing a Hollywood expose book on the whole Meese-Tower-Bloomingdale-Vesco-Sinatra-Cohn-Reagan-buddy-gang, was \$16,000 a month Vicki Morgan. They had picked her up when she was seventeen and passed her around like a doll to all the Bloomingdale-Annenberg related fat-cat Palm Springs Reaganites. Betsy B. is best friend of Nancy R. and both big pals of that 360 pound slob called Baby who escorts them to all the big events.

Ron-Boy's first wife, as well as Vicki Morgan, according to Hollywood underground press is on film tapes of mass orgies. Remember famous family-man Ron has grandchildren that he has never seen according to recent A.P. report and these great conservative hard-rights attack Geraldine Ferraro who paid with her husband at least 40% of their income to the I.R.S.--while the Big-D Hunts with \$1,000 million annual income pay absolutely nothing.

That infamous O.D.E.S.S.A. P-2 crook Licio Gelli who came to Ron-Boy's inauguration and was one of his big contributors--just mysteriously disappeared 1983 from Swiss prison back to S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann's 300,000-acre security compound in Argentina. Bormann like Hitler, according to C.I.A., was killed in the bunker in 1945--that being the Queen of England's contribution to history, i.e. she decorated Count Dacca here (Hugh-Trevor Roper) who wrote the bunker outside scenario. In 1983 H.T.R. was the first to authenticate the Hitler diaries until the Queen's boys threatened him. Recollect that "visitor" in Queenie Babe's bedroom in 1982--he was bringing her, through the toughest Scotland Yard electronic security and over a dozen guards, the Roberto Calvi papers that tie her and her Germanic tribe to the Nazi P-2 structure in Europe--as it does likewise for H. Ve-Do-Dis Kissinger--the Cambodian genocide artist and his Pol Pot agent Jeanne Kirkpatrick.

R-Boy in 1944 was picked up in Louisiana boot-camp by Hitler's S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer coming in as a U.S. private to take his "Little Jew boy" back to the Maimedy Massacre where S.S. Col. Otto Skorzeny, Hitler's favorite came through with seventy of his S.S. goons in U.S. uniforms to slaughter U.S. troops in that Bulge battle. Then when the Dachau trial was under way Sen. Joe Your-a-Communist McCarthy goes with his greasy creep Roy Cohn to rescue both Skorzeny and Kraemer. Remember Sinatra and Cohn put on the big extravagant inauguration in 1980 for Ron-Boy, the big-military hero who never left Hollywood in World War II. It was soon thereafter World War II that Ron-Boy being buddy to Errol Gestapo-agent Flynn had such a change to hard-right philosophy. Not since Hitler has the world seen such a con-man actor-fake as Ronald Reagan. He said as governor of California that he would in one term cut previous Gov. Brown's budget in half--then went on to double it. He said in 1979 that by 1983 he would balance the federal budget when in truth he has doubled a total federal debt in four years that had taken 207 years to build up. How much pure shit can be forced down the U.S. public's throat?

Continued.....

Gigantic recent scams perpetrated on the U.S. public by a controlled mass media are the Jonestown-Grenada action, the Nugan-Hand dope-trade bank of the N.S.C. counter-insurgency. Jonestown, related to the Grenada mental hospital, was a Dr. Mengele (Nazi) experiment starting in mind-control and M.K. Ultra technology, i.e. brainwashing assassins. Nugan-Hand was dumping dope on U.S. cities to raise hundreds of millions for so-called counter-insurgency's dirty-shit games. Australian intelligence virtually forced the Wall Street Journal to print complete details of these screwball crooks.

Briefly the purpose of Hitler's plan laid after losing at Stalingrad in 1943 is threefold: (1) Vengeance on U.S. for interference in World War I and II to destroy Germany, i.e. destabilization tactics; (2) Unification of Germany for continuance of Hitler's 1,000 Year Reich; (3) Destruction of Godless Russia as planned in Hitler's Mein Kampf book in 1932. Modus operandi was work through Vatican secretaries Giovanni Montenni and Karol Wojtyla who would become Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II associated closely to crime syndicate goons Michele Sindona and Paul Marcinkus--work through William Buckley and his two brothers in the restore-the-Czar Mont Pelerin Society--work through the big-oil secret Permindex Corporation under control of Sir Louis M. Bloomfield (Bromfield attorney) and his homo-buddy J. Edgar Hoover. In 1936 Hitler was president of Interpol while Hoover was vice president--and the hard-right militarists (Gen. Maxwell Taylor-Edward G. Lansdale and Richard Stillwell) were secretly forming up. In 1958 Pres. Eisenhower fired Taylor's ass and the General went over to Allen Dulles to run the C.I.A. Taylor now heads the Global 2000--a genocide-for-population-reduction game--Gen. Daniel Graham is today with S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer in the High Frontier Foundation. S.S. Gen. Kraemer sat for 30 years in our Pentagon with Prussian monocle in his crooked Nazi eye pulling the strings on his tools Ve Do Dis K-Boy and Ebig-Mouth Brzezinski and Gen. Haig. They sabotaged Richard Nixon with Watergate because in 1972 he went, on Pocky Boy's 1970 order, to make detente with Russia and China. Then in 1979 they got vengeance on Pocky with another M.K. Ultra deep-six goodbye.

There is just one incongruous flim-flamed scenario after another perpetrated by O.D.E.S.S.A. (N.S.C.-C.I.A.) money: Operation Chaos-Operation CountelPro--the 30 black kids murdered at Atlanta to test black reaction--the totally insane vituperation-for-Reagan scam with the 007 Korean flight 747 having it's 3 inertia navigation systems set wrong and with the pilots doped or dead of cyanide-gas-in-pilot's-compartment before the Russian planes demanded attention. There was no reply--but two weeks later the Japanese came up with fabricated tapes saying there was. There seems after some twenty-five years to be absolutely no scam that these warlock creeps are not capable of--and that because the regular communication media is virtually 100% cooperative to this "Commie gonna get you" zealot dedication for World War III to eliminate Godless Russia.

THE BOYS FROM DESTROY-GODLESS-RUSSIA

Allen Dulles	ODESSA of Bormann and Hitler
John F. Dulles	Hitler's Schutzstaffel Command
John J. McCloy	N.S.C.-C.I.A. D.I.A.
J. Edgar Hoover	Permindex Corporation (big oil)
Henry Kissinger	Mont Pelerin (Maltese)
H. R. Luce	Opus Dei of France
William Valley	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
William Buckley	Division V of FBI (illegal)
Sir Louis M. Bloomfield	10 Generals and 10 Admirals of USA (mainstay)
Sir Wm. Ingrid Stephenson	Defense Industry Security Council
John DeMenil-Schlumberger	N.A.S.A. (Edward Teller, et al)
Nelson Rockefeller until 1970	Brown & Root-Becthal Corp.
Sen. Joe McCarthy-Roy Cohn-Frank Sinatra	Navy L-5

S.S. Generals Reinhard Gehlin-Fritz G. Kraemer plus 10M S.S. command officers over here
 Annenbergs-Bloomingdale-Casey-Clark
 Lyndon B. Johnson-Richard Nixon-Ronald Reagan
 Richard Helms-Robert Morris
 Perle-Pipes-Dietrick-Svend Kraemer (Reagan's Nazi N.S.C. advisers)
 Reagan's Committee for Present Danger organized in 1974
 Giovanni Montenni (Paul VI)
 Karol Wojtyla (John Paul II)

P.C.G. (Power Control Group)

Sixteen of original core of the P.C.G.:

Allen Dulles-Reinhard Gehlen
 Richard Nixon and Gerald Ford
 Richard Helms and J. Edgar Hoover
 C. I. A. Generals Edward G. Lansdale,
 Richard G. Stillwell and Maxwell D. Taylor

William Buckley-H. R. Luce-Henry Loomis
 William Paley and his C.B.S. stooges
 Nelson Rockefeller (until 1970)--L. B. Johnson--
 L. M. Bloomfield and his Perminex boys
 Gen. Alexander Haig and Gen. Joseph F. Carroll

Assisted by some 20,000 S.S. officers of Hitler's elite; 500 White Russian Solidarity; 500 West Point war-hawks and at any one time from 1959-1979 some 30,000 C. I. A. men and 8,000 F. B. I. plus thousands of news media cover-up stooges.

Here are the known victims of the P.C.G. inquisition insanity most taken by Richard Helms' M. K. U. after the U-2 Powers' flight in 1960.

John Kennedy	Robert Kennedy	Martin Luther King	Mary Jo Kopectne
Lee Harvey Oswald	David Ferrie	Jack Ruby	Clay Shaw
Buddy Walthers	Roger Craig	Eladio Del Valle	Rolando Masferrer
Hank Killam	Rose Cherami	Hale Boggs	J. Edgar Hoover
Louis Lomax	Lee Bowers, Jr.	Jesus Crispin	Jim Koeth
Bill Hunter	Tom Howard	Earlene Roberts	Betty McDonald
Eddy Benevides	Robert Perrin	Gary Underhill	Bill Chesher
Dorothy Kilgallen	David Goldstein	Levin (first name unknown)	Teresa Norton
Warren Reynolds	Harold Russell	Marilyn Moore Walle	William Whaley
James Worrell, Jr.	Capt. Frank Martin	Mrs. Earl T. Smith	Karyn Kupcmet
Albert Guy Bogard	Hiram Ingram	Nicholas Chetta	Mary Bledsee
Jude Preston Battle	John M. Crawford	Richard Carr	Kathy Fullmer
Clyde Johnson	Rev. A. D. W. King	Carole Tyler	Dr. Mary Sherman
Grant Stockdale	J. A. Milteer	Hugh Ward	Perry Russo
Maurice Gatlin, Sr.	W. Guy Banister	Charles P. Cabell	Dorothy Hunt
Michelle Clark	John Roselli	Sam Giancana	Fred Lee Crisman
Carlos Prio Soccarros	Charles Nicoletti	Jimmy Hoffa	George DeMohrenschildt
Gen. Donald Donaldson	Lou Staples	William C. Sullivan	James Chaney
Nelson Rockefeller	Allard Lowenstein	Pres. Parker (Brown & Root)	William D. Pawley
Gary Francis Powers	Lillian Castillano	Larry Flynn (attempted)	Thomas Karamessines
David Phillips	Regis Kennedy	Nancy Moon	H. R. Luce

NOTE: The P.C.G. men laid down on U.S.A. executive department the control factor N.S.C. -C.I.A. -J.C.S. for World War III with U.S.S.R. Not to mention 900 at CIA camp Jonestown and 43 on Flt. 553.

Most of this list from Taking of America 1-2-8

IMPLOSION TO SUBVERSION AND COVER-UP VIA

SECRET TEAM

20th CENTURY INQUISITION

The Military

D. I. S. C.

D. I. A.

O-D-E-S-S-A

The S. S. Nazis

N. A. S. A.

N. A. T. O.

The C. I. A. - N. S. C.

F. B. I. & Local Police

Division V

The Crime Syndicate

Nixon-Chotiner

The Solidarists

Tyrall Bay

Rock Brothers

1919 Council Foreign Relations

1954 Bildebergers

1974 Trilateral

"The docility of the American public makes it possible to mold them with our creative hands."

The Super-Rich Fearing

Expropriations

Bronfman's--Louis Mortimer

Bloomfield

Hunts--A. C. C. C. (Albert

Osborn & Fred L. Chrismon)

Murchisons & Oil Interests

Rockefellers & International

Fin.

The Media

Six C. I. A. National

Columnists

Three T. V. Networks

Copley News Network

Crime Syndicate-News-papers

Executive Action & Cover-Up

Louis Mortimer Bloomfield & Perminex

J. Edgar Hoover (Clyde Tolson) & Div. V.

H. R. Luce & William Paley

Allen Dulles & Nazi S. S. Gen. Gehlen

★ Richard Helms & John McCone--~~John F. McCloy~~

Richard Nixon and Murray Chotiner

Ve Do Dis Kissinger & Zbig-Mouth Brzezinski

William E. Colby & McGeorge Bundy

Lyndon Johnson, Walt Rostow & Honest-Injun

Leon Jaworski

H. L. Hunt's (A. C. C. C.) and Bronfman's (Perminex)

2000 S. S. Nazis (120 N. A. S. A., 800 universities, 800 corporations, etc.)

Bill Stevenson (Br. Intelligence) and Tyrall

Bay Assoc., Solidarists

Wernher Von Braun (The Odessa) ~~TR-2 K-1~~

★ Gen. John B. Medaris and Roy Cohn

C. I. A. Counter-Insurgency Generals

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor

Gen. Edward G. Lansdale★

Gen. Richard Stilwell

Gen. Alexander Haig

Gen. Victor Krulak

Gen. Charles Cabell

Gen. Earl Wheeler

Gen. Marshall Carter & Daniel Graham

Gen. Edwin Walker

Gen. Godfrey McHugh

Gen. Chester Clifton

Gen. William Westmoreland

Gen. William Rosson

Gen. William Peers

Gen. Chester Ward

Gen. Thomas White

Adm. Arleigh Burke

Gen. Joseph F. Carroll★ Harold Johnson

All this subversion came together in 1959 when C. I. A. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Stilwell and Lansdale issued "Training for Mutual Security" outline for counter-insurgency which lasted from 1959 to 1979. Four presidential elections were controlled 1964-68-72 and 80 (if you count Nelson Rockefeller's Jan. 1979 M. K. Ultra demise) by assassins. The Dealey Plaza beginning, according to Torbett was (Torbett 1989) "The way John Kennedy met his death in Dallas--at the top was Lyndon Johnson, J. E. Hoover, L. M. Bloomfield, Ference Nagy, John DeMenil, Carlos Prio Socarras, Walter Jenkins, H. L. Hunt, Bobby Baker, Clifford Jones, L. J. McWillie, Wernher Von Braun, Roy M. Cohn, Fred Kothe, John Connally and Clint Murchison, Sr. L. M. Bloomfield was in overall charge responsible only to Hoover and Johnson. Substantially the same management under Bloomfield of Montreal and J. E. Hoover planned and carried out the execution of Martin L. King and Robert F. Kennedy." The same people carried out "Executive Action" on the subsequent subversion--a power-mad action in the name of anti-communism. Literally 100's of people lost their lives in the cover-up including some of the key conspirators such as Luce, Hoover, Cabell, ~~etc.~~ ~~H. R. Luce, etc.~~

WHAT YOU GET IS NOT WHAT YOU SEE

You like Reagan? Who you are putting on the back of U.S.A. is not just an old, deaf, unconcerned, uninvolved B-rated actor--it is a gang of neo-Nazi conspirators who would have four unrestricted years to carry out their war-hawk intentions for World War III.

These hard-right warhawk creeps have been preparing Ron-Boy for all those thirty years since his sudden philosophical change in a 1950 brainwashing when his closest buddy was Errol Gestapo-Agent Flynn. Grooming has been under control of two old O.S.S. hacks Casey and Clark closely related to the Dulles-Gehlen (Nazi S.S. Gen. Gehlen became a U.S. General in 1947) conspirators who planned the elimination of three Kennedy Brothers.

Look who he has brought into this administration:

1. Four German-Nazi advisers who determine the National Security Council policies--Pearle-Pipes-Dietrich and Svend Kraemer, son of S.S. Gen. Fritz Kraemer. Pipes in 1983 said, "There can be no peace on this earth until Russia changes it's form of government--and it's economic system." This is pure Reagan bull!
2. The meanest terror-torture-murder man in this century is C.I.A. Gen. Vernon Walters who roams the world as Ambassador-at-Large for the Reagan warhawks relating them to all the counter-insurgency dirty action of military dictators world-wide!
3. Crime-syndicate related Raymond Donovan as Secretary of Labor whose confirmation hearing required the murder of two subpoenaed witnesses. If you control the Justice Department you can make everyone eat dirt!
4. Two old Alameda County buddies as Attorney Generals of U.S. (William French Smith and Edwin Meese) Justice Department to keep the lid on all the dirty crap going on from Jonestown to thirty black kids murdered in Atlanta to the Korean 747 bizarre 007 plot to let Ron vent his vituperative spleen on the U.S.S.R. to the silly Grenada "rescue" where U.S. Special Forces were in full Nazi S.S. uniforms sans swastika.
5. The most despicable appointment against all reason and logic regarding this U.S. disarmament commission is Chairman Kenneth Adelman who hasn't the background to be an honest county attorney in Podunk and whose whole stated philosophy is dedicated to a war psychology.
6. The Shultz-Bush-Weinberger team is a triumvirate selection of the C.I.A.-D.I.A.-N.S.C.-S.M.O.M. conspirators with a 1974 structure called "Committee for the Present Danger" which has secretly advocated "limited nuclear war" to destroy Godless Russia. Read Los Angeles Times columnist Robert Scheer's 1982 book *With Enough Shovels*. Then let's ask brother Bush about the Gen. Pinochet C.I.A. fiasco in Chile or the S.S. Col. Klaus Barbie's Dope, Inc. Bush-relationship in Bolivia. Ask him to tell about the terror-torture-murder camp called Colonia Dignidad in Chile where gradual dissection is practiced and taught to police of many countries under military rule.
7. The disastrous environmental control man James Watts who among others has brought removal-of-Reagan advocacy from the leading U.S. conservation groups from the Sierra Club to the National Conservation Society.
8. The Georgetown University old hack for their Agency for Strategic Studies, Jeane Kirkpatrick, who backs as Reagan's United Nations representative--the murderous Pol Pot--"He's so anti-communist."
9. Paul Taxalt the Las Vegas gambling casino man who in 1966 disappeared the famous Howard Hughes and replaced him with the doped-up double Vance Cooper under the Mormon guards so that the Hughes chauffeur Bill Gay became president of the Summa Corp. on a \$300,000 a year salary while hundreds of millions of Hughes' money disappeared--and the gambling casinos changed hands back to the crime brotherhood. Taxalt is now Reagan's closest confidant and 1984 campaign manager.
10. Reagan brought in the C.I.A. Gen. Alexander Haig who with Ve Do Dia Kissinger and Zbig-Mouth Brzezinski were under direction of old S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer (Nazi adviser in our Pentagon) for some thirty years. It is predicted that on re-election of seventy-two year old B-Actor that Ve Do Dia is back in--his business partner, Lord Carrington, has just taken over head of N.A.T.O.

It isn't just the goons he has brought into the cat-bird seat--it is the lousy people that he has perpetually palied with from the Palm Springs Annenbergs (crime syndicate related) to Frank Sinatra and his greasy pal Roy Cohn (Sen. McCarthy's boy), to Europe's P-2 Nazi man Licio Gelli who in 1984 disappeared from a Swiss total security prison back to S.S. Gen. Bormann's O.D.E.S.S.A. set up in Argentina. Gelli was a major contributor who attended the 1980 inauguration. Look at Reagan's closest buddies the Alfred Bloomingdales. In 1983 Vicki Morgan was murdered because of a sex book she was writing about the

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Reagan Hollywood associates--she was a \$16,000 a month mistress for sex sadist Alfred. Nancy Baby and her Philadelphia main-line creepy people includes the Lehman brothers who are on a par with the Buckley brothers and the Kalb brothers for hard-right fascist beliefs.

One of Ron-Bay's most bizarre connections to fascism was his personal appointments secretary through six California governor years and three Washington White House years--the infamous Helene Von Damm who was a Von Bolschwing Nazi brought in by William Casey. It got too hot so they made her Ambassador to Austria. She handled all personal appointments to see our hero for about nine long fascist-related years. Hero never left Hollywood in World War II.

The William Buckley-Robert Morris-George Bush Navy L-5 goons (old Dealey Plaza Munich gang) have their Young Americans for Freedom out on the Mondale-Ferraro schedule carrying out planned disruption of public speeches by coordinated hecklers. This is the same kind of dirty action you recollect that they planned at the Miami Democratic Convention of 1976. Reagan is not a nice-guy--he is a con-man-front for the worst collection of fascist Nazi-related goons in history. The very survival of life--plant and animal--is threatened by these zealot radicals.

They have in just four Reagan years doubled a total federal debt that took 207 years previously to build. And film-flam man says this disastrous deficit is caused by past democrat party actions. It is 100% caused by his cutting taxes on the rich individuals and corporations and by doubling military related spending until it consumes annually 65% of non-Social Security dollars. National bankruptcy is looming up--along with their Federal Emergency Management (1980 law) for a military takeover before their planned "limited nuclear war."

The media's controlled T.V. and press has been on a hard sell that everything except Reagan's deficit is super-duper good economically, but our imbalance of trade wrecking U.S. industry is a disaster with 30 billion dollars on Japan alone. There are more people unemployed now than in 1980 although percentage is less. The home ownership dream is wrecked except for the top five or ten percent with an \$85,000 home loan requiring \$30,000 paid in interest alone in just three years. All this because we have gone hog wild with, for instance, \$5,000 million (5 billion) in Reagan's "peace budget" for more plutonium when just one nuclear submarine (we have 35 and building more) has 120 individually targeted missiles or enough to destroy every city in U.S.S.R. Reagan is seventy-three years old now and heading for near 80 in another term. This whole scam for B-Actor is a disaster of unimaginable dangerous proportions--and the American people are swallowing it like the Germans did in 1934 just 50 years ago. And remember the first hydrogen bomb knocked a hole 3500 yards across and two miles deep in the ocean where Eniwetok island had been.

Landmark Fire Kindles City's Grimmiest Memory

By Harpe Johnson

DALLAS ARE ON-EDGE as a result of a massive fire that destroyed the city's oldest, most famous landmark, the Old Dallas County Jail. The fire, which broke out in the early morning hours of Monday, Sept. 1, destroyed the jail, which had been built in 1856. The fire was the first to destroy the jail since its construction. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history.

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The second episode came when the fire broke out in the jail. The fire was the first to destroy the jail since its construction. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history. The jail was a landmark of the city, and its destruction is a major blow to the city's history.

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CONVENTION JOURNAL

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BYE-BYE SWEET YOU ALL

Ronald Reagan has much in common with Henry Kissinger--both being under Nazi influence--B-Actor for thirty-five years and Ve Do Dis for forty years. Reagan's Nazi mentor was Gestapo agent Etrol Flynn, who was his closest Hollywood buddy and brainwashing confidant. Ve Do Dis was put under control of S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer who came as a U.S. Army private in 1944 to pick up K-Boy ("My little Jew-Boy") at a Louisiana boot camp and take him back to S.S. Col. Skorzeny's Malmédy Massacre of 1945. Then in 1947 Sen. Joe McCarthy and his assistant "creepy Roy Cohn" went to the Dachau trial and "rescued" Kraemer and Skorzeny.

Reagan's sudden and drastic change in political philosophy about 1950 wasn't just for more lucrative contracts, although he was fine: rally on bottom--his mind is really set in O.D.E.S.S.A. death-squad concrete. The 1981 Hinckley, Jr.'s, escapade saw a #2 professional gun on the balcony. Little Hinkie-Dinkie under mind-control (much like Sirhan, Bremer, Ray and Moore) hit three people--not Reagan--and in 1983 news commentator Jessica Savitch lost her N.B.C. job and then drew the black-bean of M.K. Ultra's steering-wheel heart-attack chemical because she would not stop exposing what she saw that day--the #2 gun.

Ve Do Dis has thirteen Secret Service men full-time following his Nazi-P-2-Homo corporosity around and Ron-Boy has, of course, dozens of Secret Service guards--but there is no protection from the secret German-advisor N.S.C. operators who came from the inside. K-Boy must not expose the control and it's purposes--and B-Actor must do as he and his hard-right Laxalt-Weinberger-Casey-Clark-Meese advisers are told to do or he is a dead pigeon so that C.I.A. man Bush (the Klaus Barbie man) can take the cat-bird seat.

Anyway you take it Ve Do Dis and his fascist partner Lord Carrington acting for his P-2 Queen and her German family are coming back on stage for the O.D.E.S.S.A. game-plan set up after the 1943 Stalingrad failure by Adolf Hitler whose diaries (1983 Hugh-Trevor Roper authentication) show he lived until 1956. The purpose is trifold:

1. Destabilization of U.S.A. in vengeance for World War I and World War II's totally destroying the fatherland twice in this century.
2. The reunification of Germany to continue Der Fuhrer's 1000 Year Reich.
3. The destruction of Godless Russia by limited nuclear war to carry out Hitler's original purpose.

A third key actor in this scenario for World War III, as incongruous as it may seem because of iron-handed media cover-up, is Karol Wojtyla, an I.G. Farben, Auschwitz-related con-man trained as an actor before as a Vatican secretary he assisted secretary Giovanni Montenni in getting tens of thousands of Hitler's S.S. command officers out. Montenni, the Sindona-man, became Pope Paul VI and Wojtyla, the Marcinkus-man, would become John Paul II after John Paul I got the M.K.U. heart-attack chemical. In 1984 our hero Ron-Boy gave the Federal Medal of Honor to Richard Helms, the daddy of M.K. Ultra. And the same year he sent his long-time good friend and financial-grabber William Wilson to be U.S. representative to the Vatican--a move in principle long opposed by constitutional advocates.

Remember how favorable this war-hawk structure was to Tricky-Dick Nixon until in 1970 Nelson Rockefeller reversed course 180° and sent his boy to Russia and China in 1972 for detente. That was a verboten transgression so they sent in the two C.I.A. hacks Gen. Haig and Butterfield to bring him down and destabilize the U.S.A. with Watergate. Then seven years later came the M.K.U. vengeance on Rocky-Boy. Twenty years earlier in 1959 these same Nazi related hacks busted with U-2 Ike's Crusade for Peace with Khrushchev. Sixteen years later in 1977 Gary F. Powers on national T.V. news from L.A. said, "My plane was not brought down by a Russian missile--but by a bomb placed on board." Two months later Powers buys the M.K.U. goodbye with altimeter-wired-to-detonator. Bye-bye Gary-Boy.

Recollect Lee H. Oswald was sent from the Japanese U-2 base to U.S.S.R. after he was taught the Russian language. If the police had shot Oswald (after murder of policeman Tippett to make them mad) in the theatre according to plan as Jack Ruby watched from the back row--then Russia would have been blamed for assassinating a U.S. president (which was what the Paisley-Nosenko case was all about). Then when Ruby had to kill Oswald on T.V.--the whole dirty scam started to come unraveled--so that dozens then had to be eliminated in the cover-up. Columnist Dorothy Kilgallen after a specially privileged session with Ruby said, "I'm horrified at what I've learned--I'm going to bust this thing wide open"--Bye-bye sweet Dorothy. And Ruby allowed to see only Earl Veracity Warren and Gerald One-Gun Ford said, "Take me to Washington where I can talk--or the entire form of our government is going to be changed." Bye-bye Jackie-Boy.

In 1980 an unbelievable law was pushed through called Federal Emergency Management which sets up a potential for military dictatorship similar to what we have promoted in other nations round-the-world. Four more years of the Reagan Nazi-controlled structure puts this earth closer to total zealot madness of hydrogen bomb elimination of all life, plant and animal, on planet earth. Bye-Bye you dumbass, ignorant Republican voters. The first Teller-hydrogen bomb blasted a hole 3,500 yards across and two miles deep where Eniwetok Island had been. One nuclear sub (we have 35 and building more) has 120 individually targeted missiles each can eliminate one city. Bye-bye you all--you didn't raise a finger to stop it!'

The following names are people directly or indirectly connected with the cover up and subversion going on in this country. Some of the names are people who were eliminated as a result of the "good" they intended to do. Some were eliminated because they talked about the assassination of President Kennedy. A short biography is given of each person. Self explanatory.

H. L. HUNT

In 1928 when Dad Joiner discovered the great East Texas field which is still (1980) #2 in reserves in U.S.A. -- Hunt, a professional gambler from El Dorado, screwed old Joiner, by using booze and girls, out of his 5000 acres of leases all of which proved to be productive. (Texas Monthly August 1980). Now in 1980, August, Fortune says the Hunt Brothers are worth 9,000 million (9 billion) dollars.

Before Dealey Plaza--H. L. had, on J. E. Hoover's encouragement, a thing going called American Council of Christian Churches which was totally for so-called anti-communism. The two "tramps" caught at Dealey Plaza and released immediately by Sheriff Decker and federal agents without identification were Albert Osborn alias J. H. Bowen and Fred Lee Chrismon alias Fred Lee--(according to Torbitt 1969) these creeps were for some 18 years related to the Nazi headquarters at Red Stone Arsenal and head of Hunt's A.C.C.C. They trained assassins down in Oaxaca, Mexico at Clint Murchison's ranch. The movie "Executive Action" was as accurate a portrayal as allowable.

The night before Dealey Plaza--they all met secretly at Murchison's house--including Hoover, Nixon, Helms, etc. In 1979 Clint Murchison's brother at a dinner party in Dallas suddenly collapsed (probably another M.K.U. silence) and died in ambulance on way to hospital--Hush, hush sweet Mary Jo Kopechne and Carol Tyler.

Richard Helm's quick goodbye Nazi chemicals are said to be: sodium morphate in toothpaste, thyon phosphate--3 minute goodbye, Para lithium--kidney failure, secynal chlorine-chloride, sodium fluocerate in drink, tetraethyl lead one drop on skin. All these leave a body which autopsy shows little or nothing, i.e. M. K. Ultra. And in 1984 Reagan gives this Nazi goon the Federal Medal of Honor. NOTE: these bastards are killing each other. The hit list is said to be kept in Madrid at Mont Pelerin's related office.

Hunt and Gen. Walker were flown out of Dallas at 1 p.m. Nov. 22nd, 1963, on chartered plane to a C. I. A. safe house in Washington City--probably the one where (according to Robert D. Morrow's Betrayal) Gen. Charles Cabell, (C. I. A. #2) Allen Dulles (C. I. A. #1) and Richard Bissell (C. I. A. #3) operated out of after the Kennedy Brothers fired them and signed N.S.A.M. 55-56-57 ordering cease of counter-insurgency (Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. Edward Lansdale (Nazi) and Gen. Richard Stillwell) and come out of Vietnam.

In 1983-84 two beautiful women were murdered in the cover-up of this continuous subversion--Jessica Savitch former N.B.C. T.V. commentator who would not stop saying, "There was a second gun on the balcony above Hinckley, Jr."--and Vicki Morgan who was writing a Hollywood book about the sexual proclivities of the Reagan gang.

Two books are must reading Paul Manning's 1981 book entitled Martin Bormann, Nazi in Exile, and Robert Scheer's 1982 book entitled With Enough Shovels.

JIM GARRISON

Jim Garrison, during and after his effort to convict Clay Shaw, Dave Ferrie and Guy Bannister for involvement in J.F.K. assassination, was ridiculed and much maligned. Newspapers consistently inferred that he was just a publicity seeking stumble bum. The facts are that he was right on it as far as these guys being involved. Federal officials moved against him at every turn--and the governors of Texas (Connally), California (Brown, Sr.), and Illinois refused to extradite the key witnesses that he had to have to make a case. As County Attorney at New Orleans he was virtually powerless to get through the blockage. The facts are all of these people were related to C.I.A.-F.B.I.--and all were dead within some 36 months. Two with cerebral hemorrhage and Maurice Gatlin, the mafia man, was pushed off his Puerto Rico hotel balcony late at night. Ferrie and Shaw were homosexuals moving in the Jack Ruby mafia related shadow world. Remarkable isn't it the number of homos the secret police world has in its grasp?? Garrison later said, "How could I prove anything when the governors of Texas, California and Illinois refused to extradite my main witnesses" and, "isn't it ironic how many of those I interrogated were soon dead, mostly of 'cerebral hemorrhage' and, 'I was the guy who took on the C.I.A.--I took it for granted that I was not going to live. Yo learn not to think about it--like my years as a fighter pilot."

The 1969 Torbitt Document and the 1976 Taking of America 1-2-3 make a hero out of Jim Garrison who is now a district or county judge in New Orleans parish.

No one could be permitted by the P.C.G. (power control group) to come into power in the White House, the C.I.A., the Justice Department or the F.B.I. unless they were part of the P.C.G. and willing to keep quiet and help suppress the truth about the J.F.K. assassination. The P.C.G.'s membership widened, of necessity, when Robert Kennedy was killed and Nixon became president. The people involved in killing Robert Kennedy and Nixon's top aides had to be told the truth. This included Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Kissinger, Mitchell (who had the job of controlling Hoover's successors in continuing the cover-ups) and possibly others. Mitchell was instrumental in stopping Jim Garrison's investigation of Clay Shaw and other P.C.G. members and in totally discrediting Garrison. He was aided by Richard Helms and others in the P.C.G. through C.I.A. support in the Clay Shaw trial cover-up efforts.

ROBERT KENNEDY

In 1937 John was age 20, Robert 12 and Edward was just 6. The oldest son was soon to die in World War II Air Force game that in retrospect seems crazy. Anyway the Kennedys seem to be ranked as martyrs in history--as J.T. Fields said, "A life is without meaning that is not sacrificial."

John, of course, was the most popular man world-wide that this country, or any other, has probably ever seen. Robert was more pragmatic--less emotional--and lacking the verve that John had--charisma they call it. But Robert probably was the smarter. The people who killed his brother knew that as president he would get them or die trying--and they knew their game was over unless they could get Nixon in. And Robert who literally despised L.B. Johnson had tried to keep him off of the vice-president presidential ticket.

Brainwashing--i.e. mind control by physical exhaustion was learned by our C.I.A. from Gen. Gehlen's Nazi rule book. Forty-eight hours and they can make anyone do anything and for the rest of their lives as in the case of One-Gun Ford's Sara Jane Moore for instance. Yes, Sirhan shot nine times wildly and hit Kennedy in front plus six other people. But the shot that got him was from about six inches to the back of the head from a shoulder holstered pistol of the hotel security guard.

February 17, 1978, the principal research person studying this episode, Lillian Castellino, was given the deep-six. She was asked to summarize her findings and submit them to an investigative hearing within two weeks. The day before this event--friends found her house full of policemen going through her files--and she was dead--they said of a "cardiac occlusion". No autopsy was ordered though requested by acquaintances who understood the situation. Arthur Cherry of Palo Alto indicated that Big Ed Davis, Chief of Police, and Evelle Younger, County Attorney, could not tolerate any fooling around with a case they closed some eight years ago--just like Hoover's man, Frank Holloman, Memphis Chief of Police, on the Martin Luther King case.

Then July 18, 1969 came the Chappaquiddick episode which was another M.K. Ultra deal intending to get rid of Edward Kennedy. He knows now that he lives only at the discretion of the Secret Team super-patriots who assumed command just as Eisenhower went out. Every book including Sherrill's (Kennedy hater) about Chappaquiddick says that Kennedy was NOT in that car.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

J. Edgar Hoover, whose office came to be called S.O.G. (Seat of the Government), was some 44 years in the Power Seat. He carried on with such zeal that he would tolerate no criticism or suggestion from any source. His personal shit-files on Congressmen and Presidents had them petrified with fear--they bowed down to kiss his ass at every opportunity and did not breathe easy until those personal files were destroyed by his secretary the day he died in 1974. Here is another image built by Henry R. Luce (Time) for all those four decades and four years. What Hoover really was--was a homosexual psychotic zealot operating closely with mafia relations. The classic case was his Martin Luther Peace-March King elimination squad called Zorro with six full-time agents thereto assigned. Frank Holloman, Hoover's personal assistant for eight years, was head of Memphis Police Department. He set the mafia ambush up--removing Black Officer Reddick from assignment to guard King--by confining him under guard to his home. James Earl Ray was, as he said, "Set up by a government agent." Ray never fired a shot and was convicted in a two hour trial without witnesses. William C. Sullivan #3 man in charge of Domestic Secret Operations was silenced with the deep-six November, 1977, just 2 weeks before scheduled Congressional testimony.

Ultimately--Hoover got the same toothbrush (M.K.U.) treatment that took H. R. China-Lobby Luce. These nice boys of Hitler's S.S. vintage enjoy killing each other. Hoover was tied to Hitler's Nazis back to 1930's Interpol connection--a crime syndicate tie to Onassis' world drug trade which it was supposed to counter rather than cover for. Call it anti-commie and anything goes. Don't forget now "them commies gonna get you."

Clayde Tolson was Homo Hoover's lover-boy from 1933 right on to Hoover's M.K.U. demise--soon followed by Tolson's good-by. They had free reign at Murchison's race track in California.

Hoover hired Louis Mortimer Bloomfield (another homo), lawyer for the richest gangsters in North America, the Bronfman's of Canada, to run illegal Div. V of F.B.I. headed by William C. Sullivan #3 in F.B.I. (murdered in 1977 two weeks before Cong. hearing). L. M. Bloomfield was head of Permindex Corp. (a crime syndicate corporation) for which Clay Shaw (homo) was V. P. Bloomfield was no peanut operator--he held the highest honors, Order of St. George, from Queen of England--and he was in charge of Dealey Plaza special operation--all outlined and detailed in the Torbitt Document of 1969 much of which had been discovered by Jim Garrison.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lee Harvey Oswald in Marine Corp (at age 19) was at Japanese base where U-2 flights were controlled. There he became related to Defense Intelligence Agency, who taught him to speak Russian. Six months before the fateful U-2 Gary Francis Powers flight--Oswald went to U.S.S.R. where he pretended to be a defector. When whatever he was up to was done--the State Department paid his way home with Marina, and there were no charges against him. Then he worked for both F.B.I. and C.I.A. in a curious set of circumstances until they set him up as a patsy fall-guy for November 22, 1963 operation. Oswald was ordered to meet someone in that theatre--there is where police were supposed to kill him ostensibly for shooting Officer Tippett. Warren Reynolds who witnessed the Tippett murder said Oswald didn't do it--within 48 hours Reynolds had a bullet in his head. Bill Gemelo and Rose Cherimi as early as April 10th faked attempt on Gen. Walker had been pretending to be Oswald and Marina in such incidents as the rifle range shooting at another man's target, the auto sales room incident, etc. Gen. Charles Cabell, quoted by Robert D. Morrow, said, "Isn't it remarkable how much Gemelo looks like Oswald" and Morrow said, "Yes, we killed the bastard Kennedys, because they betrayed the government in regard to Cuba." But the real reason was Vietnam.

May 12th, 1978, Jeanne DeMotenschildt indicated to J. W. Marrs of Ft. Worth Star Telegram. "The Oswald that George and I looked after in Dallas was not a Texas high school graduate--but was very sophisticated and knowledgeable on details of Russian culture (music, history and art)." So what we obviously have here is a K.G.B. transformed counterfeit. C.I.A. knew it--and the scenario by logical deduction was to "blame U.S.S.R. for murder of a U.S. president." Imagine the emergency in the Kremlin after Dealey Plaza. Also, imagine the terror of Jack Ruby sitting on the back row of the theatre when the police failed to kill Oswald--and blew the entire plan. In late 1979 Marrs was put out of his Star Telegram job--but I still communicate with him. He says Star Telegram is a crime syndicate paper and they are buying out all independent papers--so is Don Reynold's Sherman Democrat.

DOROTHY KILLGALLEN

This national columnist was given one hour in the judge's private chambers to talk to Jack Ruby. No other newsperson ever had such a privilege. When she came out she said, "I am horrified at what I have learned--I'm going to bust this thing wide open." They said she mixed barbituates with booze and it killed her. Her son in Ft. Worth said, "They (the government) killed my mother." The girl friend of Giancanno, and incidentally confidante of John Kennedy, said, "There is absolutely no question about it--the government killed both Giancanno and Rosselli"--her name was Judith Exner.

The male gender of the homo sapiens specie seems to be able to swallow bullshit and ignore the truth better than the female. Amongst the women known to have been murdered for deep-six silence (in addition to Killgallen) are: Rose Chermi, the Ruby stripper; Nancy Mooney, the girlfriend of D. W. Gardiner; Mary Jo Kopechne, roommate of Carol Tyler; Carol Tyler, secretary to Bobby Baker; Dorothy Hunt, wife of Edward (E. H. H.); Martha Mitchell, wife of Nixon's Attorney General; Lillian Castellano, the expert on Ambassador Hotel set-up, etc.

LOU STAPLES

Lou Staples--they found him out in front of his car in a wheat field in Oklahoma. The car lights were still on--and Lou was shot in the head, wrong side as it were, with a perfectly counterfeited note saying, "I'm bored--Bye--you all."

The wrong side was no accident--they intended it as a warning to other newsmen--just as the Flight 553 deal wasn't necessary to get Dorothy Hunt--terror is the name of this game. They want the inside establishment to know they mean to continue their clandestine control of our federal government.

Every week--three nights--Lou was interviewing any aspect any one wanted to discuss concerning November 22, 1963. Lou got the deep-six May 13, 1977.

Penn Jones (whose Midlothian News was bombed out) says that some 44 newsmen have been given the M.K.U. deep-six for silence--about 33 of these since Dealey Plaza can be verified. After they use unnecessarily violent tactics of terrorism such as Flt. 553 relating to Mrs. E. H. (Dorothy) Hunt blackmailing Nixon. Hitler taught "terror is the instrument to control dissidents," i.e. Crystal Night and Night of the Sharp Knives.

ROGER CRAIG

Roger Craig was the deputy to Sheriff Decker who said, "Decker knows Oswald did not do it" and, "I will not ever stop saying Decker knows." The parade route was changed to come within forty yards of Decker's building and that's where the ambush was set up with twelve mafia mechanics working for C.I.A. under plans of Gen. Charles Cabell, himself eliminated in 1971 with M.K. Ultra.

From then on--poor Roger Craig was blackballed--he could not get any job. He was shot at and wounded--run off the highway and injured by murder cars--constantly harrassed and threatened, but he never changed his statement. About 1975 it was that "suicide" got him--they say.

JAMES EARL RAY

James Earl Ray--long time criminal record in prison for petty thievery--got a sentence of life imprisonment after a two hour trial with no witnesses. Said Ray, "I was set up by a government agent--I did not shoot at King." They said he was as a professional killer--and laid his rifle on the sidewalk before driving off into the wild blue yonder? It is a miracle that Ray still is alive--in 1977 he was allowed to go over the wall where guard towers were within 40 yards and a 2300 volt current on top. All that saved him was Black Congressional Caucus screaming the next day in Washington Post--"They are going to kill Ray." So they couldn't do it. Ray is in Stoney Mountain Prison in Tennessee having repeatedly been denied any real trial. Ray like Oswald was a set-up patsy or pigeon--he did not shoot at King or anyone else. Like Gary Francis Powers (U-2)--Ray is going to get soon the deep-six. He is scheduled to go to Congressional hearing in September.

Dallas News 8/27/78 Front Page
 S.S. 'IMPOSTERS' SPOTTED BY J.F.K. WITNESSES

Earl Golz A.

Several men posing as Secret Service agents were in Dealey Plaza shortly before and after the presidential assassination, the Dallas News had learned. Gordon L. Arnold, a Dallas soldier, and four other people say they met men who showed identification as Secret Service Agents or said they were. Arnold that some minutes before the assassination he was walking behind the fence at the top of the grassy kn when "this guy walks towards me and said that I shouldn't be up there". Arnold challenged his authority and the man "showed me a badge and said he was with the Secret Service." Arnold then retreated to the front of the picket fence to take his pictures just to the west of the Pergola on the north side of El Street. He said he felt the first shot came from behind him only inches over his left shoulder--so he the ground and lay still. Arnold, then 22, said the first two shots came from behind the fence. Neither the Warren Commission nor the House Assassination Committee had interviewed Arnold. Arnold's prone position may have locked away his story for 15 years. Arnold said the first two shots did not come from the School Book building. "You don't hear a whiz of a bullet, you hear just like a shock wave. You feel and then a report comes right behind it--just like the end of a muzzle blast." Arnold said, "I don't think anybody could fire that rapid with a bolt action." "The next thing I knew was a policeman was kicking my butt, and I told him to go jump in the river. Then another policeman came with a shot gun, and was crying. I said you can have whatever I've got--just point it somewhere else. I took the film out and gave it to him--all I wanted to do was get out of there." Two days later Arnold was on a plane reporting for duty at Ft. Wainwright in Alaska.

On the Railroad Bridge were two uniformed policemen, James C. White and James W. Fuster, who said no federal officers were up there. However S.M. Holland, the railroad signal supervisor, was under the impression that "a plain clothes detective or F.B.I. agent or something like that" was helping the officers the bridge. Holland, soon dead, had given his testimony to the Warren Commission in 1964.

About an hour before Holland or the policemen were on the bridge, Julius Hardie of Dallas was driving his electrical equipment truck east on Commerce when he noticed three men on the bridge at about 9:30 10:00 a.m. "Two of them were carrying long guns." Two of the men wore dark business suits and the third an overcoat, Hardie said, Hardie called authorities after the assassination and was visited by two F.B.I. men, but, "Never heard from them after that."

Mrs. Jean Hill witnessed the assassination from only a few feet from the presidential limousine. She spotted a man dashing into the parking lot adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository. Mrs. Hill ran after the strange acting man and was met in the parking lot by a "tall and slender" man in a business suit who whipped out identification purportedly showing he was a Secret Service agent "evidently he

B Earl Golz cont.

wanted to keep me from pursuing the fleeing man. I just figured that they (Secret Service) were shoot back."

A retired Dallas policeman, Tom Tilson, Jr., recently told the News how he chased in his car a man who slid down the Railroad embankment from Dealey Plaza just after the presidential limousine sped past for the hospital.

Mrs. Hill (now remarried) said that Secret Service, F.B.I. and C.I.A. officers interviewed her for a following year. C.I.A. agents came from Washington--had proper identification--and "They knew enough to scare me." Another S.S. officer showed up at her door and told her to stop talking about the parking encounter. She said she told the Warren Commission about the threat but it was "deliberately" left out of their report.

Joe Marshall Smith, a Dallas policeman, was another Dallasite encountering a phantom Secret Service agent Smith who is still with the force said he started toward the School Book building when he met a woman said, "They are shooting the president from behind the bushes." Smith and a Deputy Sheriff met a man sports clothes in the lot. Smith drew his pistol then put it back and the man showed Secret Service credentials in wallet and folder. "I remember one thing--he had dirty hands or fingernails."

Another policeman Sgt. D.V. Harkness told the Warren Commission that he went to the back of the Book Depository building and "There were some Secret Service agents there--they told me they were--I did not ask for identification." He said they were in suits and all were armed. Dallas S.S. agent in charge 1963, Forrest V. Sorrells, was the only agent to return to the shooting scene within an hour. Ask about the phantom agents, Sorrells, now retired, told the News, "I'm not answering any questions about this thing. I gave all my testimony in Washington and as far as I am concerned, that's a closed incident." All of Sorrells six Dallas agents in 1963 gave reports of their whereabouts and none said they were in Dealey Plaza immediately before or after the shooting. CONTINUED →

Railroad supervisor, Holland, gave testimony that "smoke rose from behind the fence six or eight feet above the ground" as he heard the fourth shot. Others on the bridge and in the Plaza also said they saw smoke. Holland inspected the site and saw footprints, "Somebody had been standing there for a long period to make about 100 footprints."

Holland the RR supervisor didn't live long after his Warren Commission testimony--convenient to the coup. The Warren Commission report said "of the 28 Secret Service officers in Dallas--none were on foot." NOTE: The four rifle men, according to French Intelligence, had 4 guards and 4 communications assistants. No doubt those aids had S.S. credentials as cover and to keep the public out of the way.

KING and REDDICK

Martin Luther King--like John Brown in 1860--knew they were going to kill him. He said, "It's the quality and not the length of a man's life that counts. If a man is assassinated while he is fighting to save the soul of this nation--his death will contribute more than anything else to its redemption."

King was more than civil rights--he was the prime anti-Vietnam mover with tremendous peace marches and more planned. No one knew the inside of southern jails for dissenters better than Martin Luther King--and no one could expound to the crowd like he could, "I have been to the mountain top."

At Memphis--Black police officer Reddick was assigned to protect King and his party. The day before King's scheduled arrival to meet with and lead garbage worker strikers, Officer Reddick was ordered confined to his home under guard--they said to protect him from phoned threats. The man who ordered this was Frank Holloman Chief of Police of Memphis and former F.B.I. agent with eight years in J. Edgar Hoover's office as personal assistant. Hoover had Squad Zorro--six agents assigned in Atlanta to get King.

James Earl Ray never fired a shot--he was just a set-up Patsy like Oswald while Brimmer, Sirhan and Sara Jane Moore were brainwashed (M. K. Ultra like Jonestown) pigeons. Ray had a 2 hour trial with no witnesses.

The name on the gigantic new F.B.I. structure should be changed from J. Edgar Hoover Building to Martin Luther King Building as a visual indicator that the course of this nation has been changed from subversionist treason back to constitutional righteousness--i.e. world peace instead of dictators for war. But of course--the direction has not been changed and 1984 is still in 1980 projected for World War III.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Johnson within 48 hours of Dallas assassination signed NSAM 273 ordering cancellation of Kennedy come out plans and ordering execution of Southeast Asia Control Operation, i.e. Vietnam War. Johnson had pathological evidence destroyed and even disassembled the Kennedy assassination automobile. Later when he announced he would not run again it was on orders of the West Point Secret-Team under whom he served. Johnson's reward was the 12,000 million dollars of cost-plus contracts that his company (Brown & Root) got in South Vietnam. Probably his take was 200 million in secret Swiss number only accounts. When Earl Warren came out of Johnson's office on being told what he "had to do"--he had been crying bitter tears. Johnson called Chief of Dallas Police, "Lay off it--let my F.B.I. handle it." In 1977 it became necessary to give Brown & Root Pres. Parker the deep-six to silence forever. Even if Johnson had wanted to he could not stop these people--but obviously he did not want to stop it!

The reason these politicians are virtually all on-the-take is that, when they know how some of the really big fortunes were made and the power of that crooked money whose source is so soon forgot, the temptation is just too much to bear. The Hunt nine billion (1980) originated with old H. L. (1928) pouring girls and booze on Dad Joiner to get his 5,000 acres of proven bases in East Texas field (Texas Monthly, Aug. 1980) The Richardson \$1 billion (Bass 1980 described in Forbes Aug. 1980) fortune was based on Babe Fuqua stealing the Gulf Oil geology on the Permian Basin in West Texas, etc., etc!!

Johnson made his secret money stash off of Brown & Root, and Nixon by way of \$10,000 million cost-plus in Vietnam for Hughes Aircraft and Electronics. All this is going down and soon the crime syndicate is going free by blackmailing the recipients. Interpol (International Police) back to 1933 was dealing in world drug trade while Hitler and J. E. Hoover were president and vice president. One of their boys was Aristotle Onassis before his tanker empire developed. Onassis' yacht crew was always 100% German.

GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR

To replace Lemnitzer John Kennedy put in C.I.A. Gen. Maxwell Taylor to be chairman of J.C.S. The 90 days before and after the assassination of John Kennedy was the time of crisis. Allen Dulles first got Taylor in to the White House as military advisor--then when John Kennedy fired (after Bay of Pigs) Allen Dulles (D.C.I.) and his #2 man Gen. Charles Cabell, the C.I.A. set up the November 22, 1963, ambush using mafia mechanics through Giancanno and Roselli, who back in 1957 had started working for Bizzell the domestic secret operator of C.I.A. coming to him from Mahieu (former F.B.I.) the hatchetman for Howard Hughes. Roselli and Giancanno were deep-sixed in 1977-- Gen. Charles Cabell got M.K. Ultra in 1971. H. R. Luce got his in 1967. J. E. Hoover got it the same way (toothbrush) in 1974.

Gen. Maxwell Taylor together with Gen. Edward G. Lansdale (Nazi related to c. 1933) and Gen. Richard G. Stillwell--prepared the paper "Training For Mutual Security" in 1959. It was the outline for counter-insurgency (incl. Vietnam) for the next twenty years. Nelson Rockefeller was M.K. U'ed in Jan. 1979 because he reversed course on the West Point planners and took 180° different tact going for (ordering Nixon's 1972 excursion) detente with U.S.S.R. and China in 1970. In 1959 the military Secret Team brought down Gary F. Powers U-2 to break up Ike's Crusade for Peace, and in 1977 G. F. Powers was murdered two months after telling it all on National T.V. news originating in Los Angeles. Ike couldn't stop it. The Kennedy Brothers were murdered for trying to stop it. In short it is an inquisition of "Commie gonna get you" forces determined for WAR with U.S.S.R. Ironical that a Kennedy child is named Maxwell Taylor Kennedy.

GERALD FORD

Gerald One-Gun Ford was a non-entity until he sold his soul to the control group with his Warren Commission service. He advanced rapidly--taking crook Agnew's place as Nixon's V.P. and then of course the top job. Rockefeller picked him thinking that such a dumbbo would leave the way clear for Nelson to be president. Now 1978 Nelson has completely withdrawn (like Henry Gonzales)--he knows it is too dangerous to fool with now.

Nelson got his M.K.U. in January, 1979--so that his protege James Earl Carter could be controlled by Zbig-Mouth. Both Rocky and the 30 day Pope got the sodium morphate heart-attack chemical.

1980 July--the Republicans and Ve Do Dis tried to get Ford on Reagan's ticker as vice president. If he had then Ve Do Dis would have got Sec. of State again for World War III. L.B.J. said, "Ford played too much football without a helmet" and "He can't chew gum and walk at the same time."

LEON JAWORSKI
FLICK-EYE BELIN

Honest-Injun Jaworski--a Texas attorney for oil interests--the power structure energy spokesman who comes on demand. He first served on Nazi war trials. Next seen he is with Flick-Eye Belin on the Warren Commission Investigation which featured Earl Virtuous Warren and Gerald One-Gun Ford. Then the Honest Injun and Flick-Eye served Rockefeller's Senate Committee to Investigate. Now old Honest Injun has just finished the House of Representatives Korean influence hearings in which naturally he found nothing. He could have found millions in secret number-only accounts transferred to Switzerland by the Korean owned National Bank in Washington City.

as
Flick-Eye Belin/as devious and/disinformation spreading as William E. Colby. Belin is a Dupont who can't control his left eye--it goes flick-flick-flick like a metronome in cadence to his lying lips. Belin sees himself as alter-ego to Jaworski. They collaborated on German War trials, on Warren Commission, on Senate Select Committee of Ford and Rockefeller. END

There is a new cassette tape out by the Christian Defense League. I am not surprized by its content or surprized at them asking for money. And their answer to the Kennedy assassination is that the Jews did it. I would almost laugh if this were any laughing matter. I wish it were so simple as to say the Jews did it. President John F. Kennedy was killed by members of the military and government elements, not by the Jews. This tape is a waste of time and money. I suggest we try and stay on track and not be misled by such silly right wing fanatics. I refuse to believe the Jews killed Kennedy. This tape reminds me of the Witch Hunts of the 50's. A lot of innocent people were slandered.

PJJ

America has become a one lunch diner, and most Americans don't care what's on the menu.

The Texas School Book Depository Building burned while Reagan and his bunch were in Dallas for the Republican convention. Nothing was done about the arson; nothing has been done about the crime yet. With the FBI on the case, what did we expect?

There is another new book on the Kennedy family. TITLE: THE TORCH IS PASSED THE KENNEDY BROTHERS AND AMERICAN LIBERALISM. It is yet another critical account of John and Robert Kennedy. The authors: David Burner & Thomas R. West, seem to be trying to tell us that President Kennedy and his brother Bobby Kennedy deserved what they got: death by murder. We disagree, but since we're not in control of this nation, all we can do is complain HERE.

The biggest joke of all is a giant of an article in National Geographic magazine for the month of September. Title: DALLAS! KEEPING THE DREAM ALIVE. Now, just what dream they are talking about, we don't know.

This National Geographic article is enough to make one weep. We are given a single minded view of Dallas and the wealthy. We are never shown the poverty and squalor of South Dallas.

For a real eye opener, compare the 1963 skyline of Dallas and then the 1984 skyline. Then consider whether or not Dallas has been paid for its help in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

National Geographic Magazine tells us that "Dallas purrs like a well-oiled machine. Potholes are soon filled, sidewalks meticulously maintained and backed-up sewers unclogged within hours." The article even goes so far as to compare Dallas to the Emerald City of Oz. Oh come on, Dallas is no fairy tale land. It is an evil decadent city - the city where young, promising, President John F. Kennedy was gunned down in an afternoon massacre that stopped the world for a weekend. Anyone who thinks Dallas is a lovely, meticulously maintained Emerald City is as crazy as a jackass crawing on an ax handle.

Dallas has a glamour image now, but underneath is a festering sore that has corrupted this country from November 22nd, 1963 till now. All the mirrored buildings sitting amidst the abundance does not erase the fact that this city was the spot where democracy died a fast death, the people were betrayed, and the coup d'etat that overtook this country began.

National Geographic Magazine tells us another fairy tale: Lee Harvey Oswald fired the fatal shots that Killed President Kennedy. That my friends, is pure bull. The gutless journalists of this country are afraid to speak out against the Nazi structure government which has taken over this country.

Folks, I would not scream this information to you each month for over nine years for nothing. I loved this country. I fought in WWII and left my wife and didn't return for 29 months. I had a two year old son I'd never seen. I gave everything I could for the war effort to try and make this country free. I was there in Dallas when President Kennedy's life was snuffed out in an instant. I have researched this case and others for over 20 years only to watch this nation be turned over to a senile B actor fake Cowboy. I am sunk. I don't know what else to do. If you have any suggestions, I'm open for ideas. But I don't want to hear any bull.

The nation has fallen to its knees. We're at the end of this game, and I ain't making this up as I go along. I think my record speaks for itself. Wish I could offer more hope, but I see no hope for this nation. We're at the end of the road.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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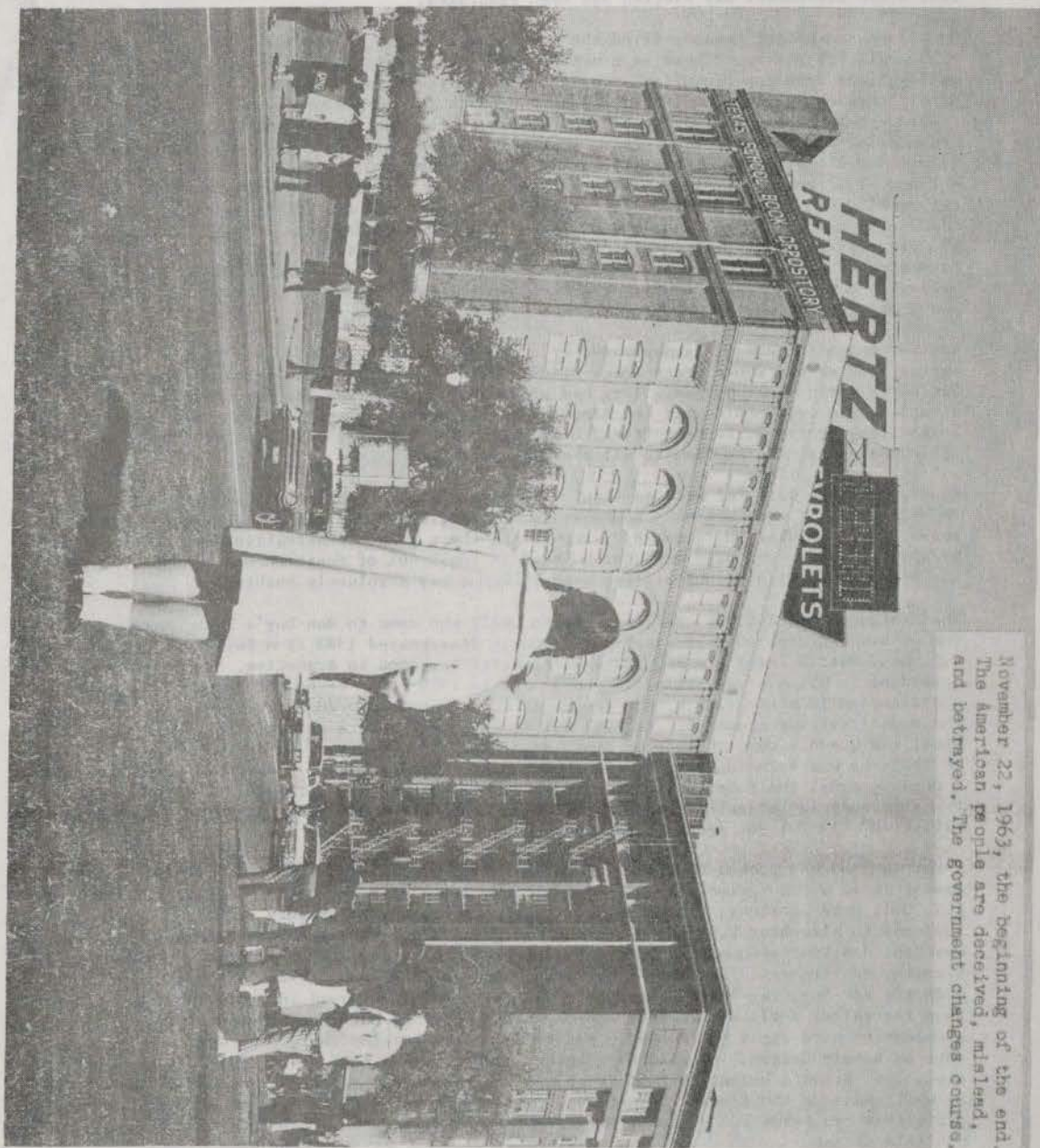
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PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

Volume IX Number 2

September 22, 1984



November 22, 1963, the beginning of the end.
The American people are deceived, misled,
and betrayed. The government changes course.

MEDIA BAGS BULLSHIT FOR U.S. PEOPLE

There is a total failure of the regular media from 1959 on to now to tell the truth about the subversion that is going on. The closely controlled media companies getting more institutions every day under crime-syndicate ownership, has joined together in a smoke-blowing agreement to cover up. It's all done, or justified, as being anti-communist and super-patriot in support of hierarchical military elements that are under control of the Nazi-originated O.D.E.S.S.A.-N.S.C.-C.I.A. overrule of our federal establishment. In truth it is consistent in support of treasonable forces projecting subversion-of-the-political whereby every president since Eisenhower was elected has been sabotaged.

When John and Robert Kennedy fired the top three of C.I.A. (A. Dulles #1, Gen. Cabell #2, R. Bissell #3) saying, "There is a secret government behind our back"--we immediately had the Dealey Plaza four-gun crossfire, four years later the Thane Cezar head-shot in the Ambassador Hotel "incident", and then the 1969 Chappaquiddick forced-perjury scam to eliminate brother Edward. Before that in 1952 we had the Revolt at the Pentagon and breaking up of Ike's Crusade for Peace--so that seventeen years later pilot Gary P. Powers was given the Richard Helms' M.K.Ultra goody with altimeter-wired-to-detonator just two months after he said on national T.V. news, "My plane was not brought down by a Russian missile but by a bomb placed on board." Holy Mary--Ron-Boy just gave that C.I.A. creep Richard Helms (1934) the Federal Medal-of-Honor--although it has been just 30 some odd months since a #2 gun on the balcony above Hinkley, Jr. shot True-Grit Red. That's why this year Jessica Smith, just fired from her N.B.C. T.V. commentator job, was given the M.K.U. steering wheel heart-attack because she wouldn't stop ramming the truth up the media's ass as plainly shown in Newsweek and Time magazine photographs.

Another beautiful woman, assassinated at near the same time in 1983 for writing a Hollywood expose book on the whole Meese-Tower-Bloomington-Vesco-Sinatra-Cohn-Reagan-buddy-gang, was \$16,000 a month Vicki Morgan. They had picked her up when she was seventeen and passed her around like a lollypop to all the Bloomington-Annenberg related fat-cat Palm Springs Reaganites. Betsey B. is best friend of Nancy R. and both big pals of that 360 pound slob called Baby who escorts them to all the big events.

Ron-Boy's first wife, as well as Vicki Morgan, according to Hollywood underground press is on film tapes of mass orgies. Remember famous family-man Ron has grandchildren that he has never seen according to recent A.P. report and these great conservative hard-rights attack Geraldine Ferraro who paid with her husband at least 40% of their income to the I.R.S.--while the Big-D Hunts with \$1,000 million annual income pay absolutely nothing.

That infamous O.D.E.S.S.A. P-2 crock Licio Gelli who came to Ron-Boy's inauguration and was one of his big contributors--just mysteriously disappeared 1983 from Swiss prison back to S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann's 300,000 acre security compound in Argentina. Bormann like Hitler, according to C.I.A., was killed in the bunker in 1945--that being the Queen of England's contribution to history, i.e. she decorated Count Gaea hero (Hugh-Teevor Roper) who wrote the bunker suicide scenario. In 1983 H.T.R. was the first to authenticate the Hitler diaries until the Queen's boys threatened him. Recollect that "visitor" in Queenie Babe's bedroom in 1982--he was bringing her, through the toughest Scotland Yard electronic security and over a dozen guards, the Roberto Calvi papers that tie her and her Germanic tribe to the Nazi P-2 structure in Europe--as it does likewise for H. Ve-Do-Dis Kissinger--the Cambodia genocide artist and his Pol Pot agent Jeanne Kirkpatrick.

R-Boy in 1944 was picked up in Louisiana boot-camp by Hitler's S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kramer coming in as a U.S. private to take his "Little Jew boy" back to the Malmedy Massacre where S.S. Col. Otto Skorzeny, Hitler's favorite came through with seventy of his S.S. goons in U.S. uniforms to slaughter U.S. troops in that Bulge battle. Then when the Dachau trial was under way Sen. Joe McCarthy goes with his greasy creep Roy Cohn to rescue both Skorzeny and Kramer. Remember Sinatra and Cohn put on the big extravaganza inauguration in 1980 for Ron-Boy, the big-military hero who never left Hollywood in World War II. It was soon thereafter World War II that Ron-Boy being buddy to Errol Gestapo-agent Flynn had such a change to hard-right philosophy. Not since Hitler has the world seen such a con-man actor-fake as Ronald Reagan. He said as governor of California that he would in one term cut previous Gov. Brown's budget in half--then went on to double it. He said in 1979 that by 1983 he would balance the federal budget when in truth he has doubled a total federal debt in four years that had taken 207 years to build up. How much pure shit can be forced down the U.S. public's throat?

Continued.....

Gigantic recent scams perpetrated on the U.S. public by a controlled mass media are the Jonestown-Grenada action, the Nugan-Band dope-trade bank of the N.S.C. counter-insurgency. Jonestown, related to the Grenada mental hospital, was a Dr. Mengele (Nazi) experiment starting in mind-control and M.K. Ultra technology, i.e. brainwashing assassins. Nugan-Band was dumping dope on U.S. cities to raise hundreds of millions for so-called counter-insurgency's dirty-shit games. Australian intelligence virtually forced the Wall Street Journal to print complete details of these screwball crooks.

Briefly the purpose of Hitler's plan laid after losing at Stalingrad in 1943 is threefold: (1) Vengeance on U.S. for interference in World War I and II to destroy Germany, i.e. destabilization tactics; (2) Unification of Germany for continuance of Hitler's 1,000 Year Reich; (3) Destruction of Godless Russia as planned in Hitler's Mein Kampf book in 1932. Modus operandi was work through Vatican secretaries Giovanni Montemmi and Karol Wojtyla who would become Pope Paul VI and Pope John Paul II associated closely to crime syndicate goons Michele Sindona and Paul Marcinkus--work through William Buckley and his two brothers in the restore-the-Czar Mont Pelerin Society--work through the big-oil secrete Permindex Corporation under control of Sir Louis M. Bloomfield (Bronfmann attorney) and his homo-buddy J. Edgar Hoover. In 1936 Hitler was president of Interpol while Hoover was vice president--and the hard-right militarists (Gen. Maxwell Taylor-Edward G. Lansdale and Richard Stillwell) were secretly forming up. In 1958 Pres. Eisenhower fired Taylor's ass and the General went over to Allen Dulles to run the C.I.A. Taylor now heads the Global 2000--a genocide-for-population-reduction game--Gen. Daniel Graham is today with S.S. Gen. Fritz C. Kraemer in the High Frontier Foundation. S.S. Gen. Kraemer sat for 30 years in our Pentagon with Prussian monocle in his crooked Nazi eye pulling the strings on his tools Vebo Dis K-Boy and Ebig-Mouth Brzezinski and Gen. Haig. They sabotaged Richard Nixon with Watergate because in 1972 he went, on Pocky Boy's 1970 order, to make detente with Russia and China. Then in 1979 they got vengeance on Kocky with another M.K. Ultra deep-six goodbye.

There is just one incongruous flim-flammed scenario after another perpetrated by O.D.E.S.S.A. (N.S.C.-C.I.A.) money: Operation Chaos-Operation CoinualPro--the 30 black kids murdered at Atlanta to test black reaction--the totally insane vituperation-for-Reagan scam with the 007 Korean flight 747 having it's 3 inertia navigation systems set wrong and with the pilots doped or dead of cyanide-gas-in-pilot's-compartment before the Russian planes demanded attention. There was no reply--but two weeks later the Japanese came up with fabricated tapes saying there was. There seems after some twenty-five years to be absolutely no scam that these warlock creeps are not capable of--and that because the regular communication media is virtually 100% cooperative to this "Commie gonna get you" zealot dedication for World War III to eliminate Godless Russia.

THE BOYS FROM DESTROY-GODLESS-RUSSIA

Allen Dulles	ODESSA of Berenson and Hitler
John F. Dulles	Hitler's Schutzstaffel Command
John J. McCloy	N.S.C.-C.I.A.-D.I.A.
J. Edgar Hoover	Permindex Corporation (big oil)
Henry Kissinger	Mont Pelerin (Malroit)
H. R. Love	Opus Dei of Franco
William Volby	Sovereign Military Order of Malta
William Buckley	Division V of FBI (illegal)
Sir Louis M. Bloomfield	10 Generals and 10 Admirals of USA (mistaken)
Sir Wm. Intrepid Stephenson	Defense Industry Security Council
John DeMenil-Schlumberger	N.A.S.A. (Edward Teller, et al)
Nelson Rockefeller until 1970	Brown & Root-Becthal Corp.
Sen. Joe McCarthy-Roy Cohn-Frank Stanton	Navy L-5

S.S. Generals: Reinhard Gehlert-Fritz G. Kraemer plus 10M S.S. command officers over here
 Annenbergs-Bloomington-Casey-Clark
 Lyndon B. Johnson-Richard Nixon-Ronald Reagan
 Richard Helms-Robert Morris
 Perle-Pipes-Dietrich-Svend Kraemer (Reagan's Nazi N.S.C. advisers)
 Reagan's Committee for Present Danger organized in 1974
 Giovanni Montemmi (Paul VI)
 Karol Wojtyla (John Paul II)

IMPLOSION TO SUBVERSION AND COVER-UP
VIA
SECRET TEAM
20th CENTURY INQUISITION

The Military

D. I. S. C.

D. I. A.

O-D-E-S-S-A

The S. S. Nazis

N. A. S. A.

N. A. T. O.

The C. I. A. -N. S. C.

F. B. I. & Local Police

Division V

The Crime Syndicate

Nixon-Chotiner

The Solidarists

Tyrall Bay

Rock Brothers

1919 Council Foreign Relations

1954 Bildebergers

1974 Trilateral

"The docility of the American public makes it possible to mold them with our creative hands."

The Super-Rich FearingExpropriations

Bronfman's--Louis Mortimer

Bloomfield

Hunts'--A. C. C. C. (Albert

Osborn & Fred L. Chrismon)

Murchisons & Oil Interests

Rockefellers & International

Fin.

The Media

Six C. I. A. National

Columnists

Three T. V. Networks

Copley News Network

Crime Syndicate-News-papers

Executive Action & Cover-Up

Louis Mortimer Bloomfield & Permindex

J. Edgar Hoover (Clyde Tolson) & Div. V.

H. R. Luce & William Paley

Allen Dulles & Nazi S. S. Gen. Gehlen

★ Richard Helms & John McCone-~~John J. McCloy~~

Richard Nixon and Murray Chotiner

Ve Do Dis Kissinger & Zbig-Mouth Brzezinski

William F. Colby & McGeorge Bundy

Lyndon Johnson, Walt Rostow & Honest-Injun

Leon Jaworski

H. L. Hunt's (A. C. C. C.) and Bronfman's (Permindex)

2000 S. S. Nazis (120 N. A. S. A., 800 universities, 800 corporations, etc.)

Bill Stevenson (Br. Intelligence) and Tyrall

Bay Assoc., Solidarists

Wernher Von Braun (The Odessa) ~~TR-2~~

★ Gen. John B. Medaris and Roy Cohn

C. I. A. Counter-Insurgency Generals

Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor

Gen. Edward G. Lansdale★

Gen. Richard Stilwell

Gen. Alexander Haig

Gen. Victor Krulak

Gen. Charles Cabell

Gen. Earl Wheeler

Gen. Marshall Carter & Daniel Graham

Gen. Edwin Walker

Gen. Godfrey McHugh

Gen. Chester Clifton

Gen. William Westmoreland

Gen. William Peers

Gen. Chester Ward

Gen. Thomas White

Adm. Arleigh Burke

Gen. Joseph F. Carroll★ Harold Johnson

All this subversion came together in 1959 when C. I. A. Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Stilwell and Lansdale issued "Training for Mutual Security" outline for counter-insurgency which lasted from 1959 to 1979. Four presidential elections were controlled 1964-68-72 and 80 (if you count Nelson Rockefeller's Jan. 1979 M. K. Ultra demise) by assassins. The Dealey Plaza beginning, according to Torbett was (Torbett 1989) "The way John Kennedy met his death in Dallas--at the top was Lyndon Johnson, J. E. Hoover, L. M. Bloomfield, Ference Nagy, John DeMenil, Carlos Prio Socarras, Walter Jenkins, H. L. Hunt, Bobby Baker, Clifford Jones, L. J. McWillie, Wernher Von Braun, Roy M. Cohn, Fred Kothe, John Connally and Clint Murchison, Sr. L. M. Bloomfield was in overall charge responsible only to Hoover and Johnson. Substantially the same management under Bloomfield of Montreal and J. E. Hoover planned and carried out the execution of Martin L. King and Robert F. Kennedy." The same people carried out "Executive Action" on the subsequent subversion--a power-mad action in the name of anti-communism. Literally 100's of people lost their lives in the cover-up including some of the key conspirators such as Luce, Hoover, Cabell, etc.

H. R. Kissinger, etc.

WHAT YOU GET IS NOT WHAT YOU SEE

You like Reagan? Who you are putting on the back of U.S.A. is not just an old, deaf, uninvolved, uninvolved B-rated actor--it is a gang of neo-Nazi conspirators who would have four unrestricted years to carry out their war-hawk intentions for World War III.

These hard-right warhawk creeps have been preparing Ron-Boy for all those thirty years since his sudden philosophical change in a 1950 brainwashing when his closest buddy was Errol Gestapo-Agent Flynn. Grooming has been under control of two old O.S.S. hacks Casey and Clark closely related to the Dulles-Gehlen (Nazi S.S. Gen. Gehlen became a U.S. General in 1947) conspirators who planned the elimination of three Kennedy Brothers.

Look who he has brought into this administration:

1. Four German-Nazi advisers who determine the National Security Council policies--Pearle-Pipes-Dietrich and Svend Kraemer, son of S.S. Gen. Fritz Kraemer. Pipes in 1983 said, "There can be no peace on this earth until Russia changes it's form of government--and it's economic system." This is pure Reagan bull!
2. The meanest terror-torture-murder man in this century is C.I.A. Gen. Vernon Walters who roams the world as Ambassador-at-Large for the Reagan warhawks relating them to all the counter-insurgency dirty action of military dictators world-wide!
3. Crime-syndicate related Raymond Donovan as Secretary of Labor whose confirmation hearing required the murder of two subpoenaed witnesses. If you control the Justice Department you can make everyone eat dirt!
4. Two old Alameda County buddies as Attorney Generals of U.S. (William French Smith and Edwin Meese) Justice Department to keep the lid on all the dirty crap going on from Jonestown to thirty black kids murdered in Atlanta to the Korean 747 bizarre 007 plot to let Ron vent his vituperative spleen on the U.S.S.R. to the silly Grenada "rescue" where U.S. Special Forces were in full Nazi S.S. uniforms sans swastika.
5. The most despicable appointment against all reason and logic regarding this U.S. disarmament commission is Chairman Kenneth Adelman who hasn't the background to be an honest county attorney in Podunk and whose whole stated philosophy is dedicated to a war psychology.
6. The Shultz-Bush-Weinberger team is a triumvirate selection of the C.I.A.-D.I.A.-N.S.C.-S.M.O.M. conspirators with a 1974 structure called "Committee for the Present Danger" which has secretly advocated "limited nuclear war" to destroy Godless Russia. Read Los Angeles Times columnist Robert Scheer's 1982 book *With Enough Shovels*. Then let's ask brother Bush about the Gen. Pinochet C.I.A. fiasco in Chile or the S.S. Col. Klaus Barbie's Dope, Inc. Bush-relationship in Bolivia. Ask him to tell about the terror-torture-murder camp called Colonia Dignidad in Chile where gradual dissection is practiced and taught to police of many countries under military rule.
7. The disastrous environmental control man James Watts who among others has brought removal-of-Reagan advocacy from the leading U.S. conservation groups from the Sierra Club to the National Conservation Society.
8. The Georgetown University old hack for their Agency for Strategic Studies, Jeanne Kirkpatrick, who backs as Reagan's United Nations representative--the murderous Pol Pot--"He's so anti-communist."
9. Raul Laxalt the Las Vegas gambling casino man who in 1966 disappeared the famous Howard Hughes and replaced him with the doped-up double Vance Cooper under the Mormon guards so that the Hughes chauffeur Bill Gay became president of the Summa Corp. on a \$300,000 a year salary while hundreds of millions of Hughes' money disappeared--and the gambling casinos changed hands back to the crime brotherhood. Laxalt is now Reagan's closest confidant and 1984 campaign manager.
10. Reagan brought in the C.I.A. Gen. Alexander Haig who with Ve Do Dis Kissinger and Zbig-Mouth Brzezinski were under direction of old S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer (Nazi adviser in our Pentagon) for some thirty years. It is predicted that on reelection of seventy-two year old B-Actor that Ve Do Dis is back in--his business partner, Lord Carrington, has just taken over head of N.A.T.O.

It isn't just the goons he has brought into the cat-bird seat--it is the lousy people that he has perpetually palled with from the Palm Springs Annenbergs (crime syndicate related) to Frank Sinatra and his greasy pal Roy Cohn (Sen. McCarthy's boy), to Europe's P-2 Nazi man Licio Gelli who in 1984 disappeared from a Swiss total security prison back to S.S. Gen. Bormann's O.D.E.S.S.A. set up in Argentina. Gelli was a major contributor who attended the 1980 inauguration. Look at Reagan's closest buddies the Alfred Bloomingdales. In 1983 Vicki Morgan was murdered because of a sex book she was writing about the

2

Reagan Hollywood associates--she was a \$16,000 a month mistress for sex sadist Alfred. Nancy Baby and her Philadelphia main-line creepy people includes the Lehman brothers who are on a par with the Buckley brothers and the Kalb brothers for hard-right fascist beliefs.

One of Ron-Boy's most bizarre connections to fascism was his personal appointments secretary through six California governor years and three Washington White House years--the infamous Helene Von Dam who was a Von Bolschwing Nazi brought in by William Casey. It got too hot so they made her Ambassador to Austria. She handled all personal appointments to see our hero for about nine long fascist-related years. Hero never left Hollywood in World War II.

The William Buckley-Robert Morris-George Bush Navy L-5 goons (old Dealey Plaza Munich gang) have their Young Americans for Freedom out on the Mondale-Ferraro schedule carrying out planned disruption of public speeches by coordinated hecklers. This is the same kind of dirty action you recollect that they planned at the Miami Democratic Convention of 1976. Reagan is not a nice-guy--he is a con-man-front for the worst collection of fascist Nazi-related goons in history. The very survival of life--plant and animal--is threatened by these zealot radicals.

They have in just four Reagan years doubled a total federal debt that took 207 years previously to build. And flim-flam man says this disastrous deficit is caused by past democrat party actions. It is 100% caused by his cutting taxes on the rich individuals and corporations and by doubling military related spending until it consumes annually 6% of non-Social Security dollars. National bankruptcy is looming up-along with their Federal Emergency Management (1980 law) for a military takeover before their planned "limited nuclear war."

The media's controlled T.V. and press has been on a hard sell that everything except Reagan's deficit is super-duper good economically, but our imbalance of trade wrecking U.S. industry is a disaster with 30 billion dollars on Japan alone. There are more people unemployed now than in 1980 although percentage is less. The home ownership dream is wrecked except for the top five or ten percent with an \$85,000 home loan requiring \$30,000 paid in interest alone in just three years. All this because we have gone hog wild with, for instance, \$5,000 million (5 billion) in Reagan's "peace budget" for more plutonium when just one nuclear submarine (we have 35 and building more) has 120 individually targeted missiles or enough to destroy every city in U.S.S.R. Reagan is seventy-three years old now and heading for near 80 in another term. This whole scam for B-Actor is a disaster of unimaginable dangerous proportions--and the American people are swallowing it like the Germans did in 1934 just 50 years ago. And remember the first hydrogen bomb knocked a hole 3500 yards across and two miles deep in the ocean where Eniwetok island had been.

Landmark Fire Kindles City's Grimmett Memory

By Harvey Johnson

DAVIDSON, Aug. 23--(AP)—A small fire in a building on the corner of Davidson and 10th streets in the city of Davidson, N.C., has been named after the city's first mayor, John Davidson.

A fire in the building, which was owned by the city, broke out in the early morning hours of Monday, Aug. 23. The fire was quickly extinguished by city firefighters.

The building, which was built in 1880, was one of the oldest in the city. It was named after John Davidson, the first mayor of Davidson.

The fire was caused by a faulty wiring in the building. The city is now working to replace the wiring to prevent a similar incident from occurring.

The building is a landmark in the city and is a reminder of the city's rich history. The city is proud to have such a historic building in its center.

The second episode came Wednesday afternoon when a fire broke out in the building. The fire was quickly extinguished by city firefighters.

The fire was caused by a faulty wiring in the building. The city is now working to replace the wiring to prevent a similar incident from occurring.

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When he rode down Elm Street, he saw a fire in the building. The fire was quickly extinguished by city firefighters.

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CONVENTION JOURNAL

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BYE-BYE SWEET YOU ALL

Ronald Reagan has much in common with Henry Kissinger--both being under Nazi influence--B-Actor for thirty-five years and Ve Do Dis for forty years. Reagan's Nazi mentor was Gestapo Agent Errol Flynn, who was his closest Hollywood buddy and brainwashing confidant. Ve Do Dis was put under control of S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer who came as a U.S. Army private in 1944 to pick up K-Boy ("My little Jew-Boy") at a Louisiana boot camp and take him back to S.S. Col. Skorzeny's Malmédy Massacre of 1945. Then in 1947 Sen. Joe McCarthy and his assistant "creepy Roy Cohn" went to the Dachau trial and "rescued" Kraemer and Skorzeny.

Reagan's sudden and drastic change in political philosophy about 1950 wasn't just for more lucrative contracts, although he was finally on bottom--his mind is really set in O.D.E.S.S.A. death-squad concrete. The '68 Hinckley, Jr.'s, escapade saw a #2 professional gun on the balcony. Little Minkie-Dink under mind-control (much like Sirhan, Bremer, Ray and Moore) hit three people--not Reagan--and in 1983 news commentator Jessica Savitch lost her N.B.C. job and then drew the black-bean of M.K. Ultra's steering-wheel heart-attack chemical because she would not stop exposing what she saw that day--the #2 gun.

Ve Do Dis has thirteen Secret Service men full-time following his Nazi-P-Z-Homo corporosity around and Ron-Boy has, of course, dozens of Secret Service guards--but there is no protection from the secret German-advisor N.S.C. operators who come from the inside. K-Boy must not expose the control and it's purposes--and B-Actor must do as he and his hard-right Laxalt-Weinberger-Casey-Clark-Meese advisers are told to do or he is a dead pigeon so that C.I.A. man Bush (the Klaus Barbie man) can take the cat-bird seat.

Anyway you take it Ve Do Dis and his fascist partner Lord Carrington acting for his P-Z Queen and her German family are coming back on stage for the O.D.E.S.S.A. game-plan set up after the 1943 Stalingrad failure by Adolf Hitler whose diaries (1983 Hugh-Trevor Roper authentication) show he lived until 1956. The purpose is trifold:

1. Destabilization of U.S.A. in vengeance for World War I and World War II's totally destroying the fatherland twice in this century
2. The reunification of Germany to continue Der Fuhrer's 1000 Year Reich.
3. The destruction of Godless Russia by limited nuclear war to carry out Hitler's original purpose.

A third key actor in this scenario for World War III, as incongruous as it may seem because of iron-handed media cover-up, is Karol Wojtyla, an I.G. Farben, Auschwitz-related con-man trained as an actor before as a Vatican secretary he assisted secretary Giovanni Montenni in getting tens of thousands of Hitler's S.S. command officers out. Montenni, the Sindona-man, became Pope Paul VI and Wojtyla, the Marcinkus-man, would become John Paul II after John Paul I got the M.K.U. heart-attack chemical. In 1984 our hero Ron-Boy gave the Federal Medal of Honor to Richard Helms, the daddy of M.K. Ultra. And the same year he sent his long-time good friend and financial-grabber William Wilson to be U.S. representative to the Vatican--a move in principle long opposed by constitutional advocates.

Remember how favorable this war-hawk structure was to Tricky-Dick Nixon until in 1970 Nelson Rockefeller reversed course 180° and sent his boy to Russia and China in 1972 for detente. That was a verboten transgression so they sent in the two C.I.A. hacks Gen. Haig and Butterfield to bring him down and destabilize the U.S.A. with Watergate. Then seven years later came the M.K.U. vengeance on Rocky-Boy. Twenty years earlier in 1959 these same Nazi related hacks busted with U-2 Ike's Crusade for Peace with Khrushchev. Sixteen years later in 1977 Gary F. Powers on national T.V. news from L.A. said, "My plane was not brought down by a Russian missile--but by a bomb placed on board." Two months later Powers buys the M.K.U. goodbye with altimeter-wired-to-detonator. Bye-bye Gary-Boy.

Recollect Lee H. Oswald was sent from the Japanese U-2 base to U.S.S.R. after he was taught the Russian language. If the police had shot Oswald (after murder of policeman Tippett to make them mad) in the theatre according to plan as Jack Ruby watched from the back row--then Russia would have been blamed for assassinating a U.S. president (which was what the Paisley-Nosenko case was all about). Then when Ruby had to kill Oswald on T.V.--the whole dirty scam started to come unraveled--so that dozens then had to be eliminated in the cover-up. Columnist Dorothy Kilgallen after a specially privileged session with Ruby said, "I'm horrified at what I've learned--I'm going to bust this thing wide open"--Bye-bye sweet Dorothy. And Ruby allowed to see only Earl Veracity Warren and Gerald One-Gun Ford said, "Take me to Washington where I can talk--or the entire form of our government is going to be changed." Bye-bye Jackie-Boy.

In 1980 an unbelievable law was pushed through called Federal Emergency Management which sets up a potential for military dictatorship similar to what we have promoted in other nations round-the-world. Four more years of the Reagan Nazi-controlled structure puts this earth closer to total zealot madness of hydrogen bomb elimination of all life, plant and animal, on planet earth. Bye-bye you dumbass, ignorant Republican voters. The first Teller-hydrogen bomb blasted a hole 3,500 yards across and two miles deep where Eniwetok island had been. One nuclear sub (we have 35 and building more) has 120 individually targeted missiles each can eliminate one city. Bye-bye you all--you didn't raise a finger to stop it!!

The following names are people directly or indirectly connected with the cover up and subversion going on in this country. Some of the names are people who were eliminated as a result of the "good" they intended to do. Some were eliminated because they talked about the assassination of President Kennedy. A short biography is given of each person. Self explanatory.

H. L. HUNT

In 1928 when Dad Joiner discovered the great East Texas field which is still (1980) #2 in reserves in U.S.A. --Hunt, a professional gambler from El Dorado, screwed old Joiner, by using booze and girls, out of his 5000 acres of leases all of which proved to be productive. (Texas Monthly August 1980). Now in 1980, August, Fortune says the Hunt Brothers are worth 9,000 million (9 billion) dollars.

Before Dealey Plaza--H. L. had, on J. E. Hoover's encouragement, a thing going called American Council of Christian Churches which was totally for so-called anti-communism. The two "tramps" caught at Dealey Plaza and released immediately by Sheriff Decker and federal agents without identification were Albert Osborn alias J. H. Bowen and Fred Lee Chrismon alias Fred Lee--(according to Torbitt 1969) these creeps were for some 18 years related to the Nazi headquarters at Red Stone Arsenal and head of Hunt's A.C.C. They trained assassins down in Oaxaca, Mexico at Clint Murchison's ranch. The movie "Executive Action" was as accurate a portrayal as allowable.

The night before Dealey Plaza--they all met secretly at Murchison's house--including Hoover, Nixon, Helms, etc. In 1979 Clint Murchison's brother at a dinner party in Dallas suddenly collapsed (probably another M.K.U. silence) and died in ambulance on way to hospital--Hush, hush sweet Mary Jo Kopechne and Carol Tyler.

Richard Helm's quick goodbye Nazi chemicals are said to be: sodium morphate in toothpaste, thyon phosphate--3 minute goodbye, Para lithium--kidney failure, secsynal chlorine-chloride, sodium fluoacetate in drink, tetraethyl lead one drop on skin. All these leave a body which autopsy shows little or nothing, i.e. M. K. Ultra. And in 1984 Reagan gives this Nazi goon the Federal Medal of Honor. NOTE: these bastards are killing each other. The hit list is said to be kept in Madrid at Mont Pelerin's related office.

Hunt and Gen. Walker were flown out of Dallas at 1 p.m. Nov. 22nd, 1963, on chartered plane to a C.I.A. safe house in Washington City--probably the one where (according to Robert D. Morrow's Betrayal) Gen. Charles Cabell, (C.I.A. #2) Allen Dulles (C.I.A. #1) and Richard Bissell (C.I.A. #3) operated out of after the Kennedy Brothers fired them and signed N.S.A.M. 55-56-57 ordering cease of counter-insurgency (Gen. Maxwell Taylor, Gen. Edward Lansdale (Nazi) and Gen. Richard Stillwell) and come out of Vietnam.

In 1983-84 two beautiful women were murdered in the cover-up of this continuous subversion--Jessica Savitch former N.B.C. T.V. commentator who would not stop saying, "There was a second gun on the balcony above Hinckley, Jr."--and Vicki Morgan who was writing a Hollywood book about the sexual proclivities of the Reagan gang.

Two books are must reading Paul Manning's 1981 book entitled Martin Bormann, Nazi in Exile, and Robert Scheer's 1982 book entitled With Enough Shovels.

JIM GARRISON

Jim Garrison, during and after his effort to convict Clay Shaw, Dave Ferrie and Guy Bannister for involvement in J.F.K. assassination, was ridiculed and much maligned. Newspapers consistently inferred that he was just a publicity seeking stumble bum. The facts are that he was right on it as far as these guys being involved. Federal officials moved against him at every turn--and the governors of Texas (Connally), California (Brown, Sr.), and Illinois refused to extradite the key witnesses that he had to have to make a case. As County Attorney at New Orleans he was virtually powerless to get through the blockage. The facts are all of these people were related to C.I.A.-F.B.I.--and all were dead within some 36 months. Two with cerebral hemorrhage and Maurice Gatlin, the mafia man, was pushed off his Puerto Rico hotel balcony late at night. Ferrie and Shaw were homosexuals moving in the Jack Ruby mafia related shadow world. Remarkable isn't it the number of homos the secret police world has in its grasp?? Garrison later said, "How could I prove anything when the governors of Texas, California and Illinois refused to extradite my main witnesses" and, "isn't it ironic how many of those I interrogated were soon dead, mostly of 'cerebral hemorrhage' and, 'I was the guy who took on the C.I.A.--I took it for granted that I was not going to live. Yo learn not to think about it--like my years as a fighter pilot.'"

The 1969 Torbitt Document and the 1976 Taking of America 1-2-3 make a hero out of Jim Garrison who is now a district or county judge in New Orleans parish.

No one could be permitted by the P.C.G. (power control group) to come into power in the White House, the C.I.A., the Justice Department or the F.B.I. unless they were part of the P.C.G. and willing to keep quiet and help suppress the truth about the J.F.K. assassination. The P.C.G.'s membership widened, of necessity, when Robert Kennedy was killed and Nixon became president. The people involved in killing Robert Kennedy and Nixon's top aides had to be told the truth. This included Haldeman, Ehrlichman, Kissinger, Mitchell (who had the job of controlling Hoover's successors in continuing the cover-ups) and possibly others. Mitchell was instrumental in stopping Jim Garrison's investigation of Clay Shaw and other P.C.G. members and in totally discrediting Garrison. He was aided by Richard Helms and others in the P.C.G. through C.I.A. support in the Clay Shaw trial cover-up efforts.

ROBERT KENNEDY

In 1937 John was age 20, Robert 12 and Edward was just 6. The oldest son was soon to die in World War II Air Force game that in retrospect seems crazy. Anyway the Kennedys seem to be ranked as martyrs in history--as J.T. Fields said, "A life is without meaning that is not sacrificial."

John, of course, was the most popular man world-wide that this country, or any other, has probably ever seen. Robert was more pragmatic--less emotional--and lacking the verve that John had--charisma they call it. But Robert probably was the smarter. The people who killed his brother knew that as president he would get them or die trying--and they knew their game was over unless they could get Nixon in. And Robert who literally despised L.B. Johnson had tried to keep him off of the vice-president presidential ticket.

Brainwashing--i.e. mind control by physical exhaustion was learned by our C.I.A. from Gen. Gehlen's Nazi rule book. Forty-eight hours and they can make anyone do anything and for the rest of their lives as in the case of One-Gun Ford's Sara Jane Moore for instance. Yes, Sirhan shot nine times wildly and hit Kennedy in front plus six other people. But the shot that got him was from about six inches to the back of the head from a shoulder holstered pistol of the hotel security guard.

February 17, 1978, the principal research person studying this episode, Lillian Castellino, was given the deep-six. She was asked to summarize her findings and submit them to an investigative hearing within two weeks. The day before this event--friends found her house full of policemen going through her files--and she was dead--they said of a "cardiac occlusion". No autopsy was ordered though requested by acquaintances who understood the situation. Arthur Cherry of Palo Alto indicated that Big Ed Davis, Chief of Police, and Evelle Younger, County Attorney, could not tolerate any fooling around with a case they closed some eight years ago--just like Hoover's man, Frank Holloman, Memphis Chief of Police, on the Martin Luther King case.

Then July 18, 1969 came the Chappaquiddick episode which was another M.K. Ultra deal intending to get rid of Edward Kennedy. He knows now that he lives only at the discretion of the Secret Team super-patriots who assumed command just as Eisenhower went out. Every book including Sherrill's (Kennedy later) about Chappaquiddick says that Kennedy was NOT in that car.

J. EDGAR HOOVER

J. Edgar Hoover, whose office came to be called S.O.G. (Seat of the Government), was some 44 years in the Power Seat. He carried on with such zeal that he would tolerate no criticism or suggestion from any source. His personal shit-files on Congressmen and Presidents had them petrified with fear--they bowed down to kiss his ass at every opportunity and did not breathe easy until those personal files were destroyed by his secretary the day he died in 1974. Here is another image built by Henry R. Luce (Time) for all those four decades and four years. What Hoover really was--was a homosexual psychotic zealot operating closely with mafia relations. The classic case was his Martin Luther Peace-March King elimination squad called Zorro with six full-time agents thereto assigned. Frank Holloman, Hoover's personal assistant for eight years, was head of Memphis Police Department. He set the mafia ambush up--removing Black Officer Reddick from assignment to guard King--by confining him under guard to his home. James Earl Ray was, as he said, "Set up by a government agent." Ray never fired a shot and was convicted in a two hour trial without witnesses. William C. Sullivan #3 man in charge of Domestic Secret Operations was silenced with the deep-six November, 1977, just 2 weeks before scheduled Congressional testimony.

Ultimately--Hoover got the same toothbrush (M. K. U.) treatment that took H. R. China-Lobby Luce. These nice boys of Hitler's S.S. vintage enjoy killing each other. Hoover was tied to Hitler's Nazis back to 1930's Interpol connection--a crime syndicate tie to Onassis' world drug trade which it was supposed to counter rather than cover for. Call it anti-commie and anything goes. Don't forget now "them commies gonna get you."

Clayton Tolson was Homo Hoover's lover-boy from 1933 right on to Hoover's M. K. U. demise--soon followed by Tolson's good-by. They had free reign at Murchison's race track in California.

Hoover hired Louis Mortimer Bloomfield (another homo), lawyer for the richest gangsters in North America, the Bronfman's of Canada, to run illegal Div. V of F.B.I. headed by William C. Sullivan #3 in F.B.I. (murdered in 1977 two weeks before Cong. hearing). L. M. Bloomfield was head of Permindex Corp. (a crime syndicate corporation) for which Clay Shaw (homo) was V. P. Bloomfield was no peanut operator--he held the highest honors, Order of St. George, from Queen of England--and he was in charge of Dealey Plaza special operation--all outlined and detailed in the Turbitt Document of 1969 much of which had been discovered by Jim Garrison.

LEE HARVEY OSWALD

Lee Harvey Oswald in Marine Corp (at age 19) was at Japanese base where U-2 flights were controlled. There he became related to Defense Intelligence Agency, who taught him to speak Russian. Six months before the fateful U-2 Gary Francis Powers flight--Oswald went to U.S.S.R. where he pretended to be a defector. When whatever he was up to was done--the State Department paid his way home with Marina, and there were no charges against him. Then he worked for both F.B.I. and C.I.A. in a curious set of circumstances until they set him up as a patsy fall-guy for November 22, 1963 operation. Oswald was ordered to meet someone in that theatre--there is where police were supposed to kill him ostensibly for shooting Officer Tippett. Warren Reynolds who witnessed the Tippett murder said Oswald didn't do it--within 48 hours Reynolds had a bullet in his head. Bill Gemelo and Rose Cherimi as early as April 10th faked attempt on Gen. Walker had been pretending to be Oswald and Marina in such incidents as the rifle range shooting at another man's target, the auto sales room incident, etc. Gen. Charles Cabell, quoted by Robert D. Morrow, said, "Isn't it remarkable how much Gemelo looks like Oswald" and Morrow said, "Yes, we killed the bastard Kennedys, because they betrayed the government in regard to Cuba." But the real reason was Vietnam.

May 12th, 1978, Jeanne DeMoreschildt indicated to J. W. Marrs of Ft. Worth Star Telegram, "The Oswald that George and I looked after in Dallas was not a Texas high school graduate--but was very sophisticated and knowledgeable on details of Russian culture (music, history and art)." So what we obviously have here is a K.G.B. transformed counterfeit. C.I.A. knew it--and the scenario by logical deduction was to "blame U.S.S.R. for murder of a U.S. president." Imagine the emergency in the Kremlin after Dealey Plaza. Also, imagine the terror of Jack Ruby sitting on the back row of the theatre when the police failed to kill Oswald--and blew the entire plan. In late 1979 Marrs was put out of his Star Telegram job--but I still communicate with him. He says Star Telegram is a crime syndicate paper and they are buying out all independent papers--so is Don Reynolds's Sherman Democrat.

DOROTHY KILLGALLEN

This national columnist was given one hour in the judge's private chambers to talk to Jack Ruby. No other newsperson ever had such a privilege. When she came out she said, "I am horrified at what I have learned--I'm going to bust this thing wide open." They said she mixed barbituates with booze and it killed her. Her son in Ft. Worth said, "They (the government) killed my mother." The girl friend of Giancanno, and incidentally confidante of John Kennedy, said, "There is absolutely no question about it--the government killed both Giancanno and Rosselli"--her name was Judith Exner.

The male gender of the homo sapiens specie seems to be able to swallow bullshit and ignore the truth better than the female. Amongst the women known to have been murdered for deep-six silence (in addition to Killgallen) are: Rose Chermi, the Ruby stripper; Nancy Mooney, the girlfriend of D. W. Gardiner; Mary Jo Kopechne, roommate of Carol Tyler; Carol Tyler, secretary to Bobby Baker; Dorothy Hunt, wife of Edward (E. H. H.); Martha Mitchell, wife of Nixon's Attorney General; Lillian Castellano, the expert on Ambassador Hotel set-up, etc.

LOU STAPLES

Lou Staples--they found him out in front of his car in a wheat field in Oklahoma. The car lights were still on--and Lou was shot in the head, wrong side as it were, with a perfectly counterfeited note saying, "I'm bored--Bye--you all."

The wrong side was no accident--they intended it as a warning to other newsmen--just as the Flight 553 deal wasn't necessary to get Dorothy Hunt--terror is the name of this game. They want the inside establishment to know they mean to continue their clandestine control of our federal government.

Every week--three nights--Lou was interviewing any aspect any one wanted to discuss concerning November 22, 1963. Lou got the deep-six May 13, 1977.

Penn Jones (whose Midlothian News was bombed out) says that some 44 newsmen have been given the M.K.U. deep-six for silence--about 33 of these since Dealey Plaza can be verified. After they use unnecessarily violent tactics of terrorism such as Flt. 553 relating to Mrs. E. H. (Dorothy) Hunt blackmailing Nixon. Hitler taught "terror is the instrument to control dissidents," i.e. Crystal Night and Night of the Sharp Knives.

ROGER CRAIG

Roger Craig was the deputy to Sheriff Decker who said, "Decker knows Oswald did not do it" and, "I will not ever stop saying Decker knows." The parade route was changed to come within forty yards of Decker's building and that's where the ambush was set up with twelve mafia mechanics working for C.I.A. under plans of Gen. Charles Cabell, himself eliminated in 1971 with M.K. Ultra.

From then on--poor Roger Craig was blackballed--he could not get any job. He was shot at and wounded--run off the highway and injured by murder cars--constantly harrassed and threatened, but he never changed his statement. About 1975 it was that "suicide" got him--they say.

JAMES EARL RAY

James Earl Ray--long time criminal record in prison for petty thievery--got a sentence of life imprisonment after a two hour trial with no witnesses. Said Ray, "I was set up by a government agent--I did not shoot at King." They said he was as a professional killer--and laid his rifle on the sidewalk before driving off into the wild blue yonder? It is a miracle that Ray still is alive--in 1977 he was allowed to go over the wall where guard towers were within 40 yards and a 2300 volt current on top. All that saved him was Black Congressional Caucus screaming the next day in Washington Post--"They are going to kill Ray." So they couldn't do it. Ray is in Stoney Mountain Prison in Tennessee having repeatedly been denied any real trial. Ray like Oswald was a set-up patsy or pigeon--he did not shoot at King or anyone else. Like Gary Francis Powers (U-2)--Ray is going to get soon the deep-six. He is scheduled to go to Congressional hearing in September.

Dallas News 8/27/78 Front Page
 S.S. 'IMPOSTERS' SPOTTED BY J.F.K. WITNESSES

Earl Golz A.

Several men posing as Secret Service agents were in Dealey Plaza shortly before and after the presidential assassination, the Dallas News had learned. Gordon L. Arnold, a Dallas soldier, and four other people say they met men who showed identification as Secret Service Agents or said they were. Arnold said that some minutes before the assassination he was walking behind the fence at the top of the grassy knoll when "this guy walks towards me and said that I shouldn't be up there". Arnold challenged his authority and the man "showed me a badge and said he was with the Secret Service." Arnold then retreated to the front of the picket fence to take his pictures just to the west of the Pergola on the north side of El Street. He said he felt the first shot came from behind him only inches over his left shoulder--so he the ground and lay still. Arnold, then 22, said the first two shots came from behind the fence. Neither the Warren Commission nor the House Assassination Committee had interviewed Arnold. Arnold's position may have locked away his story for 15 years. Arnold said the first two shots did not come from the School Book building. "You don't hear a whiz of a bullet, you hear just like a shock wave. You feel it and then a report comes right behind it--just like the end of a muzzle blast." Arnold said, "I don't think anybody could fire that rapid with a bolt action." "The next thing I knew was a policeman was kicking my butt, and I told him to go jump in the river. Then another policeman came with a shot gun, and was crying. I said you can have whatever I've got--just point it somewhere else. I took the film out and gave it to him--all I wanted to do was get out of there." Two days later Arnold was on a plane reporting for duty at Ft. Wainwright in Alaska.

On the Railroad Bridge were two uniformed policemen, James C. White and James W. Fuster, who said no other officers were up there. However S.M. Holland, the railroad signal supervisor, was under the impression that "a plain clothes detective or F.B.I. agent or something like that" was helping the officers on the bridge. Holland, soon dead, had given his testimony to the Warren Commission in 1964.

About an hour before Holland or the policemen were on the bridge, Julius Hardie of Dallas was driving his electrical equipment truck east on Commerce when he noticed three men on the bridge at about 9:30 10:00 a.m. "Two of them were carrying long guns." Two of the men wore dark business suits and the third an overcoat, Hardie said, Hardie called authorities after the assassination and was visited by two F.B.I. men, but, "Never heard from them after that."

Mrs. Jean Hill witnessed the assassination from only a few feet from the presidential limousine. She spotted a man dashing into the parking lot adjacent to the Texas School Book Depository. Mrs. Hill ran after the strange acting man and was met in the parking lot by a "tall and slender" man in a business suit who whipped out identification purportedly showing he was a Secret Service agent "evidently he

B Earl Golz cont.

wanted to keep me from pursuing the fleeing man. I just figured that they (Secret Service) were shoot back."

A retired Dallas policeman, Tom Tilson, Jr., recently told the News how he chased in his car a man who slid down the Railroad embankment from Dealey Plaza just after the presidential limousine sped past for the hospital.

Mrs. Hill (now remarried) said that Secret Service, F.B.I. and C.I.A. officers interviewed her for a following year. C.I.A. agents came from Washington--had proper identification--and "They knew enough to scare me." Another S.S. officer showed up at her door and told her to stop talking about the parking encounter. She said she told the Warren Commission about the threat but it was "deliberately" left out of their report.

Joe Marshall Smith, a Dallas policeman, was another Dallasite encountering a phantom Secret Service agent Smith who is still with the force said he started toward the School Book building when he met a woman said, "They are shooting the president from behind the bushes." Smith and a Deputy Sheriff met a man sports clothes in the lot. Smith drew his pistol then put it back and the man showed Secret Service credentials in wallet and folder. "I remember one thing--he had dirty hands or fingernails."

Another policeman Sgt. D.V. Harkness told the Warren Commission that he went to the back of the Book Depository building and "There were some Secret Service agents there--they told me they were--I did not ask for identification." He said they were in suits and all were armed. Dallas S.S. agent in charge 1963, Forrest V. Sorrells, was the only agent to return to the shooting scene within an hour. Ask about the phantom agents, Sorrells, now retired, told the News, "I'm not answering any questions about this thing. I gave all my testimony in Washington and as far as I am concerned, that's a closed incident." All of Sorrells six Dallas agents in 1963 gave reports of their whereabouts and none said they were in Dealey Plaza immediately before or after the shooting. *CONTINUED* →

Railroad supervisor, Holland, gave testimony that "smoke rose from behind the fence six or eight feet above the ground" as he heard the fourth shot. Others on the bridge and in the Plaza also said they saw smoke. Holland inspected the site and saw footprints, "Somebody had been standing there for a long period to make about 100 footprints."

Holland the RR supervisor didn't live long after his Warren Commission testimony--convenient to the cop. The Warren Commission report said "of the 28 Secret Service officers in Dallas--none were on foot." NOTE: The four rifle men, according to French Intelligence, had 4 guards and 4 communications assistants. No doubt those aids had S.S. credentials as cover and to keep the public out of the way.

KING and REDDICK

Martin Luther King--like John Brown in 1860--knew they were going to kill him. He said, "It's the quality and not the length of a man's life that counts. If a man is assassinated while he is fighting to save the soul of this nation--his death will contribute more than anything else to its redemption."

King was more than civil rights--he was the prime anti-Vietnam mover with tremendous peace marches and more planned. No one knew the inside of southern jails for dissenters better than Martin Luther King--and no one could expound to the crowd like he could, "I have been to the mountain top."

At Memphis--Black police officer Reddick was assigned to protect King and his party. The day before King's scheduled arrival to meet with and lead garbage worker strikers, Officer Reddick was ordered confined to his home under guard--they said to protect him from phoned threats. The man who ordered this was Frank Holloman Chief of Police of Memphis and former F.B.I. agent with eight years in J. Edgar Hoover's office as personal assistant. Hoover had Squad Zorro--six agents assigned in Atlanta to get King.

James Earl Ray never fired a shot--he was just a set-up Patsy like Oswald while Brimmer, Sirhan and Sara Jane Moore were brainwashed (M. K. Ultra like Jonestown) pigeons. Ray had a 2 hour trial with no witnesses.

The name on the gigantic new F.B.I. structure should be changed from J. Edgar Hoover Building to Martin Luther King Building as a visual indicator that the course of this nation has been changed from subversionist treason back to constitutional righteousness--i.e. world peace instead of dictators for war. But of course--the direction has not been changed and 1984 is still in 1980 projected for World War III.

LYNDON BAINES JOHNSON

Johnson within 48 hours of Dallas assassination signed NSAM 273 ordering cancellation of Kennedy come out plans and ordering execution of Southeast Asia Control Operation, i.e. Vietnam War. Johnson had pathological evidence destroyed and even disassembled the Kennedy assassination automobile. Later when he announced he would not run again it was on orders of the West Point Secret-Team under whom he served. Johnson's reward was the 12,000 million dollars of cost-plus contracts that his company (Brown & Root) got in South Vietnam. Probably his take was 200 million in secret Swiss number only accounts. When Earl Warren came out of Johnson's office on being told what he "had to do"--he had been crying bitter tears. Johnson called Chief of Dallas Police, "Lay off it--let my F.B.I. handle it." In 1977 it became necessary to give Brown & Root Pres. Parker the deep-six to silence forever. Even if Johnson had wanted to he could not stop these people--but obviously he did not want to stop it!

The reason these politicians are virtually all on-the-take is that, when they know how some of the really big fortunes were made and the power of that crooked money whose source is so soon forgot, the temptation is just too much to bear. The Hunt nine billion (1980) originated with old H. L. (1928) pouring girls and booze on Dad Joiner to get his 5,000 acres of proven bases in East Texas field (Texas Monthly, Aug. 1980) The Richardson \$1 billion (Bass 1980 described in Forbes Aug. 1980) fortune was based on Babe Fuqua stealing the Gulf Oil geology on the Permian Basin in West Texas., etc., etc!!

Johnson made his secret money stash off of Brown & Root, and Nixon by way of \$10,000 million cost-plus in Vietnam for Hughes Aircraft and Electronics. All this is going down and soon the crime syndicate is going free by blackmailing the recipients. Interpol (International Police) back to 1933 was dealing in world drug trade while Hitler and J. E. Hoover were president and vice president. One of their boys was Aristotle Onassis before his tanker empire developed. Onassis' yacht crew was always 100% German.

GEN. MAXWELL TAYLOR

To replace Lemnitzer John Kennedy put in C.I.A. Gen. Maxwell Taylor to be chairman of J.C.S. The 90 days before and after the assassination of John Kennedy was the time of crisis. Allen Dulles first got Taylor in to the White House as military advisor--then when John Kennedy fired (after Bay of Pigs) Allen Dulles (D.C.I.) and his #2 man Gen. Charles Cabell, the C.I.A. set up the November 22, 1963, ambush using mafia mechanics through Giancanno and Roselli, who back in 1957 had started working for Bizzell the domestic secret operator of C.I.A. coming to him from Mahieu (former F.B.I.) the hatchetman for Howard Hughes. Roselli and Giancanno were deep-sixed in 1977--Gen. Charles Cabell got M.K. Ultra in 1971. H. R. Luce got his in 1967. J. E. Hoover got it the same way (toothbrush) in 1974.

Gen. Maxwell Taylor together with Gen. Edward G. Lansdale (Nazi related to c. 1933) and Gen. Richard G. Stillwell--prepared the paper "Training For Mutual Security" in 1959. It was the outline for counter-insurgency (incl. Vietnam) for the next twenty years. Nelson Rockefeller was M. K. U'd in Jan. 1979 because he reversed course on the West Point planners and took 180° different tact going for (ordering Nixon's 1972 excursion) detente with U.S.S.R. and China in 1970. In 1959 the military Secret Team brought down Gary F. Powers U-2 to break up Ike's Crusade for Peace, and in 1977 G. F. Powers was murdered two months after telling it all on National T.V. news originating in Los Angeles. Ike couldn't stop it. The Kennedy Brothers were murdered for trying to stop it. In short it is an inquisition of "Commie gonna get you" forces determined for WAR with U.S.S.R. Ironical that a Kennedy child is named Maxwell Taylor Kennedy.

GERALD FORD

Gerald One-Gun Ford was a non-entity until he sold his soul to the control group with his Warren Commission service. He advanced rapidly--taking crook Agnew's place as Nixon's V.P. and then of course the top job. Rockefeller picked him thinking that such a dumbbo would leave the way clear for Nelson to be president. Now 1978 Nelson has completely withdrawn (like Henry Gonzales)--he knows it is too dangerous to fool with now.

Nelson got his M. K. U. in January, 1979--so that his protege James Earl Carter could be controlled by Zbig-Mouth. Both Rocky and the 30 day Pope got the sodium morphate heart-attack chemical.

1980 July--the Republicans and Ve Do Dis tried to get Ford on Reagan's ticket as vice president. If he had then Ve Do Dis would have got Sec. of State again for World War III. L. B. J. said, "Ford played too much football without a helmet" and "He can't chew gum and walk at the same time."

LEON JAWORSKI
FLICK-EYE BELIN

Honest-Injun Jaworski--a Texas attorney for oil interests--the power structure energy spokesman who comes on demand. He first served on Nazi war trials. Next seen he is with Flick-Eye Belin on the Warren Commission Investigation which featured Earl Virtuous Warren and Gerald One-Gun Ford. Then the Honest Injun and Flick-Eye served Rockefeller's Senate Committee to Investigate. Now old Honest Injun has just finished the House of Representatives Korean influence hearings in which naturally he found nothing. He could have found millions in secret number-only accounts transferred to Switzerland by the Korean owned National Bank in Washington City.

as
Flick-Eye Belin/as devious and/disinformation spreading as William E. Colby. Belin is a Dupont who can't control his left eye--it goes flick-flick-flick like a metronome in cadence to his lying lips. Belin sees himself as alter-ego to Jaworski. They collaborated on German War trials, on Warren Commission, on Senate Select Committee of Ford and Rockefeller. END

There is a new cassette tape out by the Christian Defense League. I am not surprised by its content or surprised at them asking for money. And their answer to the Kennedy assassination is that the Jews did it. I would almost laugh if this were any laughing matter. I wish it were so simple as to say the Jews did it. President John F. Kennedy was killed by members of the military and government elements, not by the Jews. This tape is a waste of time and money. I suggest we try and stay on track and not be misled by such silly right wing fanatics. I refuse to believe the Jews killed Kennedy. This tape reminds me of the Witch Hunts of the 50's. A lot of innocent people were slandered.

PJJ

America has become a one lunch diner, and most Americans don't care what's on the menu.

The Texas School Book Depository Building burned while Reagan and his bunch were in Dallas for the Republican convention. Nothing was done about the arson; nothing has been done about the crime yet. With the FBI on the case, what did we expect?

There is another new book on the Kennedy family. TITLE: THE TORCH IS PASSED THE KENNEDY BROTHERS AND AMERICAN LIBERALISM. It is yet another critical account of John and Robert Kennedy. The authors: David Burner & Thomas R. West, seem to be trying to tell us that President Kennedy and his brother Bobby Kennedy deserved what they got: death by murder. We disagree, but since we're not in control of this nation, all we can do is complain HERE.

The biggest joke of all is a giant of an article in National Geographic magazine for the month of September. Title: DALLAS! KEEPING THE DREAM ALIVE. Now, just what dream they are talking about, we don't know.

This National Geographic article is enough to make one weep. We are given a single minded view of Dallas and the wealthy. We are never shown the poverty and squalor of South Dallas.

For a real eye opener, compare the 1963 skyline of Dallas and then the 1984 skyline. Then consider whether or not Dallas has been paid for its help in the murder of President John F. Kennedy.

National Geographic Magazine tells us that "Dallas purrs like a well-oiled machine. Potholes are soon filled, sidewalks meticulously maintained and backed-up sewers unclogged within hours." The article even goes so far as to compare Dallas to the Emerald City of Oz. Oh come on, Dallas is no fairy tale land. It is an evil decadent city - the city where young, promising, President John F. Kennedy was gunned down in an afternoon massacre that stopped the world for a weekend. Anyone who thinks Dallas is a lovely, meticulously maintained Emerald City is as crazy as a jackass crawing on an ax handle.

Dallas has a glamour image now, but underneath is a festering sore that has corrupted this country from November 22nd, 1963 till now. All the mirrored buildings sitting amidst the abundance does not erase the fact that this city was the spot where democracy died a fast death, the people were betrayed, and the coup d'etat that overtook this country began.

National Geographic Magazine tells us another fairy tale: Lee Harvey Oswald fired the fatal shots that Killed President Kennedy. That my friends, is pure bull. The gutless journalists of this country are afraid to speak out against the Nazi structure government which has taken over this country.

Folks, I would not scream this information to you each month for over nine years for nothing. I loved this country. I fought in WWII and left my wife and didn't return for 29 months. I had a two year old son I'd never seen. I gave everything I could for the war effort to try and make this country free. I was there in Dallas when President Kennedy's life was snuffed out in an instant. I have researched this case and others for over 20 years only to watch this nation be turned over to a senile B actor fake Cowboy. I am sunk. I don't know what else to do. If you have any suggestions, I'm open for ideas. But I don't want to hear any bull.

The nation has fallen to its knees. We're at the end of this game, and I ain't making this up as I go along. I think my record speaks for itself. Wish I could offer more hope, but I see no hope for this nation. We're at the end of the road.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

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IF NOT SHOTS

by Todd Vaughan

In the fall and winter of 1980, researcher Steve Barber and this author conducted a study on the Dallas Police Department (DPD) tape and the acoustical work by Bolt, Beranek and Newman (BBN). This research concluded that the impulses identified as gunshots by BBN were not, in fact, actual gunshots.

The basis for this conclusion centers around the fact that the Channel One Open-Mic picked up a Channel Two voice transmission made by Dallas Sheriff Bill Decker that apparently originated from a police radio tuned to Channel Two and near the Open-Mic at that time. The transmission "...hold everything secure until the homicide and other investigators can get there" was made about 60 seconds after the first reaction to the shooting on Channel Two. However, the same transmission was picked up on Channel One less than 1 second after BBN's last gunshot. Thus, it appears that BBN's 4 gunshots occur 60 seconds after the actual shooting and, therefore, are not actual gunshots but some type of other noise.

But if not shots, then just what are the impulses that BBN identified as gunshots? This has been the question of many researchers, both for and against the acoustic evidence.

According to researcher Gary Mack, the man responsible for bringing the DPD tape to light, nothing but gunshots could have caused the impulses recorded on the tape. Gary has written that "The recorded impulses are characteristic only of rifle fire - there aren't any known sources that duplicate the sound patterns and intensities of a rifle shot."¹

However, this flat statement is not true, and there was no given source for Gary's information. In fact, there are a number of things that could have caused the recorded impulse patterns.

The Weiss and Aschkenasy (W&A) report is printed in VIIHSCA 1-32. Section 3.3 of their report gives no less than 5 different possible sources for the impulses on Channel One. These include 1) Sounds of misfiring of the motorcycle engine, 2) Static generated by the motorcycle ignition system, 3) The microphone itself, 4) Scratches in the Dictabelt, and 5) Malfunctioning components of the communications system.²

Further, acoustic expert Anthony Pellicano, the original BBN study critic who analyzed a tape and found evidence suggesting that the motorcycle was not in Dealey Plaza, has said "The impulses...could have been a million and one things, not necessarily gunshots."³ He also said "There are a lot of noises in there that sound like gunshots. A lot of it is flaws in the original Dictabelt which caused the absence of noise which sounds like gunshots."⁴

But it is important to go back and study the 5 possible sources as given by W&A.

1) Sounds of misfiring of the motorcycle engine

This is a distinct possibility. The cycle possibly changed gears and definitely slowed down just seconds before the beginning of the impulsive patterns. The gear change and slowdown may have contributed to misfiring of the engine or backfiring of the cycle.

2) Static generated by the motorcycle's ignition system

Another distinct possibility. And the possible gear change and engine slowdown may have contributed to, or caused a disturbance within, the ignition system.

3) The microphone itself

W&A suggest that the microphone may have "turned off briefly and then immediately turned on again."⁵ Although a possibility, the microphone cannot be heard turning off and on at the point on the tape containing the impulses. Possibly, though, the mic may have turned off and on too quickly to be heard on the tape. Also, components within the microphone may have caused some type of disturbance.

4) Scratches in the Dictabelt

A very possible cause of the impulses. Any scratch or imperfection on the surface of the original Dictabelt could have caused the impulses on the DPD tape. A detailed microscopic study of the Dictabelts should be made by the NAS panel currently studying the acoustics, or by some other agency. BBN compared a tape they made in 1978 with the tape made by the DPD in 1963 and found that the two were "virtually identical."⁶ This indicates that there has been no major change in the original Dictabelt since 1963 and a microscopic study could be valuable. If any imperfections were found corresponding to any of the impulses, that could rule them out as gunshot sounds.

5) Malfunctioning components of the communication system

These malfunctions could have been in either the motorcycle's radio system or the police department's system. Either or both could cause disturbances that might have produced the impulse patterns.

Two other possible sources for the recorded impulses are put forth by the author:

6) Noise generated from other transmitters

Other microphones may have been keyed momentarily, thus causing electrical disturbances or possibly transmitting different noises resulting in the impulses.

7) Noise generated by movement of or near the Open-Microphone

Movement of the microphone or impact of it hitting something, or something hitting it, could have produced the impulses. Also, movement near the microphone, by the cycle, cyclist, or something or someone else may have been the source for the impulses.

Either of the 7 possibilities, either individually, some of them together, or all of them could have caused or contributed to parts of, any, or all of the impulses on the DPD tape.

If, as the author and several others believe, the impulsive patterns are not gunshots, then they may have been caused by any of the sources listed, or possibly by other sources, or by both.

A flat statement that the patterns can only be gunshots is simply false.

Todd Vaughan
January 19, 1982

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FOOTNOTES

- 1 The Continuing Inquiry, Volume V, Number 5, December 22, 1980, page 4.
- 2 VIII HSCA 15 - W&A Report
- 3 The Continuing Inquiry, Volume III, Number 2, September 22, 1978, page 8
- 4 Ibid. page 8
- 5 VIII HSCA 15 - W&A Report
- 6 VIII HSCA 62 - BBN Report

DNN 1-29-82

Wife of informant in Abscam cases discovered hanged

By Harry Jaffe
Network News Service

WASHINGTON — Cynthia Marie Weinberg, wife of a key informant in the government's Abscam cases, was found hanged Thursday in Tequesta, Fla.

According to some reports, a note was found with the body but Mrs. Weinberg's lawyer said he doubted she had committed suicide.

In a sworn affidavit in U.S. District Court in Washington last week, she accused her husband, Melvin Weinberg, of perjuring himself in the Abscam cases and said she feared for her life.

Mrs. Weinberg was found hanged Thursday in an apartment adjacent to her home in Florida. The week before, she had told the court: "The reason for my refusal to place my address in this affidavit is my fear that I shall come to harm if my home address is known."

She added, "I was very fearful of my husband, the FBI and others who might try to do injury to myself or my son . . ." because of her disclosures.

Because of her fears, attorneys requested FBI protection. They were refused, according to her lawyer Michael Dennis.

"The FBI absolutely refused after I called them on Tuesday to safeguard Marie or the items like the televisions in her house," Dennis said late Thursday. The lawyer discounted speculation that Mrs. Weinberg committed suicide, despite reports that a note was



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found with her body.

"In her last letters and conversations, she definitely wasn't suicidal," Dennis said. "It's not going to stop us at all. It's regrettable that she can't testify, but we have her affidavit and all the proof."

According to Dennis, Mrs. Weinberg, 50, was last seen Tuesday morning when she dropped her 16-year-old son, J.R., at his school bus stop. Local police found her at approximately 3:30 p.m. Thursday.

Within the hour, FBI Director William Webster phoned Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., whose judiciary subcommittee oversees the FBI, and said he did not know whether it was foul play or suicide, according to the congressman. Edwards had called Webster Thursday morning to request FBI assistance in locating Mrs. Weinberg.

Attorney David Durr, who represents Sen. Harrison Williams in his Abscam case and had hoped to use Mrs. Weinberg's testimony, said on Thursday, "This is exactly the fear Marie Weinberg set down in detail and described in her affidavit, and the people who should have done something to protect her just stood aside and let it happen."

The information filed here last Tuesday by Mrs. Weinberg was potentially explosive, according to some sources familiar with the cases. By destroying her husband's credibility, they said, her testimony could have overturned the convictions of six congressmen, one senator and a host of local politicians netted in the celebrated 2-year Abscam investigation. District Court Judge William Bryant is expected to rule on the new evidence next week.

Weinberg, a convicted con man, orchestrated the Abscam sting operation and was the key government witness in court.

Reputed Agca associate arrested in West Germany

DTH 2-17-82

Associated Press

HAMBURG, West Germany — Police said Tuesday they have arrested a Turkish fugitive who Italian officials say may have been with Mehmet Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square when he tried to kill Pope John II.

Police said Omer Ay, 30, was stopped Sunday night in Hamburg because his car headlights were turned off after dark.

A documents check revealed international warrants for Ay's arrest on charges of involvement in a 1979 robbery and the 1980 murders of two people, establishing a right-wing terrorist group and furnishing Agca with a forged passport.

A police spokesman said authorities were uncertain what to do with Ay. Under West German law, Turkish authorities have 40 days to file an extradition request, but the two countries don't have an extradition treaty.

The international manhunt for Ay was increased last year after Italian police said he may have been the man shown in photographs standing next to Agca seconds before the Turkish terrorist shot the pope in St. Peter's Square May 13. However, neither Italian nor Turkish police



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are certain that Ay was the man in the photograph.

An Italian court sentenced Agca to life imprisonment on July 22. He maintained throughout his trial that he acted alone.

Turkish authorities described Ay as an associate of Agca. Ay is believed to be linked to the Idealists, also known as the Gray Wolves, the youth movement of the extreme right-wing National Action Party.

In Turkey, police sources said Agca and Ay had traveled on false passports issued in August 1980 in the city of Nevsehir, a right-wing political stronghold.

West Germany, which has a resident Turkish population of 1.5 million, is believed to be a haven for Turkish extremists.

After the papal shooting, Turkish authorities claimed Agca had hidden out in West Germany before entering Italy to attack the pope.

Some Turkish officials complained that their West German counterparts had been slow in following up tips that Agca, a convicted murderer who escaped from a Turkish prison, was hiding in this country.

But the West German government maintained there was no solid information that Agca was ever here.

In Bonn, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Turkey and West Germany were negotiating a new extradition treaty, but it was not clear when it would be concluded.

Reel controversy

DTH 2-17-82

60 Abscam tapes may be missing, records show

By Harry Jaffe
Network News

WASHINGTON — As many as 60 tapes made during the FBI's 2-year Abscam investigation may be missing, and many more are filled with unexplained gaps and erasures, according to federal court records and transcripts.

The missing tapes and erased portions have led defense attorneys to question the FBI's handling of evidence. They are hoping judges involved in the Abscam convictions will reopen the cases, especially in light of revelations that FBI agents may have lost 44 recorded tapes.

The Abscam investigation resulted in bribery convictions against six congressional members and one senator. All the cases are still in court, either in late trial stages or on appeal. None of the defendants is yet serving time.

Melvin Weinberg, the con man employed by the FBI to set up the Abscam sting operations, admitted

during the investigation that he lost 16 tapes. His wife, Catherine Marie, now says in a recent affidavit filed in U.S. District Court that FBI agents may have misplaced 44 others.

In addition, about 800 of the estimated 1,000 audio tapes produced during the Abscam investigation have never been made public by the Justice Department. Defense attorneys have sought the tapes, unsuccessfully, in hopes that unrecorded tapes may contain information beneficial to their clients.

U.S. Dist. Judge William Bryant, who presided over the Abscam prosecution of former Rep. Richard Kelly, is scheduled to rule on motions to reopen the case next week. A favorable ruling by Bryant could affect the other six convictions.

During the Abscam trials, it was disclosed that Weinberg handled many of the tapes, at times without the supervision of FBI agents. He also often recorded conversations with middlemen on his own;

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Printed tape transcripts do not indicate how many minutes of conversation are missing in 231 feet. Justice Department spokesman John Russell said the department could not explain the gaps.

The audio and video tapes formed the foundation of evidence in Abscam, the FBI's undercover investigation that resulted in accusing seven congressional members, a senator and assorted local officials of bribery.

DNN 1-30-82

Informant's wife killed herself, coroner rules

United Press International

TEQUESTA, Fla. — The hanging death of Cynthia Marie Weinberg, estranged wife of an important government informant in the Abscam bribery investigation, was ruled a suicide Friday.

"Everything that I have found and everything I didn't find, as a matter of fact, leads me to the con-

clusion that it is death by asphyxia due to hanging," said Dr. Fred Hobin, associate Palm Beach County medical examiner who performed the autopsy.

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would submit evidence to that effect to a prosecutor next week.

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A suicide note, written by the 50-year-old woman, was found nearby.

It expressed concern that her husband would gain custody of their 16-year-old son, Melvin Jr., and said she was distressed about the Abscam investigation.

Her estranged husband, Melvin Weinberg, was the government's chief witness in the prosecution that resulted in the conviction of six congressmen and a senator.

JFK had secret taping system

By BOB WOODWARD
and PATRICK E. TYLER
Washington Post News Service

WASHINGTON — Former President John F. Kennedy secretly recorded about 800 of his White House meetings and telephone conversations during the last 16 months of his presidency — apparently without the knowledge of other participants.

It has been known for several years that Kennedy recorded some meetings and phone conversations at the White House, but the extent of the recordings, the names of the participants and the subject matters have never been disclosed.

A 29-page log obtained by The Washington Post from the Kennedy Library in Boston shows the recordings were made from July 1962 until November 1963, the month Kennedy was assassinated.

The tapes contain a vast amount of unreleased information, including many highly classified meetings of the National Security Council on such subjects as the Cuban missile crisis, Berlin and Vietnam, and high-level discussions of domestic controversies such as the 1962 integration of the University of Mississippi.

There are recordings of 325 meetings in the Oval Office or the Cabinet room and another 275 personal telephone conversations Kennedy had with family members, his Cabinet, White House staff, former presidents, legislators, world leaders and diplomats.

The disclosure of a secret Oval Office taping system maintained by former President Richard M. Nixon became a sensational element in the Watergate scandal. Those tapes eventually provided evidence for the impeachment proceedings that led to Nixon's resignation in 1974. At least two other former presidents, Lyndon B. Johnson and Franklin D. Roosevelt, also taped private conversations in the White House, but the full scope of JFK's taping system has not been widely known.

It is bound to become the primary source on how John F. Kennedy's mind worked," said Dan H. Fenn Jr., director of the Kennedy Library in Boston where the recordings and preliminary transcripts, made by archivists over the last several years, are kept.

The Washington Post has over the last several years requested access to the tapes but it has been denied because of classification and privacy considerations. Fenn said some of the tapes and transcripts of the recordings, first donated to the library by the Kennedy family in 1976, will be made available sometime soon.

Burke Marshall, a former assistant attorney general in the Kennedy administration and head of a three-member committee that controls release of material from the Kennedy Library, said Wednesday night: "Our position is going to be that we should open this material in an orderly fashion."



KENNEDY

He said he could not set a time frame for this process, but added that transcripts are being made and that many will have to undergo a declassification review by the National Security Council.

Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal White House secretary, and several Secret Service agents who installed and maintained the system of recordings were the only ones who knew the full details of the secret recording system, according to well-informed officials.

"I was the engineer," Ms. Lincoln said in a recent interview. Ms. Lincoln said Kennedy had a switch in his office that activated a red light at her desk. That was the signal, she said, to begin the recording system. According to Ms. Lincoln, if the red light went on when Kennedy was on the phone, she was to record the conversation on the dictabelt system hooked into his phone. If the light went on when he was in the Oval Office or the Cabinet room, she was to start the regular taping system for those rooms.

The log from the Kennedy Library indicates there also may have been some recordings made in a study in the president's residence. But one person knowledgeable about the taping system said he believed that there was such a system, but that no actual recordings were made of Kennedy's conversations there.

"He was very conscious of history," Ms. Lincoln said. "He was always wanting to get exactly what was said to pinpoint precisely what was said. These were for history and he wanted to have them for that and he never once went back and listened to one."

Theodore C. Sorensen, special counsel to Kennedy and probably his closest aide, was shown a copy of the log last month. "I'm dumbfounded," Sorensen said, adding he had no idea whatsoever such recordings were being made.

The log listing each recording reads like a Who's Who of the early 1960s. It includes recordings made between Kennedy and the following: his wife, Jacqueline Kennedy; his brothers, Robert F. Kennedy and Edward M. Kennedy; former Presidents Dwight D. Eisenhower and Harry S. Truman; his vice president, Johnson; Sens. Barry Goldwater, Hubert H. Humphrey, Henry M. Jackson and J. William Fulbright; Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield; House Speaker John W. McCormack; Secretary of State Dean Rusk; Secretary of Defense Robert S. McNamara; national security adviser McGeorge Bundy; CIA Director John A. McCone; and various military leaders, including Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Maxwell Taylor and Gen. Douglas MacArthur.

Robert Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara appear on the recordings most often, each about a dozen times, according to the log.

The log does not list each participant in the 325 meetings but does give the key person attending or the subject matter of discussion. Given the subject matters, which cover the broadest range of foreign and domestic policy, it is doubtful that many

Kennedy intimates or major political figures of the time escaped his recordings.

The log also substantiates Ms. Lincoln's statement that the recordings were made with an eye toward history. Nearly every major issue of the Kennedy presidency — tax bills, the nuclear test ban treaty, the economy, foreign visits, civil rights, defense policy, foreign aid — are mentioned in the log as topics of discussion in various meetings.

Also recorded, almost certainly without knowing their words would be for history, were labor leaders George Meany and Walter Reuther, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, New York Mayor Robert Wagner, Saturday Review editor Norman Cousins, California Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Sr., Texas Gov. John B. Connally, polster Lou Harris, White House staff member and historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., and Kennedy's brother in law and Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver.

Henry Kissinger, who appears many times on the Nixon taping system in the early 1970s, is listed on April 28, 1963, tape when he was a special foreign affairs adviser to Kennedy.

Archibald Cox, who later as Watergate special prosecutor initiated the subpoena of Nixon's tapes, was secretly recorded by President Kennedy in two personal conversations, both while Cox was solicitor general for the Kennedy administration. One Kennedy Cox call was in September 1962 about the crisis of admitting James Meredith, a black, to integrate the University of Mississippi. The second was on Aug. 22, 1963, according to the log, and concerned the Tidelands oil issue involving Louisiana.

The taping system was installed in great secrecy by the Secret Service in the summer of 1962 and was removed Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was assassinated, according to an official familiar with the system.

Overall, the Kennedy Library has 125 reels of tape from Oval Office or Cabinet meetings, totaling 325 conversations. The first was recorded on July 30, 1962, and the last on Nov. 7, 1963. More than three dozen NSC meetings were recorded including many, if not most, of those involving the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

In addition, the log shows 275 phone conversations were recorded over a 14-month period on 27 dictabelts, the first on Sept. 10, 1962, and the last on Oct. 29, 1963.

The identities of six of these people Kennedy talked with and had recorded are blocked out on the log obtained by The Washington Post. One is known to be Jacqueline Kennedy.

Since the Kennedy taping system was not automatically started by voice, such as the voice-activated system used by Nixon, there are probably only about 300 hours of conversation. By contrast, the Nixon taping system recorded about 4,000 hours of meetings and telephone conversations.

Both Evelyn Lincoln and officials at the Kennedy Library where the tapes are stored said it was President Kennedy who personally decided what to have recorded. In about a dozen cases, it is clear the switch activating the taping system was accidentally turned on because the log shows Kennedy's secretary was simply asking for a White House operator to make a routine call.

When the existence of the Nixon tapes was first revealed during the Senate Watergate hearings in July 1973, there were widespread expressions of shock and outrage from rival political figures, including some who served under President Kennedy

JFK Library director doubts tapes' impact

BOSTON (AP) — The director of the John F. Kennedy Library said Friday the public should not expect any major surprises when tape recordings made secretly during the Kennedy administration are released this summer.



KENNEDY

"If you're a researcher and knowledgeable about the Peace Corps or something like that, it may be exciting," said Dan H. Fenn Jr., director of the Kennedy Library. "But I don't think it's going to knock the socks off the rest of us."

The library released a 29-page index Wednesday of tape-recorded phone calls and conversations, listing participants and topics of participants' knowledge.

Fenn said he was mystified at the attention the index received. He said he announced the existence of the tapes on July 17, 1973, the day after it was disclosed that President Richard Nixon had secretly taped thousands of hours of conversations in the White House.

"I guess people picked up on it again because it's interesting to see who got taped," Fenn said.

Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal secretary, said Friday in an interview on NBC's Today show that the system was set up in part because Kennedy administration staff members denied their roles in setting up the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

But she said the main reason was Kennedy's desire to leave a historical record of his administration.

"All we did during the time we worked with him was to record everything we possibly could so he could have them for his memoirs after he left the White House," she said.

The release of the index outraged some of those whose conversations were recorded, but others said they didn't care.

"I consider it highly improper for anyone to record the conversation of a friend without informing the friend that a recording is being made," said Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk disagreed, saying, "I don't understand what all the shooting is about."

Fenn said the library's archivists, federal employees with security clearance, have been transcribing tape recordings of 325 meetings and 275 phone calls. He said he expects they will be released this summer.

Some of the conversations, which deal with national security matters, will not be released, and he cautioned that most of the recordings he has heard are no more than dry business meetings.

"I wouldn't have any great expectations," Fenn said. "A couple years ago when we released some of the papers, we had a number of reporters there who said, 'Oh boy, we're going to see some good stuff.' But after 15 minutes, their eyes began to get all glassy."

FWST 2-6-82

and who did not know of the existence of the secret recording system their own president had maintained.

Wife of informant in Abscam cases discovered hanged

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Network News Service

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Within the hour, FBI Director William Webster phoned Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., whose judiciary subcommittee oversees the FBI, and said he did not know whether it was foul play or suicide, according to the congressman. Edwards had called Webster Thursday morning to request FBI assistance in locating Mrs. Weinberg.

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Reel controversy

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Robert Kennedy, Secretary of State Rusk and Defense Secretary McNamara appear on the recordings most often, each about a dozen times, according to the log.

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Also recorded, almost certainly without knowing their words would be saved for history, were labor leaders George Meany and Walter Reuther, Chicago Mayor Richard J. Daley, New York Mayor Robert Wagner, Saturday Review editor Norman Cousins, California Gov. Edmund G. "Pat" Brown Sr., Texas Gov. John B. Connally, pollster Lou Harris, White House staff member and historian Arthur Schlesinger Jr., and Kennedy's brother-in-law and Peace Corps director R. Sargent Shriver.

Henry Kissinger, who appears many times on the Nixon taping system in the early 1970s, is listed on an April 26, 1963, tape when he was a special foreign affairs adviser to Kennedy.

Archibald Cox, who later as Watergate special prosecutor initiated the subpoena of Nixon's tapes, was secretly recorded by President Kennedy in two personal conversations, both while Cox was solicitor general for the Kennedy administration. One Kennedy-Cox call was in September 1962 about the crisis of admitting James Meredith, a black, to integrate the University of Mississippi. The second was on Aug. 22, 1963, according to the log, and concerned the Tideland oil issue involving Louisiana.

The taping system was installed in great secrecy by the Secret Service in the summer of 1962 and was removed Nov. 22, 1963, the day Kennedy was assassinated, according to an official familiar with the system.

Overall, the Kennedy Library has 125 reels of tape from Oval Office or Cabinet meetings, totaling 325 conversations. The first was recorded on July 30, 1962, and the last on Nov. 7, 1963. More than three dozen NSC meetings were recorded including many, if not most, of those involving the October 1962 Cuban missile crisis.

In addition, the log shows 275 phone conversations were recorded over a 14-month period on 27 dictabelts, the first on Sept. 10, 1962, and the last on Oct. 29, 1963.

The identities of six of these people Kennedy talked with and had recorded are blocked out on the log obtained by The Washington Post. One is known to be Jacqueline Kennedy. Since the Kennedy taping system was not automatically started by voice, such as the voice-activated system used by Nixon, there are probably only about 100 hours of recordings. By contrast, the Nixon taping system recorded about 4,000 hours of meetings and telephone conversations.

Both Evelyn Lincoln and officials at the Kennedy Library where the tapes are stored said it was President Kennedy who personally decided what to have recorded. In about a dozen cases, it is clear the switch activating the taping system was accidentally turned on because the log shows Kennedy's secretary was simply asking for a White House operator to make a routine call.

When the existence of the Nixon tapes was first revealed during the Senate Watergate hearings in July 1973, there were widespread expressions of shock and outrage from rival political figures, including some who served under President Kennedy

JFK Library director doubts tapes' impact

BOSTON (AP) — The director of the John F. Kennedy Library said Friday the public should not expect any major surprises when tape recordings made secretly during the Kennedy administration are released this summer.



KENNEDY

index Wednesday of tape-recorded phone calls and conversations, listing participants and topics of conversation. The tapes were made without the participants' knowledge.

Fenn said he was mystified at the attention the index received. He said he announced the existence of the tapes on July 17, 1973, the day after it was disclosed that President Richard Nixon had secretly taped thousands of hours of conversations in the White House.

"I guess people picked up on it again because it's interesting to see who got taped," Fenn said.

Evelyn Lincoln, Kennedy's personal secretary, said Friday in an interview on NBC's Today show that the system was set up in part because Kennedy administration staff members denied their roles in setting up the abortive Bay of Pigs invasion.

But she said the main reason was Kennedy's desire to leave a historical record of his administration.

"All we did during the time we worked with him was to record everything we possibly could so he could have them for his memoirs after he left the White House," she said.

The release of the index outraged some of those whose conversations were recorded, but others said they didn't care.

"I consider it highly improper for anyone to record the conversation of a friend without informing the friend that a recording is being made," said Sen. Russell B. Long, D-La.

Former Secretary of State Dean Rusk disagreed, saying, "I don't understand what all the shouting is about."

Fenn said the library's archivists, federal employees with security clearance, have been transcribing tape recordings of 325 meetings and 275 phone calls. He said he expects they will be released this summer.

Some of the conversations, which deal with national security matters, will not be released, and he cautioned that most of the recordings he has heard are no more than dry business meetings.

"I wouldn't have any great expectations," Fenn said. "A couple years ago when we released some of the papers, we had a number of reporters there who said, 'Oh boy, we're going to see some good stuff.' But after 15 minutes, their eyes began to get all glassy."

FWST 2-6-82

and who did not know of the existence of the secret recording system their own president had maintained.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION, THE RIFLE WAS REDERIVED BY A MAN WHO SAID HE WAS GOING TO DALLAS. THE QUESTION—HOW DID THE F.B.I. GET THE RIFLE, AND WHAT LED THE BUREAU TO LOS ANGELES, THAT FAST.

LET ME TELL YOU OF ANOTHER SELF-CONTAINED MYSTERY—THAT THE CRITICS DID DEAL WITH.

AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, A DALLAS RESIDENT CONTACTED AUTHORITIES, AND LATER GAVE A SHOWN STATEMENT TO AN ATTORNEY FOR THE WARREN COMMISSION.

FROM TELEVISION AND NEWSPAPER PHOTOGRAPHS, THE DALLAS RESIDENT IMMEDIATELY RECOGNIZED OSWALD AS HAVING BEEN A VISITOR AT THAT PERSON'S HOME, TOWARD THE END OF SEPTEMBER, OF 1963.

OSWALD WAS INTRODUCED AS LEON OSWALD, AND DURING THE VISIT, COMPLAINED ABOUT PRESIDENT KENNEDY AND SAID HE SHOULD HAVE BEEN ASSASSINATED.

THERE WERE TWO MEN WITH OSWALD, ONE WAS CUBAN, THE OTHER APPEARED TO BE MEXICAN. THEY INDICATED TO THE DALLAS RESIDENT THAT OSWALD WOULD BE HELPFUL IN ANTI-CASTRO ACTIVITIES.

THE RESIDENT HAD NOT MET ANY OF THE THREE MEN PRIOR TO THEM. THEY TOLD THE RESIDENT THEY WERE FAMILIAR WITH ANTI-CASTRO WORK, DONE IN CUBA, BY A MEMBER OF THE FAMILY OF THE DALLAS RESIDENT.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATORS ASKED THE F.B.I. TO CHECK ON THE BACKGROUND OF THIS DALLAS RESIDENT, TELLING THAT STORY ABOUT OSWALD. THE F.B.I. CHECKED AND ACKNOWLEDGED THE PERSON'S BACKGROUND AND INTEGRITY WERE CONSIDERED IMPECCABLE.

COMMISSION INVESTIGATORS THEN ASKED THE F.B.I. TO LOOK FOR THOSE OTHER TWO MEN WHO SUPPOSEDLY ACCOMPANIED OSWALD ON THAT DALLAS VISIT. REMARKABLY, AMONG ALL THE MILLIONS OF PEOPLE IN THIS COUNTRY OR WORLD, THE F.B.I. FOUND ONE OF THE TWO OTHER MEN.

HE TOLD THE F.B.I.—YES, HE HAD BEEN AT THE HOME OF THAT DALLAS RESIDENT—BUT NO, LEE HARVEY OSWALD WAS NOT WITH HIM. J. EDGAR HOOVER HIMSELF WROTE TO THE COMMISSION ABOUT THAT INTERVIEW. A SHORT TIME LATER, THE F.B.I. RE-INTERVIEWED THAT OTHER MAN—AND THAT TIME, HE DENIED HAVING BEEN AT THE HOME OF THE DALLAS RESIDENT, AT ALL.

THUS, THE F.B.I. DISCREDITED THE STORY OF THE DALLAS RESIDENT THAT OSWALD OR ANYBODY ELSE HAD VISITED THAT DALLAS RESIDENT'S HOME. SO THAT IS ANOTHER SELF-CONTAINED MYSTERY—WITH A SIDE QUESTION AS TO HOW THE F.B.I. MIRACULOUSLY FOUND THAT SECOND MAN.

I CAN TELL YOU ABOUT THE SECOND MAN—IT WAS HE WHO REDERIVED THE RIFLE AND ANNOUNCED HE WAS GOING TO DALLAS, AND WHO REPORTEDLY STATED HE WAS IN THE HILTON HOTEL IN DALLAS AT THE MOMENT OF THE ASSASSINATION.

THE CRITICS NEVER KNEW ABOUT THAT.

FORMER PRESIDENT FORD, AS A CONGRESSMAN IN THE EARLY SIXTIES, PROBABLY WAS THE WARREN COMMISSION MEMBER MOST CONCERNED WITH MAINTAINING THE INDEPENDENCE OF THE COMMISSION.

TRANSCRIPTS OF COMMISSION RECORDS, RELEASED IN 1975, SHOW THAT MR. FORD WAS ANGERED BY SUGGESTIONS IN THE PRESS THAT THE COMMISSION HAD CONCLUDED EASILY IN ITS INVESTIGATION THAT OSWALD ACTED ALONE, AND THAT THERE WAS NO CONSPIRACY.

CONGRESSMAN FORD QUESTIONED WHETHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION STAFF DELIBERATELY HAD LEAKED SUCH SUGGESTIONS TO THE PRESS, WHEN NO SUCH CONCLUSION HAD BEEN REACHED.

OTHER MEMBERS OF THE COMMISSION, TOO, WERE SHOWN BY THE RECORDS TO BE UNEASY OVER WHETHER THE F.B.I. AND C.I.A. WERE TELLING THEM THE TRUTH. THEY WANTED TO KNOW HOW TO AVOID ANY APPEARANCE OF ACCEPTING AS FACTUAL, THE PRE-FABRICATED POSITIONS OF, PARTICULARLY, THE F.B.I..

THE TEXAS ATTORNEY GENERAL GAVE THE COMMISSION OSWALD'S UNDERCOVER-AGENT NUMBER—#179, AND THAT HE HAD BEEN RECEIVING \$200 A MONTH FROM THE F.B.I. FOR 14 MONTHS—RIGHT UP TO THE MOMENT THE SHOTS WERE FIRED.

CONGRESSMAN FORD WROTE ABOUT THAT REPORT, AND THE DILEMMA IN WHICH IT PLACED THE COMMISSION.

BUT THE COMMISSION NEVER RESOLVED THE DILEMMA—WHICH WAS INTENSIFIED BY AN ARTICLE ON NEW YEARS DAY, 1964, IN THE HOUSTON POST—A REPORTER GAVE MORE DETAILS IN THE SUPPOSED LINK BETWEEN OSWALD AND THE F.B.I..

THE COMMISSION VOTED UNANIMOUSLY TO INTERVIEW THAT REPORTER—BUT THE STAFF NEVER GOT AROUND TO ARRANGING THE INTERVIEW.

MR. FORD WONDERED ALOUD IF THE STAFF HAD BEEN LEAKING INFORMATION EXTERNALLY.

ANOTHER QUESTION WOULD BE—WAS THE STAFF CONTROLLING INFORMATION, INTERNALLY. PUT ANOTHER WAY—DID THE STAFF RUN THE COMMISSION?

AND DID THE STAFF AGREE TO ACCEPT THE PREFABRICATED CONCLUSION OF THE F.B.I.?

THE F.B.I. KEPT SECRETS ABOUT OSWALD AWAY FROM THE COMMISSION VIEW, OR DELAYED INFORMATION UNTIL AFTER THE WARREN REPORT WAS PRINTED AND RELEASED.

FOR EXAMPLE, NOT UNTIL SEPTEMBER OF 1975 DID THE F.B.I. DISCLOSE THAT OSWALD SENT A HAND-DELIVERED NOTE TO THE F.B.I., SAYING HE PLANNED TO BLOW UP THE DALLAS POLICE STATION. HE WROTE THE NOTE 10 DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION.

THE F.B.I. NOT ONLY KEPT THE NOTE SECRET—THE BUREAU DESTROYED THE NOTE.

A COUPLE OF WEEKS AGO I TOLD YOU I WOULD LAY OUT THE INCIDENT OF THE LOS ANGELES RIFLE—HOPEFULLY IN DETAIL SUFFICIENT FOR YOU TO CONSIDER FOR YOURSELF—WHETHER

YOU WOULD VIEW IT AS A LEGITIMATE, IMPORTANT PART OF THE MYSTERY OF THE ASSASSINATION.

BUT ITS IMPORTANCE WAS KEPT AWAY FROM THE COMMISSION.

UNLIKE THE OSWALD-F.B.I. RUMOR, THE RIFLE SITUATION COULD HAVE BEEN DEALT WITH.

I DO NOT KNOW IF FORMER PRESIDENT FORD REMAINS UNCERTAIN ABOUT CERTAIN OF THE COMMISSION DILEMMAS. OR IF HE IS INTERESTED.

BUT I FEEL WE SHOULD TRY TO FIND OUT. THEREFORE I WILL SEND TO HIM COPIES OF THE TWO AFFIDAVITS FROM WHICH I HAVE BEEN QUOTING, RELATIVE TO THE RIFLE INCIDENT.

IF HE DOES READ THEM, AND IS INTERESTED, I HOPE TO ASK HIM IF HE COULD INQUIRE AS TO WHERE AND HOW THE RIFLE WAS FOUND.

Court rejects key evidence on Hinckley

WASHINGTON (AP) — A federal appeals court panel told government prosecutors today that written papers and an oral statement taken from accused presidential assailant John W. Hinckley Jr. were obtained illegally and cannot be used at his trial.

The decision, if it stands, would take away a key portion of the government's case against Hinckley.

Prosecutors have said they wanted to use the evidence to rebut Hinckley's contention that he was insane when he shot Reagan, his press secretary and two law enforcement officers March 30 outside the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Assistant U.S. Attorney Roger M. Adelman had argued in court that it was critical that the FBI and Secret Service agents who took the oral statement from Hinckley more than four hours after the shootings be allowed to testify that he appeared sane during the interview.

There was no immediate word on whether the government would attempt to overturn the decision of the



JOHN W. HINCKLEY

... statement can't be used

three-judge panel of the U.S. Court of Appeals by going to the full court or directly to the Supreme Court.

Please see Hinckley on Page 10

Hinckley evidence rejected

Continued from Page 1

Hinckley's trial has been postponed indefinitely pending a final ruling on whether the evidence obtained from Hinckley could be used at his trial.

THE APPELLATE COURT panel said the oral statement was taken from Hinckley in violation of his Fifth Amendment rights under the Supreme Court decision in *Miranda v. Arizona*, which says that if a person arrested asks for an attorney all questioning by law enforcement officers should cease.

The judicial panel said that Hinckley had asked for an attorney shortly after he was brought to Washington police headquarters about 2:40 p.m. When no lawyer had arrived by 7 p.m., a Secret Service agent and an FBI agent, worried about a possible assassination conspiracy, decided to question Hinckley about his family background and his travels in the year before he came to Washington.

The court rejected the government's argument that such background questioning was not an interrogation, and therefore was permitted, ruling that "where the mental state of an arrestee looms as a likely issue, we can only conclude that a systematic, 25-minute background interview was designed to elicit incriminating responses."

"Here, the entire 25-minute interview process violated *Miranda*, and the taint therefore pervades the whole process."

The appellate decision affirmed a ruling last November by the trial judge, Barrington D. Parker, who ruled both on the *Miranda* question and on the seizure of handwritten notes from Hinckley's cell when he was at the U.S. correctional institution at Reiter, N.C. He is now at the stockade in Fort Meade, Md.

FORT MEADE RULED, and the appeals court agreed, that a prisoner retains at least some of his Fourth Amendment rights against unreasonable searches and seizures.

The appellate judges said that the seizure of Hinckley's handwritten notes last summer constituted a serious invasion of Hinckley's right to privacy.

The court said that the prison guard who initially

began reading the notes saw the words "prison," "life sentence" and "cooperation with the Justice Department."

"These words, as the district court found, are hardly of a nature that suggests an imminent or remote threat to security, particularly in view of the extraordinary security measures already in place. There was thus no readily discernible reason that justified the subsequent reading of the entire document by the individual officers."

While the actual notes have been kept under seal, sources have said Hinckley wrote of a phony assassination conspiracy in an attempt to strike a deal with the government.

The correctional officers have testified that they read Hinckley's papers during "shakedown" searches of his cell because they were worried that Hinckley, who had attempted suicide once, might make another attempt to take his life.

THE PRISON GUARD who initially spotted the seized documents previously testified in court that the words he saw led him to believe that a possible further criminal investigation was warranted.

The court said the government's arguments that the written and oral evidence could be used to rebut Hinckley's insanity defense "are novel" and "strain logic and have no foundation in law."

"We thus find no reason for countenancing a broad exception to the Supreme Court's clearly enunciated policy against the use of tainted evidence simply because that evidence will be used to counter an insanity defense," the court said.

"I WON'T GO INTO THEM ALL NOW, BUT HE DID NOTE THIS: "...IT HAD A 30 POWER VARIABLE RUSSELL SCOPE, VERY MUCH LIKE A TELEPHOTO LENS ON A CAMERA. I WOULD SAY THAT THIS WEAPON, PROPERLY SIGHTED IN, WOULD PUT A HOLE IN A DIME AT 500 YARDS."

THE DICK HATHCOCK STATEMENT IS SHORTER--4 PAGES IN ALL. IT IS HIS AFFIDAVIT THAT I WILL READ FIRST BEGINNING EITHER THURSDAY OR FRIDAY NIGHT. HIS RECOLLECTION LAYS OUT THE ENTIRE INCIDENT. (CAMERA ON THE AFFIDAVIT.) AND GIVES THE BACKGROUND ON THE TWO PRINCIPAL MEN WHO ARE INVOLVED.

ONE OF THE TWO MEN WAS UNLAWFULLY DEPORTED FROM CUBA BY FIDEL CASTRO ON JULY 8, 1959.

THE OTHER MAN HAS TALKED FREELY, AND ACKNOWLEDGES THE RIFLE WAS HIS.

BUT THERE IS NO INDICATION THE WARREN COMMISSION HAD ANY KNOWLEDGE OF THE MEN, OR THE RIFLE.

THE WARREN COMMISSION STAFF MIGHT HAVE KNOWN--BUT THE COMMISSION MEMBERS DID NOT RECEIVE THE WORD, I BELIEVE.

TODAY, I WOULD LIKE TO READ WITH DELATIONS FOR SEVENTY, THE FIRST HALF OF MY AFFIDAVIT OF RICHARD HATHCOCK, RELATING TO THE RIFLE.

IN DOING SO, I WILL OMIT THE NAMES OF THE TWO MEN WITH WHOM HATHCOCK WAS DEALING. THEY CAN BE CALLED A AND B. THE PURPOSE OF THESE BROADCASTS IS TO LAY OUT THE INCIDENT. WHEN YOU HEAR IT, I BELIEVE THAT SEVERAL QUESTIONS WILL FORM IN YOUR MIND. AND I THINK THE FIRST WILL BE--HOW DID THE F.B.I. LEARN OF THE RIFLE?

THE TWO AFFIDAVITS WILL TAKE SEVERAL NIGHTS OF READING. LET ME START THE FIRST:

"MY NAME IS RICHARD HATHCOCK. I ONCE OWNED AND OPERATED ALLIED INTERNATIONAL DETECTIVE AGENCY. AT THE TIME THAT WE'RE INTERESTED IN, MY OFFICES WERE AT 6715 HOLLYWOOD BLVD., IN THE OUTPOST BUILDING.

"ABOUT TWO MONTHS BEFORE THE JOHN KENNEDY ASSASSINATION IN DALLAS, TWO MEN CAME TO SEE ME IN MY OFFICE. ONE WAS (MAN A)...THE OTHER MAN WAS (MAN B)..."

THESE MEN CAME TO SEE ME ONE AFTERNOON, STATING THAT THEY HAD HEARD OF ME BECAUSE OF MY MANY YEARS OF UNDERCOVER INVESTIGATION. HERE WHEN I WORKED FOR THE HENRIET CHAIN, AND SOME OTHER ACTIVITIES...THAT I HAD BEEN INVOLVED IN.

"THEY WERE HOW THEY TOLD ME, TO RAISE MONEY WITH WHICH TO BUY MEDICINES AND EQUIPMENT, MILITARY HARDWARE, FOR A PLANNED INVASION OF CUBA. THEY WERE GOING TO TRAIN TROOPS IN GUATEMALA, WHICH THEY ACTUALLY DID LATER.

THEY TOLD ME THAT THEY WERE DEAD BANGS, AND THAT THEY WERE GOING TO BE HERE FOR TWO OR THREE WEEKS. THEY HAD SOME OTHER CONTACTS THAT THEY WANTED TO SEE, RAISE MONEY--BUT MEANTIME, THEY NEEDED A HUNDRED DOLLARS.

THEY WANTED TO BORROW THE HUNDRED DOLLARS AND WHAT THEY HAD FOR SECURITY WAS A SET OF GOLF CLUBS, AND A RIFLE, WHICH WAS A 30 CALIBER JENSEN, MODIFIED TO SEMI-AUTOMATIC OPERATION, WHICH I BELIEVE HAD NINE ROUNDS. AND ALSO WAS EQUIPPED WITH A 30 POWER RUSSELL VARIABLE SCOPE.

I GAVE THEM THE HUNDRED DOLLARS, THEY LEFT THE GOLF CLUBS AND THE RIFLE.

FOR SEVERAL WEEKS AFTER THAT, I SAW BOTH MEN FREQUENTLY. THEN MY UNDERSTANDING WAS THAT MAN A, RETURNED TO MIAMI, TO SET THINGS IN OPERATION DOWN THERE FOR THE PLANNED INVASION OF CUBA.

WHAT THEY HAD PLANNED ESSENTIALLY WAS TO BLOW UP SOME OIL STORAGE TANKS ON THE WEST COAST.

MAN B STAYED HERE, AND WAS IN MY PRIVATE DET. OFFICE VERY OFTEN, ALMOST EVERY DAY.

SHORTLY BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION--IF MEMORY SERVES ME CORRECTLY, IT WAS NO MORE THAN 10 DAYS BEFORE THE ASSASSINATION. (MAN B) AND A MEXICAN MAN WHO I'D NEVER SEEN BEFORE, AND WHOSE NAME I DON'T RECALL AT THIS TIME--BUT I'M SURE THE F.B.I. HAS IT--CAME TO SEE ME--TOLD ME THAT THEY WERE GOING TO DALLAS TO PICK UP SOME MEDICINES AND SOME OTHER MATERIAL--AND THEY WANTED TO REDEEM THE RIFLE.

"THEY GAVE ME \$50, TOLD ME TO KEEP THE GOLF CLUBS; I GOT A NOTE SIGNED BY (MAN B) THAT HE HAD PICKED UP THE RIFLE..."

AT THAT POINT IN THE AFFIDAVIT, RICHARD HATHCOCK EXPLAINED THAT LATER HE GAVE THAT SIGNED NOTE FROM (MAN B) TO AGENT JERRY CROW, OF THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE OF THE F.B.I.

THEN HATHCOCK MAKES A REFERENCE TO JAMES GARRISON, THE ONE-TIME DISTRICT ATTORNEY OF NEW ORLEANS, WHO HAD INVESTIGATED THE ASSASSINATION.

LET ME CONTINUE THE HATHCOCK STATEMENT:

"WHAT HAPPENED TO THAT RIFLE, I DON'T KNOW.

JIM GARRISON SHOWED ME A PHOTO AT ONE TIME, AS A 8 X 10 ENLARGEMENT, WHICH HE SAID WAS MADE BY A DALLAS MORNING NEWS PHOTOGRAPHER SECONDS AFTER THE KILLING IN DALLAS.

"THE PHOTO SHOWED A DALLAS DETECTIVE HOLDING A RIFLE WHICH WAS PICKED UP ON DELLEY PLAZA.

"THE RIFLE LOOKED TO ME EXACTLY LIKE THE ONE I'D HAD IN MY OFFICE."

THAT NIGHT BE HOW THE F.B.I. LEARNED ABOUT THE RIFLE--IF THAT WAS YOUR FIRST QUESTION.

"I HAVE COMBED THE WARREN REPORT FROM STEIN TO STEIN. I FIND NO MENTION OF THAT RIFLE WHICH WAS PICKED UP ON DELLEY PLAZA...THE RIFLE WAS IN MY OFFICE ALLTHOSE WEEKS, AND ONE OF THE GENTLEMEN WHO WORKED WITH ME IN THE DETECTIVE BUSINESS, ROY PAYNE, WHO IS A GUN EXPERT AND A GUN NUT, ASSEMBLED AND DISASSEMBLED AND RE-ASSEMBLED THAT RIFLE ON NUMEROUS OCCASIONS."

"THE DAY AFTER JOHN KENNEDY WAS KILLED IN DALLAS, I RECEIVED A PHONE CALL FROM JERRY CROW, AN F.B.I. AGENT HERE IN LOS ANGELES, WHO ASKED IF I HAD AN AGENT WORKING FOR ME WHO WAS NAMED ROY PAYNE, AND I SAID, YES."

"JERRY WANTED TO KNOW IF HE COULD COME BY THE OFFICE AND SEE ME AND MR. PAYNE, AND WE ARRANGED FOR THAT MEETING."

"IT'S MY OPINION THAT THE REASON HE WANTED TO SEE MR. PAYNE WAS BECAUSE PAYNE'S FINGERPRINTS UNDOUBTEDLY WERE ALL OVER THAT RIFLE, FROM HIS HAVING HANDLED IT SO MANY TIMES.

IT'S ALSO MY OPINION THAT, UNLESS THAT PARTICULAR RIFLE HAD BEEN FOUND, OR IN SOME WAY WAS INVOLVED IN THIS WHOLE THING, THAT THE F.B.I. WOULD HAVE NO INTEREST IN IT."

THE PERSONS WITH WHOM MR. PAYNE AND MR. HATHCOCK HAD DEALT ON THE GUN MATTER, I HAVE REFERRED TO AS MR. A AND MR. B.

MR. A WAS THE OWNER OF THE GUN, EVEN THOUGH HE LEFT IT BEHIND, SO HE COULD GO TO MIAMI. IT HAS BEEN STATED THAT IMMEDIATELY UPON LEARNING OF THE SHOOTING OF THE PRESIDENT, MAN A HAD A NET IN PERSON WITH A NUMBER OF NEWSPAPERS IN MIAMI, SO THEY LATER COULD GIVE ASSURANCE THAT HE WAS IN FLORIDA, NOT DALLAS, AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION.

IT IS MAN B WHO IS MENTIONED IN THE WARREN REPORT. HOWEVER, THE REVERENCE IS NOT IN CONNECTION WITH THIS RIFLE INCIDENT, AT ALL. THE WARREN REPORT MATERIAL ON MAN B DEALS WITH ALLEGATIONS OF A MEETING, IN THE LATE FALL OF 1963, IN DALLAS.

THAT PARTICULAR MEETING COULD HAVE BEEN IMPORTANT IN THE F.B.I. INVESTIGATION. BUT MAN B LATER TOLD THE F.B.I. THAT HE HAD BEEN IN ERROR ON THE DATES--AND THAT HE HAD VISITED DALLAS EARLIER THAT FALL, BUT WAS NOT AT THE MORE CRUCIAL MEETING. J. EDGAR HOOVER ACCEPTED THE REVISION FROM MAN B.

WE DO NOT KNOW IF THE RIFLE EVER GOT TO DALLAS. WE DO KNOW THAT, FOR SOME REASON, THE F.B.I. WAS FOLLOWING IT UP, WITHIN HOURS AFTER THE SHOOTING.

THE F.B.I. KNOWS WHERE THE RIFLE WAS PICKED UP AFTER THE ASSASSINATION. THE F.B.I. ALSO KNOWS IF IT HAD BEEN CLEARED OF ANY EXTERIOR PRINTS.

THE LOS ANGELES MAN WHOSE PRINTS COULD HAVE BEEN ON THE RIFLE HAD DIS-ASSEMBLED IT FROM TIME TO TIME. HIS PRINTS COULD HAVE REMAINED ON THE INTERIOR PARTS OF THE RIFLE.

SO THE QUESTION IS: WHERE WAS THE RIFLE FOUND, SO QUICKLY AFTER THE ASSASSINATION?

AND IT WILL STAND AS A LEGITIMATE MYSTERY, JUST ON ITS OWN. BUT THEN YOU CAN ASK THE MYSTERY OF THE RIFLE WITH CONSIDERABLE PERIPHERAL MATERIAL.

THE MAN WHO REDEEMED THE RIFLE, ANNOUNCING HE WAS GOING TO DALLAS, HAD FOUGHT WITH CASTRO IN CUBA, AND THEN FOUGHT AGAINST HIM, IN CUBA. HE WAS ARRESTED, AND WAS SCHEDULED FOR EXECUTION.

HE LATER DISCLOSED THAT THROUGH MANIPULATIONS AND FRIENDS, HIS LIFE WAS SPARED. ON JULY 8, 1959, HE WAS ORDERED DEPORTED BY CASTRO.

ACCORDING TO F.B.I. INTERVIEWS, IN APRIL OR MAY OF 1959, JACK RUBY TOLD AN INTIMATE FRIEND OF FIDEL CASTRO THAT HE, RUBY, WAS ATTEMPTING TO OBTAIN THE RELEASE OF THREE PEOPLE.

RUBY SAID IF THAT COULD BE DONE, HE WOULD PAY \$5000 FOR EACH OF THE THREE PERSONS RELEASED AND THAT SOMEONE IN LAS VEGAS WOULD FINANCE THE COSTS.

A COUPLE OF WEEKS LATER RUBY SWEETENED THE DEAL BY OFFERING CASTRO SEVERAL AMERICAN JEES.

THAT WAS LATE SPRING OF 1959. A SHORT TIME LATER, JACK RUBY WENT TO CUBA, AND MADE HIS VISITS.

ON JULY 8TH OF THAT YEAR, CASTRO ORDERED THE DEPORTATION OF THREE PRISONERS. THE MAN WHO REDEEMED THE RIFLE IN LOS ANGELES JUST PRIOR TO THE ASSASSINATION, WAS ONE OF THE THREE MEN.

THE LOS ANGELES MAN WHOSE PRINTS COULD HAVE BEEN ON INTERIOR PARTS OF THE RIFLE WAS QUESTIONED EXTENSIVELY BY THE F.B.I. HERE, THE MORNING AFTER THE ASSASSINATION.

HIS NAME IS ROY PAYNE. HE WAS A CO-PARTNER, WITH RICHARD HATHCOCK, IN THE HOLLYWOOD DETECTIVE AGENCY THEY RAN BACK IN 1963.

A CONDITION OF THEIR LICENSE REQUIRED THEIR FINGERPRINTS. WHEREVER THE RIFLE WAS FOUND, PRESUMABLY THE F.B.I. CHECKED IT, OUTSIDE AND INSIDE, FOR PRINTS. PRESUMABLY THE PRINTS WERE TRANSMITTED TO F.B.I. HEADQUARTERS IN WASHINGTON, WERE IDENTIFIED, AND THE LOS ANGELES OFFICE WAS INSTRUCTED TO LOCATE ROY PAYNE.

PAYNE SAYS THAT AFTER THE INITIAL QUESTIONING, HE WAS FOLLOWED FOR MONTHS.

ONE AFTERNOON, ABOUT TEN DAYS OR TWO WEEKS AFTER THE ASSASSINATION, PAYNE RECEIVED A CALL FROM THE MAN WHO REDEEMED THE RIFLE. TO QUOTE ROY PAYNE:

"I SAID, HEY, BUDDY--YOU BETTER HAVE A LOT OF WITNESSES BECAUSE YOU WERE IN DALLAS AT THE TIME OF THE ASSASSINATION." AND HE SAID, "I'VE GOT WITNESSES TO PROVE THAT I WAS RIGHT IN THE MIDDLE OF THE LOBBY OF THE HILTON HOTEL, AND A HUNDRED PEOPLE KNOW I WAS THERE, AND I WAS NOWHERE NEAR WHERE KENNEDY WAS ASSASSINATED."

NO CRITIC HAS FAULTED THE WARREN COMMISSION FOR ITS TREATMENT OF THE INCIDENT OF THE LOS ANGELES RIFLE.

THE REASON FOR THAT FAILURE TO CRITICIZE IS VERY BASIC--THE CRITICS NEVER KNEW ABOUT THE RIFLE INCIDENT. IT WAS NOT INCLUDED IN THE WARREN COMMISSION REPORTS.

IN THE PRESIDENTIAL ASSASSINATION THERE IS A LIMITED NUMBER OF REAL, PHYSICAL LEADS--THAT CONSTITUTE SELF-CONTAINED MYSTERIES THAT ARE SUSCEPTIBLE TO ACTUAL SOLUTION.

THE LOS ANGELES RIFLE IS ONE OF THEM. IT IS THE RIFLE THAT WAS INVESTIGATED HERE WITHIN 24 HOURS OF THE SLAYING OF THE PRESIDENT. THE F.B.I. IN LOS ANGELES ACTUALLY QUESTIONED TWO MEN ABOUT THEIR HAVING TAKEN THE RIFLE AS SECURITY FOR A HUNDRED DOLLAR LOAN.



GRATEFUL PARENTS... Charles Massegee, left, and Beverly with Lora Lee

Family celebrating gift of life

Little girl comes home after receiving kidney from her mother

By MIKE MENICHINI
Star-Telegram Writer

"It was beautiful to give birth to her, as any mother would know, but from where I stand now, it was even greater to give life to her."

Beverly Massegee of Ranger sat before reporters Wednesday night in an office at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport and wiped away three months of anguish, fear and desperation in the struggle to keep her 7-month-old daughter, Lora Lee Andra Massegee, alive.

Seated on Mrs. Massegee's knee, the 14-pound baby intermittently cried and nursed from a bottle.

Less than three weeks ago, doctors at the University of Minnesota Medical Center in Minneapolis transplanted one of Mrs. Massegee's kidneys into Lora Lee, a victim of primary oxalosis.

According to Dr. John Najarian, the chief surgeon in the operation, primary oxalosis is a rare disease that occurs in only one out of every 10,000 newborns.

Oxalate, a normal byproduct of the body, is usually discharged through the urine. When primary oxalosis occurs, the oxalate is retained by the body, combines with calcium and forms deposits in the body organs. Children with the genetic disease rarely live more than a few years.

While it can attack many of the organs, it was confined only to Lora Lee's kidney, a factor in her

apparent recovery, Mrs. Massegee said.

"I just saw her before the family left," Najarian said in a telephone interview from his office. "She looks super."

It was only the second time the kidney of an adult was successfully transplanted in an infant. The first time was in December, when a 6-month-old boy received an adult kidney at the same medical center.

"I am very, very grateful for the mercy of God," said Charles Massegee, Lora Lee's father and a Southern Baptist evangelist.

"God heals through physicians, through doctors, and God can heal direct, and I believe that if they had not been able to heal her he would have," Massegee said.

Lora Lee's plight and her parents' desperate search for help began Nov. 15, in Oakland, Calif., during a crusade there.

"I noticed a decreased urination," Mrs. Massegee said. Doctors there diagnosed the problem as an infection.

Unsatisfied, she and Lora Lee flew back to Dallas for further studies. Massegee followed in the family trailer they use to travel to crusades 40 weeks a year.

On Nov. 18, physicians told Mrs. Massegee the baby could die at any time. State highway patrolmen in Arizona tracked down Massegee near Phoenix, where he left the

trailer and flew to Dallas.

Two days later, doctors told the Massegees their daughter was suffering from a form of oxalosis.

Because of an unpleasant experience with a physician when the child's condition was finally determined, the Massegees will not name the Dallas hospital where they took Lora Lee.

"He said, 'Take your 4-month-old organism home and let it die,'" Mrs. Massegee said.

Physicians there did tell them of the clinic in Minneapolis but refused to recommend the baby because, at that time, no transplants had been done on a child as young as Lora Lee, the Massegees said.

Instead, they took the baby to a clinic in Atlanta and then to Scottish Rite Hospital for Children there. Dr. Julius Sherwinter, a specialist in kidney disorders, put them in touch with Dr. Jon Scheinman, a pediatric specialist, at the University of Minnesota hospital.

The family went there Dec. 8. Once they were certain of the child's condition, part of which included exhuming the body of another child the Massegees had over four years ago and determining that that child, a boy, died of primary oxalosis; they began looking for a donor. Mrs. Massegee was chosen despite the fact that she has Lupus disease, which

affects the skin and mucous membrane.

In every other way it was a perfect match. The only way it could have been more compatible was if Lora Lee had a twin, Mrs. Massegee said.

On Jan. 28, Najarian and a team of specialists performed simultaneous operations on Mrs. Massegee and the baby. Four-and-a-half hours later, the operation was over.

Doctors had removed both kidneys and the spleen from Lora Lee and expanded her abdominal cavity to make room for her mother's kidney, Najarian said.

The kidney will shrink to the normal size of an infant's kidney and then begin to grow as Lora Lee does, Najarian said.

Mrs. Massegee said the operations cost more than \$100,000 and would be covered by insurance. There is a chance that Lora Lee's body might reject the kidney sometime in the future, but there are no signs of that now, Mrs. Massegee said.

She said what she wants to do now is go home and rest.

Massegee said he will return to his crusades in a week and his wife and daughter will join him when they can.

Other than that, there is only one thing they intend to do—that is to have "a very personal talk" with the physician who first told them to let their daughter die.

Military succession plan unused

Chicago Sun-Times Wire

WASHINGTON — It was a highly classified order, approved by President Reagan in what now seems to have been an act of foreboding.

Shortly after he took office, the President signed off on a special order that provided for an "automatic assumption" of military command authority should he become temporarily unavailable or incapacitated.

The secret order set forth a chain of command for military contingencies different from the constitutional line of presidential succession, deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes disclosed Monday evening.

Under the order, the vice president and then the secretary of Defense would act in a military crisis in lieu of the President, the constitutional commander-in-chief.

"There is, for your information, an automatic assumption of command authority, which requires that no steps be taken," Speakes told reporters.

Vice President George Bush, however, did not assume military command authority Monday afternoon in the wake of the assassination attempt on Reagan's life, Speakes said. Neither did Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger take command while Bush was flying back to Washington from his speaking engagements in Texas.

The automatic procedure for assuming command was not used after Reagan had been shot, Speakes explained, because it was not necessary.

Thursday, February 4, 1982

The Dallas Morning News

FWST 2-1-82

Hinckley attorneys want ruling upheld

By Jack M. Kneec
Washington Bureau of The News

WASHINGTON — Attorneys for John Hinckley asked a 3-judge panel Wednesday to uphold a court ruling involving Hinckley's constitutional rights to privacy and counsel.

U.S. Dist. Court Judge Barrington Parker ruled in December that Hinckley's constitutional rights were violated when FBI agents interrogated him before advising him of his right to counsel and when guards at a federal prison in Butner, N.C., surreptitiously read his diary and other personal papers while he was away from his cell.

Prosecutors want the ruling overturned.

Attorneys for Hinckley, who is charged with attempting to assassinate President Reagan, argued that his constitutional rights must remain protected.

"The Supreme Court has ruled that when an inmate enters prison, an iron curtain does not descend between him and the Constitution," attorney Gregory Craig said.

But U.S. Atty. Michael Farrell asked that Parker's decision be overturned on the basis of several errors by the lower court.

Farrell said the routine questioning by FBI agents before Hinckley was advised of his rights involved "things like his name, address, where he went to college and his college major."

He asked that the panel at least allow testimony regarding Hinckley's demeanor during the first half-hour of routine questioning March 30 after the shooting.

Judge Patricia Wald, a member of the 3-judge panel, noted that a favored interrogation technique is to ask routine questions of a suspect "and intersperse hard ones."

Farrell also argued that guards at the North Carolina prison read Hinckley's diary and other papers as a means of being prepared for any suicide attempt.

Although Farrell said Hinckley "should expect diminished privacy" while jailed, Craig argued that reading Hinckley's diary went far beyond prison policy.

Questions raised about CIA inquiry

By PHILIP TAUBMAN
New York Times News Service

WASHINGTON — The House Intelligence Committee, in closed hearings scheduled to begin Tuesday, will examine whether the CIA adequately investigated its possible links to two former agents who sold their services to Libya, according to those familiar with the committee's work.

The CIA's internal investigation, conducted in 1976 and 1977 by the agency's inspector general to determine whether any officials helped establish a terrorist training project in Libya, may have failed, these sources said, to pursue several significant lines of inquiry and may not have examined all possible sources of information.

The inspector general's report, which led to the dismissal of two middle-level agency employees, exonerated several senior intelligence agency officials who were suspected of having ties to the former agents, Edwin P. Wilson and Frank E. Terpil, according to former CIA officials.

The report also served until recently as the basis for agency statements that the agency had investigated thoroughly the Wilson-Terpil matter and had found no official ties to the Libyan operation organized by the two men.

A second internal CIA investigation, initiated last year by William J. Casey, CIA director, is continuing, according to Reagan administration officials. To date, it also has found no evidence of official agency approval or support for the operation, according to the CIA.

It has, however, raised questions about the thoroughness of the first investigation, according to those fa-



FRANK E. TERPIL
...adequately investigated?

miliar with the committee's work. These sources declined to provide details, but said agency investigators might have prematurely cleared senior officials.

Wilson and Terpil were indicted in 1980 on charges of illegally shipping explosives to Libya. They are currently living abroad as fugitives.

The CIA's internal investigation is one of several facets of the Wilson-Terpil case that the House Permanent Select Committee on Intelligence is expected to explore in three hearings this week, committee staff members said.

Other facets include the recruitment of Army Special Forces veterans to train terrorists in Libya and Wilson's association with a secret Navy intelligence unit called Task Force 157.

12A 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM ■ SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1982

Reagan submits secrecy order

By ROBERT PARRY
Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has submitted to Congress a plan to let government officials invoke national security more easily in keeping information from the public, a shift that would reverse a 25-year trend toward increased government openness.

The proposal, which President Reagan can implement on his own authority, would require that government officials classify documents as secret even "if there is reasonable doubt ... about the need to classify information."

The proposed presidential order, obtained Friday by The Associated Press, would drop President Carter's requirement that government secrecy be balanced against the public's right to know. Carter's order also insisted that information be reviewed after six years with an eye toward releasing it.

The draft the administration has sent to Congress states simply that "information shall be classified as long as required by national security considerations."

The administration, however, backed off phrasing contained in an earlier draft of the order, which declared that "classification shall be determined solely on the basis of national security considerations." That

If signed by Reagan, the proposed executive order would give officials new power to classify information about "systems, installations, projects or plans relating to national security."



phrasing does not appear in the new draft.

On the other hand, the Reagan proposal dumps a section in Carter's 1978 order, which states that government officials must "determine whether the public interest in disclosure outweighs the damage to national security that might reasonably be expected from disclosure."

Carter also required that government officials determine that possible damage to national security be "identifiable" before the secrecy stamp could be applied. Reagan's draft would not require "identifiable" damage before an official could label a document "confidential," the lowest of the three secrecy classifications.

Spokesmen for the House and Sen-

ate intelligence committees said the draft was delivered Thursday to Congress. They said members would review the proposal and make suggestions for possible changes.

Although administration officials have said congressional opinions would be considered, there is no guarantee that the wording will be changed. The president has set no deadline for signing the order, but officials have said they want to move quickly.

For the past 25 years, successive presidents have moved toward reducing government secrecy and opening up a wide range of official information to the public.

The Reagan administration, however, has complained that the government has gone too far toward

such openness and should exercise greater control over sensitive information.

Last month, the White House took steps to close news leaks it claimed endangered national security. The new rules required many officials to receive prior permission before giving interviews and to file memos on the contents of their contacts with the press.

The administration also has proposed legislation aimed at tightening up the Freedom of Information Act.

If signed by Reagan, the proposed executive order also would:

- Give officials new power to classify information about "systems, installations, projects or plans relating to national security." Critics contend this provision would allow the government to choke off the flow of large amounts of non-sensitive information on the vague grounds of "relating to national security."

- Specify that where there is doubt about what level of classification to apply, the document would receive the highest of the three classifications: top secret, secret and confidential. Ever since the Nixon administration, officials were instructed to give the lowest possible classification.

- Delete Carter's requirements that secret documents be reviewed after six years to see if they could safely be released.

Viet Cong data faked, CBS says

NEW YORK (AP) — Estimates of enemy troop strength in Vietnam through the 1968 Tet Offensive were manipulated by military and civilian analysts to appear smaller than they were, leaving Americans "misinformed about the nature and size" of the opposition, CBS News says in a special report to be broadcast Saturday night.

The 90-minute program documents, with testimony of several former military and civilian officials, what CBS calls "a conscious effort, indeed a conspiracy, at the highest levels of American military intelligence, to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy."

The *Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception*, to be shown 8:30-10 p.m. CST, includes a lengthy inter-

view with Gen. William Westmoreland, the commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam at the time, along with several other key military and CIA officials.

Sam Adams, a one-time CIA analyst who was a primary source for the documentary, tells correspondent Mike Wallace that President Lyndon Johnson apparently was unaware of the huge buildup from the north that preceded Tet, or lunar new year.

"Shouldn't someone... have told the president that not only were the VC planning a massive attack," Wallace asks Westmoreland, "but that they were flooding the south with North Vietnamese regulars?"

"Well, sure. That... was known. That was known," the retired general replies.

FWST 1-21-82

"The president knew?" Wallace asks.

"I have no idea whether the president knew or not," he says.

In fact, Wallace says, the deception began as early as 1966. Despite mounting optimism for an American victory in Vietnam, CIA analysts — notably Adams — had begun to doubt estimates on enemy troop strength coming from military headquarters in Saigon, Wallace says.

In April 1967 Westmoreland was summoned to Washington, where he told Johnson that the size of the Viet Cong army had leveled off at 285,000 men, the correspondent reports. The general apparently was not aware, Wallace says, that his own analysts had discovered evidence confirming CIA estimates of a much larger enemy force.

Westmoreland learned of their doubts on his return to Vietnam, Wallace says.

"I had the definite impression that he felt that if he sent those figures back to Washington at that time, it would create a political bombshell,"

Gen. Joseph McChristian, Westmoreland's intelligence chief, tells CBS.

Westmoreland said he did not consider the new information reliable, and Wallace asks, "Why would it have been a 'political bombshell'?"

"Because," Westmoreland says, "the people in Washington were not sophisticated enough to understand and evaluate this thing, and neither was the media."

Military intelligence officers subsequently were under orders from Westmoreland to keep the reported enemy troop level under 300,000, Wallace says, even though the total may have been much higher.

"Westmoreland says he doesn't recall these orders," Wallace says, but Col. George Hamscher, who represented the commander at a meeting in Washington in 1967, remembers. "We can't live with a figure higher than so-and-so" is the message... we got."

Enemy troop strength was set, during that meeting of military and civilian officials, at 294,000, Wallace says.

Saturday, January 23, 1982

The Dallas Morning News

'Uncounted Enemy' blasts

TELEVISION

ED BARK



His mouth twitched and his tongue slid in and out like the snake Mike Wallace was trying to make of him. By the end of CBS's horrifying documentary, Gen. William Westmoreland had been reduced to a stammering, despicable soldier of death.

The *Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception* (Saturday, 8:30 p.m., Channel 4) is a 90-minute bombshell about the Vietnam War. Wallace and reporter/producer George Crile have put together a torturous, tragic account of how U.S. military leaders intentionally fed the American public false information about enemy troop strength.

Why? Because there could be no "light at the end of the tunnel" if it were made known that the North Vietnamese army was twice as large as the 280,000 figure Westmoreland was using in public. Wallace makes a strong case that President Lyndon Johnson also was kept in the dark and that the Tet offensive of 1968 was aided immeasurably by a cover-up of the North Vietnamese Army's massive infiltration into South Vietnam. It was simple mathematics for those who continually had to provide "proof" that the U.S. was winning in Vietnam: The "body count" of dead enemy soldiers had to escalate; in turn, the Vietnamese Army had to shrink.

WITH CONSUMMATE skill, Wallace probes Westmoreland, confronting him with his public statements and damning him with information from CBS's interviews with CIA agents and high military officials. Westmoreland is at first calm, then angry and finally crushed under the impact of Wallace's relentless search and destroy mission. It comes to this:

Westmoreland — "Now — I — I — I — I — Well — No — No — I — I — No."

There is no joy in watching the humbling of the former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam. There is just a terrible feeling in the pit of the stomach. Many U.S. soldiers died at the hands of an enemy that had been intentionally, grossly underestimated by U.S. military leaders. Wallace says it came down to a power struggle between the CIA, which uncovered the true strength of the Vietnamese Army, and Westmoreland's seconds-in-command, who were told to airbrush the CIA's discomforting intelligence reports.

Westmoreland

George Allen, once the CIA's leading expert on the North Vietnamese Army, outlines the implications in a key conversation with Crile.

"What was at stake in this battle between the CIA and the military over enemy strength?" the newsmen asks.

Allen replies, "It was a fundamental question of the soundness of our policy, of our whole approach to the war in Vietnam. The question of whether we ultimately, finally were going to come to grips with the nature of the war and the scale of the enemy forces we were up against — or whether we were going to continue this process of self-delusion."

EVENTUALLY, the CIA lost the power struggle and the Army continued to proclaim victory based on its statistics. But after the Tet offensive hit, Westmoreland requested 206,000 additional troops and President Johnson began asking the big question: How many of the enemy were out there, anyway?

Allen says he finally got his information to the president. There were 600,000 North Vietnamese regulars, not 280,000. Soon after, Wallace says Johnson's brain trust concluded that "the enemy could not in fact be defeated at any acceptable cost." The President's key advisors recommended a gradual withdrawal of U.S. troops. And Johnson responded by withdrawing his name from the 1968 presidential campaign.

Vietnam Deception seems to be based on iron-clad documents and testimony from those who participated in the fraud. During the interviews, some of these men seem tired, contrite, even a little ashamed.

CBS News spent a year on this depressing story. The results represent a tour de force for Wallace, the CBS Reports series and television journalism. This is a very complicated story to tell on the tube. But it is best told on a small screen, because a newspaper or magazine's printed words cannot match television's ability to illustrate the Vietnam War, recall the pain and then focus on the troubled faces of those who orchestrated our involvement. I still can't believe Westmoreland said this when asked, "Was President Johnson a difficult man to feed bad news about the war?"

"Well, Mike," the general says, "you know as well as I do that people in senior positions love good news. Politicians or leaders in countries are inclined to shoot the messenger that brings the bad news. Certainly he wanted bad news — like a hole in the head."

And so Westmoreland brought glad tidings.

Westmoreland disputes report about Vietnam

Associated Press

CHARLESTON, S.C. — Retired Army Gen. William Westmoreland characterizes an upcoming CBS television report on the Vietnam War as "a sham and a distortion."

The report "is an extreme case of irresponsible journalism," the former commander of U.S. forces in Vietnam told the *Charleston Evening Post* Thursday.

Anchored by journalist Mike Wallace, the CBS Reports special entitled *The Uncounted Enemy: A Vietnam Deception* will be broadcast Saturday.

Asked to respond to Westmoreland's allegations, CBS spokeswoman Geraldine Sharpe-Newton said the text of the broadcast released by the network "contains statements by highly placed, responsible persons."

"We believe those statements speak for themselves," she said.

Westmoreland was interviewed for the show, in which CBS says that U.S. military and civilian analysts manipulated estimates of enemy troop strength in Vietnam through the Tet offensive of 1968.

The 90-minute program documents what CBS calls "a conscious effort, indeed a conspiracy at the highest levels of American military intelligence, to suppress and alter critical intelligence on the enemy."

Westmoreland said Wallace had "picked up bits and pieces in order to support a thesis that he and possibly his producer have concocted."

"It has no substance," he said.

"The report leaves out a great deal of what I said during the interview," Westmoreland said. "This is a vicious thing and I am both upset and disillusioned."

The CBS report says that Westmoreland told President Lyndon B. Johnson in April 1967 that the Viet Cong army had leveled off to 285,000 soldiers. The general apparently was not aware, Wallace says, that his own analysts had discovered evidence confirming CIA estimates of a much larger enemy force.

CBS quotes Westmoreland as saying, "I was not about to send to Washington something that was specious, and in my opinion, it was specious."

Wallace says in the special that in the summer of 1967, Westmoreland "pursued a new tactic."

"He proposed that an entire category of the Viet Cong army — the self-defense militia, a force of 70,000 men — simply be dropped from the order of battle," Wallace says.

Of that force, Westmoreland told the newspaper, "This was the Viet Cong Secret Defense Force and it was made up of old men and boys who had little if any combat capability. They were armed, if at all, with antiquated weapons."

"It would have amounted to deception on my part if I had included them in the order of battle," he said.

DMM 1-23-82

DMN 1-19-82

Wife of informant in Abscam cases discovered hanged

By Harry Jaffe
Network News Service

WASHINGTON — Cynthia Marie Weinberg, wife of a key informant in the government's Abscam cases, was found hanged Thursday in Tequesta, Fla.

According to some reports, a note was found with the body but Mrs. Weinberg's lawyer said he doubted she had committed suicide.



Cynthia Weinberg

In a sworn affidavit in U.S. District Court in Washington last week, she accused her husband, Melvin Weinberg, of perjuring himself in the Abscam cases and said she feared for her life.

Mrs. Weinberg was found hanged Thursday in an apartment adjacent to her home in Florida. The week before, she had told the court: "The reason for my refusal to place my address in this affidavit is my fear that I shall come to harm if my home address is known."

She added, "I was very fearful of my husband, the FBI and others who might try to do injury to myself or my son . . ." because of her disclosures.

Because of her fears, attorneys requested FBI protection. They were refused, according to her lawyer Michael Dennis.

"The FBI absolutely refused after I called them on Tuesday to safeguard Marie or the items like the televisions in her house," Dennis said late Thursday. The lawyer discounted speculation that Mrs. Weinberg committed suicide, despite reports that a note was

found with her body.

"In her last letters and conversations, she definitely wasn't suicidal," Dennis said. "It's not going to stop us at all. It's regrettable that she can't testify, but we have her affidavit and all the proof."

According to Dennis, Mrs. Weinberg, 50, was last seen Tuesday morning when she dropped her 16-year-old son, J.R., at his school bus stop. Local police found her at approximately 3:30 p.m. Thursday.

Within the hour, FBI Director William Webster phoned Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., whose judiciary subcommittee oversees the FBI, and said he did not know whether it was foul play or suicide, according to the congressman. Edwards had called Webster Thursday morning to request FBI assistance in locating Mrs. Weinberg.

Attorney David Durr, who represents Sen. Harrison Williams in his Abscam case and had hoped to use Mrs. Weinberg's testimony, said on Thursday, "This is exactly the fear Marie Weinberg set down in detail and described in her affidavit, and the people who should have done something to protect her just stood aside and let it happen."

The information filed here last Tuesday by Mrs. Weinberg was potentially explosive, according to some sources familiar with the cases. By destroying her husband's credibility, they said, her testimony could have overturned the convictions of six congressmen, one senator and a host of local politicians netted in the celebrated 2-year Abscam investigation. District Court Judge William Bryant is expected to rule on the new evidence next week.

Weinberg, a convicted con man, orchestrated the Abscam sting operation and was the key government witness in court.

conclusion that it is death by asphyxia due to hanging," said Dr. Fred Hobin, associate Palm Beach County medical examiner who performed the autopsy.

Mrs. Weinberg's New York attorney, Michael Dennis, claimed otherwise and said she was either killed or had been pressured into taking her own life. He said he

Reputed Agca associate arrested in West Germany

DTH 2-17-82

Associated Press

HAMBURG, West Germany — Police said Tuesday they have arrested a Turkish fugitive who Italian officials say may have been with Mehmet Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square when he tried to kill Pope John II.

Police said Omer Ay, 30, was stopped Sunday night in Hamburg because his car headlights were turned off after dark.

A documents check revealed international warrants for Ay's arrest on charges of involvement in a 1979 robbery and the 1980 murders of two people, establishing a right-wing terrorist group and furnishing Agca with a forged passport.

A police spokesman said authorities were uncertain what to do with Ay. Under West German law, Turkish authorities have 40 days to file an extradition request, but the two countries don't have an extradition treaty.

The international manhunt for Ay was increased last year after Italian police said he may have been the man shown in photographs standing next to Agca seconds before the Turkish terrorist shot the pope in St. Peter's Square May 13. However, neither Italian nor Turkish police

are certain that Ay was the man in the photograph.

An Italian court sentenced Agca to life imprisonment on July 22. He maintained throughout his trial that he acted alone.

Turkish authorities described Ay as an associate of Agca. Ay is believed to be linked to the Idealists, also known as the Gray Wolves, the youth movement of the extreme right-wing National Action Party.

In Turkey, police sources said Agca and Ay had traveled on false passports issued in August 1980 in the city of Nevsehir, a right-wing political stronghold.

West Germany, which has a resident Turkish population of 1.5 million, is believed to be a haven for Turkish extremists.

After the papal shooting, Turkish authorities claimed Agca had hidden out in West Germany before entering Italy to attack the pope.

Some Turkish officials complained that their West German counterparts had been slow in following up tips that Agca, a convicted murderer who escaped from a Turkish prison, was hiding in this country.

But the West German government maintained there was no solid information that Agca was ever here.

In Bonn, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Turkey and West Germany were negotiating a new extradition treaty, but it was not clear when it would be concluded.



Omer Ay

Reel controversy

DTH 2-17-82

60 Abscam tapes may be missing, records show

By Harry Jaffe
Network News

WASHINGTON — As many as 60 tapes made during the FBI's 2-year Abscam investigation may be missing, and many more are filled with unexplained gaps and erasures, according to federal court records and transcripts.

The missing tapes and erased portions have led defense attorneys to question the FBI's handling of evidence. They are hoping judges involved in the Abscam convictions will reopen the cases, especially in light of revelations that FBI agents may have lost 44 recorded tapes.

The Abscam investigation resulted in bribery convictions against six congressional members and one senator. All the cases are still in court, either in late trial stages or on appeal. None of the defendants is yet serving time.

Melvin Weinberg, the con man employed by the FBI to set up the Abscam sting operations, admitted

during the investigation that he lost 16 tapes. His wife, Catherine Marie, now says in a recent affidavit filed in U.S. District Court that FBI agents may have misplaced 44 others.

In addition, about 800 of the estimated 1,000 audio tapes produced during the Abscam investigation have never been made public by the Justice Department. Defense attorneys have sought the tapes, unsuccessfully, in hopes that unreleased tapes may contain information beneficial to their clients.

U.S. Dist. Judge William Bryant, who presided over the Abscam prosecution of former Rep. Richard Kelly, is scheduled to rule on motions to reopen the case next week. A favorable ruling by Bryant could affect the other six convictions.

During the Abscam trials, it was disclosed that Weinberg handled many of the tapes, at times without the supervision of FBI agents. He also often recorded conversations with middlemen on his own,

routinely switching the tape machine on and off to record certain parts.

On tape number 1228, for instance, Weinberg is talking to middleman George Katz about luring congressional members into the sting operation. At the beginning of the conversation, when Katz is talking about watches he gave to Weinberg, the tape is blank for about 57 feet. Later, when Weinberg is asking Katz about his friends in Congress, the tape goes blank for 231 feet.

Printed tape transcripts do not indicate how many minutes of conversation are missing in 231 feet. Justice Department spokesman John Russell said the department could not explain the gaps.

The audio and video tapes formed the foundation of evidence in Abscam, the FBI's undercover investigation that resulted in accusing seven congressional members, a senator and assorted local officials of bribery.

DMN 1-30-82

Informant's wife killed herself, coroner rules

United Press International

TEQUESTA, Fla. — The hanging death of Cynthia Marie Weinberg, estranged wife of an important government informant in the Abscam bribery investigation, was ruled a suicide Friday.

"Everything that I have found and everything I didn't find, as a matter of fact, leads me to the con-

clusion that it is death by asphyxia due to hanging," said Dr. Fred Hobin, associate Palm Beach County medical examiner who performed the autopsy.

Mrs. Weinberg's New York attorney, Michael Dennis, claimed otherwise and said she was either killed or had been pressured into taking her own life. He said he

would submit evidence to that effect to a prosecutor next week.

Police found Mrs. Weinberg's body Thursday, suspended by a rope from a banister in the townhouse next to the home she shared with her son. She had been missing from her home since Tuesday.

A suicide note, written by the 50-year-old woman, was found nearby.

It expressed concern that her husband would gain custody of their 16-year-old son, Melvin Jr., and said she was distressed about the Abscam investigation.

Her estranged husband, Melvin Weinberg, was the government's chief witness in the prosecution that resulted in the conviction of six congressmen and a senator.



PENN JONES' **THE CONTINUING INQUIRY**

Volume VIII Number 9

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United Press International

Another Tragedy For Kennedy Family

Members of Kennedy family pray at the grave of President John F. Kennedy Thursday at Arlington National Cemetery, a day after the death of David Kennedy. Front row, from left: Robert F. Kennedy Jr., Ethel Kennedy, Matthew Maxwell Tay-

lor Kennedy, Michael L. Kennedy and Kara Anne Kennedy. Authorities in Florida today revealed that "significant amounts" of drugs, but no alcohol, were found in David Kennedy's body.

Agent 179: The Making of a Dirty Rumor

by

Jerry D. Rose

State University College

Fredonia, New York

On January 22, 1964 the Warren Commission was called into emergency session to consider information received by chief counsel J. Lee Rankin from the Attorney General of Texas, Waggoner Carr. This information was that Lee Harvey Oswald was an undercover agent of the FBI whose identification number, 179, was even specified. The call was a bombshell for the Commission, to say the least. The very idea that the agency providing most of the investigative reports to the Commission might have had such a relationship to Oswald was extremely disturbing to the Commissioners, who treated it as a "dirty rumor" requiring immediate scrutiny. When Carr and his Texas colleagues, including Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, came to Washington to discuss the "rumor," it turned out that the source of their information was the work of a Houston newspaper reporter, Lonnie Hudkens. However, Hudkens later reported that the source of his information was the Dallas County Sheriff's office, whose source in turn was none other than Assistant District Attorney William Alexander.

It thus appears that members of the local Dallas law enforcement establishment were responsible for starting and propagating the "dirty rumor." If they were so responsible, this behavior would be consistent with an apparent pattern of activity of these persons designed to blame the FBI in some way for the assassination. Immediately after the assassination, DPD chief Jesse Curry complained of the failure of the FBI to warn the DPD about the possibly threatening presence of Oswald in Dallas.⁴ Only later under pressure from the FBI in Washington did Curry "retract" this statement. Later the DPD was able to produce a memorandum by Lieutenant Jack Reville describing an encounter with FBI agent James Hosty in the City Hall basement at around 3:00 p.m. on November 22.⁵ As Reville and Hosty were both leaving their cars in the basement garage to go upstairs where a "suspect" was being interrogated, Hosty supposedly approached Reville with the rather breathless exclamation that "a Communist," Lee Harvey Oswald, had murdered the President and that the FBI had information that Oswald was "capable" of committing such an act. This conversation was supposedly witnessed by DPD detective V.J. Brian, who wrote a memorandum to that effect.⁶ My first reaction to this strange tale was to suspect that Hosty's reference to a "Communist" killing the President was part of a pre-arranged Red scare designed to blame the Soviet Union and/or Castro Cuba for the assassination. In the light of the strangeness of DPD behavior otherwise in relation to Oswald's FBI connections I have to wonder about the authenticity of this encounter. If the FBI did have this kind of pre-assassination knowledge about Oswald, it is utterly inconceivable to me that the FBI agent most personally responsible for failure to share that knowledge would blurt out any such admission to an official of the DPD.

Another suspicion in the same direction centers around the circumstances of the discovery of Hosty's name, address, phone number and license plate number in Oswald's notebook. For reasons best known to itself, the DPD held onto this notebook, supposedly found on November 22, until November 27 before relinquishing it to the FBI. A forger working for the DPD may well have written in this information for precisely the purpose of compromising the FBI. Once the FBI had the notebook with the Hosty notation, there is little doubt that the Bureau attempted to conceal that notation from

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other investigative agencies. In one report by an FBI agent (Robert Gemberling) prepared for the Warren Commission on December 23, 1963, the Hosty notation was omitted, although the entries on all other pages of the notebook were included in the report. On February 11, 1964 Gemberling submitted a new report on the matter which included the information on the Hosty notation.¹⁰ When J. Edgar Hoover testified to the Commission in May of 1964 he was asked to explain the discrepancy in the two reports and suggested lamely that the first report was prepared strictly for "investigative purposes of the FBI" and that knowledge of Hosty's visit to the Paine home in Irving was already well known to the FBI.¹¹ The House Select Committee in 1978 demolished that "explanation" when it noted that there were plenty of other items included in the December 23 report that had no discernible "investigative purpose."¹² As Meagher notes, Marina Oswald was asked about the Hosty entry in her Warren Commission testimony of February 3, eight days before the February 11 report from the FBI. "The channel by which the Commission first became aware of the Hosty entries in Oswald's notebook remains unknown, although clearly it was from a source other than FBI reports".¹³ It is pretty clear to me that this unknown "channel" was none other than the same group of Dallas cowboys who came to Washington after January 22 to air the "FBI informant" charge. If, as I suspect, their DPD colleagues "planted" the Hosty notations in Oswald's notebook, they would certainly want to see that the Warren Commission was not spared this "incriminating" information about an FBI agent.

If the "information" on the No. 179 informer, the Reville/Hosty confrontation and the Hosty notebook entries were DPD fabrications, what could have been the motive for this behavior? My interpretation of this follows closely that of George O'Toole.¹⁴ Though O'Toole doesn't use the term, he describes a likely pattern of blackmail of the FBI by agents of the Dallas police establishment. Although some agents of the FBI may well have been frame-up conspirators and maybe even assassination ones, I presume that many if not most agents of the FBI were attempting to conduct an honest and thorough investigation. If such investigations could uncover DPD complicity in the assassination conspiracy, the motives of such counter-attacks on the FBI are obvious enough. The message from the DPD to the FBI of these actions may well have been: "back off, because if you don't we have plenty of information to embarrass the bureau."

There are a couple of possible difficulties with this interpretation. We might, in the first place, want to note that none of the "information" about Oswald's relation to the FBI that we have been discussing is really incriminating of an actual FBI involvement in the assassination conspiracy. Rather the information would be designed to "embarrass" the Bureau that it had misjudged the character of an assassin-to-be in its selection of an agent, that the FBI had been negligent in not sharing its information on Oswald with the DPD and the Secret Service. One might well wonder if the mere fact of such "embarrassment" would be a sufficient lever for the blackmailing power of the DPD. On this point, we should perhaps note that, as O'Toole points out, J. Edgar Hoover was a bachelor whose "child" was the FBI and that he had spent his whole career with the Bureau building up its image as an invincible and infallible police agency.¹⁵ As investigators learned many years later, there was indeed a wave of terror within the Bureau after the assassination in which Hosty and many other agents were severely disciplined, supposedly for the inadequacy of their post-assassination "investigations."¹⁶ The injunction "don't embarrass the Bureau" was the operative rule within the FBI, and its agents may have feared the Director's wrath as information of the "informer" relation of Oswald and the Bureau came to light.

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A second reasonable question about the FBI/Oswald "information" as a blackmailing operation is why the FBI could not have defended itself by demonstrating the spurious nature of this hypothetically fabricated information. Could the Bureau not have pointed out the opportunities for DPD fabricating of the Hosty entries during the several days that the notebook was withheld from the FBI, the psychological implausibility of the ludicrous DPD version of the Hosty/Reville encounter, the unlikelihood of the reporter or William Alexander having the "information" on Oswald's undercover status that was put forth? A blackmailer can blackmail only if he or she has information on a person that will stand up to independent scrutiny. In other words, there has to be some fire behind the smoke of a blackmailer's claim if the operation is to be successful. In the current instance, I have to believe that there was such an "embarrassing" if not incriminating FBI/Oswald relation. This should clarify what I am arguing here: I do not suggest that Oswald did not have such a relationship with the FBI, only that the indications thereof produced by the DPD were fabrications. There are other indications of such a relationship, perhaps indications of which the Texans were unaware or which they could not otherwise use for their blackmailing purposes.

A number of these indications center around Oswald's alleged activities in New Orleans in the summer of 1963. One of these concerns Oswald's rather peculiar behavior upon his arrest on August 9 after a street scuffle with a Cuban exile, Carlos Bringuier. He asked to speak with a local FBI agent for the purpose of "supplying to him information with regard to his activities with the FPCC in New Orleans."¹⁷ An FBI agent, John Quigley, complied with the request and, according to Quigley's report, Oswald supplied him with a great deal of misinformation on his personal biography.¹⁸ Although the New Orleans FBI denied any prior contact with Oswald, Quigley had in fact reviewed his file during the Soviet Union "defector" episode;¹⁹ and Quigley's superior, agent Milton Kaack had, according to Oswald's New Orleans landlady, questioned her about Oswald within three weeks of his arrival in New Orleans (in April or May).²⁰

The House Select Committee in 1978 considered---and rejected---the claims of three New Orleans citizens who independently claimed to have observed evidences of an Oswald undercover relationship with the FBI. A clerk in the FBI office, William Walter, claimed to have seen a file in that office identifying Oswald as an undercover agent.²¹ A New Orleans bar owner, Orest Pena, claimed that he had frequently seen Oswald in the company of a New Orleans FBI agent, Warren DeBruyes, and that DeBruyes had threatened him against revealing this information to the Warren Commission.²² Finally, Adrian Alba, at whose garage across from Oswald's place of employment he supposedly came to lounge and read gun magazines, told of two occasions of having seen men that he believed to be FBI agents passing envelopes to Oswald.²³ The Committee discredited each of these stories by indicating their lack of corroboration by others. They also engaged in some Catch 22 logic suggesting that the failure of these men to "come forward" with their information until many years after the assassination compromised their credibility. The "catch" is in the Committee's expressed doubt that an Oswald/FBI relation could have existed without "anyone" coming forward during all these years to reveal the relationship. Those like Walter, Pena and Alba who did come forward don't count because they waited so long.

If there were any doubt of FBI dealings with Oswald that were not admitted by the Bureau, this doubt was eliminated in 1975 when a congressional investigating committee turned up the information that James Hosty had, at the direction of his superior Gordon Shanklin, destroyed two days after the

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assassination a note that had been delivered by Oswald to the Dallas FBI office a week or two before the assassination.²⁴ If nothing else, this episode proved that quite a number of people with guilty knowledge could keep their mouths shut about the matter for a dozen years. Several employees in the Dallas FBI office knew or had heard about the note-delivering incident and one of these, identity unknown, blew the whistle on the affair. Hosty "explained" that the note warned him to stop bothering his wife (Hosty having made two trips to Irving and seen Marina while Lee was working in Dallas) lest Oswald report this harassment to his superiors.²⁵ An office employee who claimed to have gotten a peek at the note gave a more sensational version of its contents: that Oswald threatened to "blow up" the Dallas FBI office if the harassments continued.²⁶ Hosty denied this version and he also denied to the House Select Committee that he even knew the note was from Oswald until after the assassination.²⁷ He claims that the note was unsigned and that he made the connection only when he appeared at an Oswald interrogation and Oswald reacted violently to himself as the agent who had "practically accosted" his wife. As happens so often, Oswald's asserted actions in the matter make little or no sense; why should he leave a warning note not to bother his wife without leaving any indication of the person who was complaining about the FBI practice?

Whatever the contents of the note, the Shanklin/Hosty action in effecting its destruction suggests the hyper-sensitivity of the Bureau to any evidence of its pre-assassination dealings with Oswald; another indication of the blackmailing leverage of any parties in possession of such "evidence," whether real or contrived. I think, however, that there was more to Shanklin's order to destroy the note than his concern for not embarrassing the Bureau. Shanklin reportedly made a comment on November 22 that let slip the intelligence that he probably was already aware at the time of the assassination not only of Oswald but of a possible informer relationship to the Bureau. The first FBI agent to sit in on the Oswald interrogations was James Bookhout. According to Captain Will Fritz,²⁸ just as the interrogations were beginning he received a call from Shanklin asking to talk with Bookhout. As Fritz for some reason listened on another phone, Shanklin told Bookhout that he wanted Hosty at the Oswald interrogations because "he knew about these people and had been investigating them before." Shanklin's²⁹ supposed reference to "these people" whom Hosty had been investigating is an exceptionally arresting remark. The FBI has never otherwise admitted that Oswald was other than a "case" of a lone ex-defector in whom the Bureau took an interest because of the possibility of his continued loyalty to the Soviet Union. Since Oswald was brought to headquarters under arrest at 1:00 and Hosty was in the interrogation room by 3:15,³⁰ Shanklin obviously had no time to engage in any extensive research on Oswald or his relationship with Hosty. I presume that he either knew already of the identity of "these people" investigated by Hosty or was able to go to an office file and locate the information on Hosty's current investigations of Oswald. My guess is that Shanklin's memory or his records showed that Oswald was himself maintaining an informer relation to "these people" and that Hosty was the agent to whom he was reporting. The Oswald visit to the Dallas FBI to deliver his "threat" was a cover-blowing action which Shanklin was understandably eager to cover up by a quick destruction of the note as physical evidence of that visit.

As a (hypothetical) FBI informant on the assassination conspiracy, Oswald may have come to suspect that agents within the Bureau and other persons were preparing to set up him, the informer, as the "patsy" who would be blamed with the assassination. His ostentatious visit to the Dallas FBI office in

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which he attracted attention to himself by throwing the note to Hosty on a receptionist's desk, would provide him with post-assassination "witnesses" of his association with the FBI. This explanation of the visit would accord with a couple of other possible Oswald pre-assassination activities. The same William Walter whom the HSCA said was "mistaken" about seeing an FBI agent file on Oswald in New Orleans was allegedly mistaken again in reporting having seen an FBI telex shortly before the assassination warning of the impending event, possibly based on information from Oswald.³¹ Another otherwise inexplicable action of Oswald shortly before the assassination was that he apparently addressed a package to himself at a non-existent Dallas address, a package later to be found in the dead letter file of the Irving post office.³² Although agents of the Secret Service apparently retrieved this package and claimed it was empty, my guess is that it contained an account of Oswald's FBI agent activities which he could have retrieved from the dead letter office after the assassination to have a postmarked proof of his pre-knowledge (and that of the FBI) of an assassination conspiracy. It really gives me a shiver to think how close investigators may have come to finding just such proof of Oswald's agency: if only those officials who retrieved the package were genuinely interested in investigating the assassination.

No, I don't believe Oswald was agent #179 of the FBI as reported by the Dallas cowboys. But he almost surely was an undercover agent, as those upon whom he was informing were in an excellent position to know. It therefore has to be one of the all-time examples of criminal finesse that the very people who were among the assassination conspirators were able to fend off any real investigation of themselves by putting the FBI on the defensive about its Oswald connections. If I were not so appalled by their immorality I should have to stand in awe of their stunning intelligence.

End

Footnotes

1. Sylvia Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, pp. 347-350.
2. CD320.
3. George O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, pp. 215, 216.
4. New York Times, Oct. 8, 1964, p. 60.
5. 17H496; 5H34.
6. 17H496.
8. 24H347
9. CD205.
10. CD385.
11. 5H112.
12. HSCA R 187.
13. Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, p. 212.
14. O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, chapter 12.
15. O'Toole, The Assassination Tapes, p. 217.
16. HSCA III 513-57.
17. Anthony Summers, Conspiracy, p. 309.
18. 4H431-40
19. 4H432, 438.
20. Summers, Conspiracy, p. 310.
21. HSCA R 240, 241.
22. HSCA R 241-3.
23. HSCA R 243.

24. New York Times, September 17, 1975.
25. HSCA R 245.
26. Anthony Summers, Conspiracy, p. 395.
27. HSCA R 195.
28. WCR 600.
29. It is possible, of course, that Fritz may have fabricated this remark by Shanklin just as Reville may have invented Hosty's statement in the police basement.
30. WCR 612.
31. HSCA R 191, 192.
32. CD 205, p. 148.

DAVID KENNEDY, 28, FOUND DEAD: 4/26/84

Richard Nixon, CBS, 4/16/84 "The Kennedy mystique will last as long as one of them is living".

Playboy, May 1984 "THE FALL OF THE YOUNG KENNEDYS"

London Times, 4/26/84 "Police could not say what caused his death, but there was no foul play". Case closed. 41

LAT 4/27/84 "David released last Thursday, St. Mary's Rehabilitation Center in Minneapolis, a month of chemical dependency."

LAT 4/26/84 "Harvard history major, wanted to write, journalist".

LAT 4/26/84 "He did everything he could with his father". Problems 15 yrs.

I'll make a few comments on the death of David Kennedy--not too much because what is there to say on this case really. It's a tragedy and the Kennedys are followed with tragedy. I remember Richard Nixon on April 16, 1984 on CBS, asked on CBS television about the Kennedy mystique. He was pretty calm and he said, I guess they have it. The direct quote was "The Kennedy mystique will last as long as one of them is living." So one less.

Playboy had a story May 1984, The Fall of the Young Kennedys. That publication is arranged 1 month in advance. Inside a troubled American dynasty. It seems that Playboy has these stories simultaneously. I know with John Lennon, I believe with John Belushi. Check out how many times Playboy had a cover story the exact time that a particular person in there was murdered at that time. Three months ahead the story is arranged. It takes 2 months to write it. But it falls just about at the same time.

The London Times had a story "Kennedy's Son, 28, Found Dead"--Police would not say what caused his death, but there was no evidence of foul play. That's like the Dallas Police Dept. saying on national TV that the evening after JFK was murdered that they don't have any physical or hard evidence to link to Harvey Oswald to Kennedy's death, but they know that he is the one. You don't need the evidence as long as you know he did it. This boy since childhood, 15 years since his father died, has had a lot of problems. He has had a drug habit. He's tried to break it. He recently was enrolled in Harvard. His ambition was to become a journalist. He was working for Atlantic magazine. There were traces of cocaine and demerol--the traces, of course. It usually takes a few weeks to find what was in his body, the autopsy. The family asked for an autopsy. The person who supplied the cocaine has not been seen, I doubt if that person will ever appear as he has no way of knowing if there was a purpose of overdosing him and having him die from it. There are a lot of people on cocaine. In the Fortune 500 or the Forbes list of business men or business, a couple is 7th between IBM and General Motors--the money from cocaine. I don't know how many deaths are linked to cocaine. Just the very famous happen to die of the cocaine, the others take it every day and don't seem to have that kind of demise. I don't think there are that many deaths. Maybe wrong, they may not get the publicity.

I know one thing about Sen. Edward Kennedy has been very strong attacking the CIA in the last 2 weeks, David's uncle. He was on TV attacking William Casey of the CIA for the mining of the harbor in Nicaragua. Then the NY Times 4/18 is a picture of Sen. Kennedy saying look at transition fund urged in Democracy. He's asked the Independent Council to look into the federal tax laws regarding Mexico and that transition foundation in 1980-81. He's been very vocal, not as a possible candidate, but as a person hucking the Reagan administration. You don't kill off all the Kennedys to get the vocal opponent, the kind they are getting out of Ted Kennedy. He's visible in the media and the time taking on Mexico and Casey. Every death that happens takes a piece out of them and hurts them terribly.

This was a sensitive boy who was very close to his father and shared a lot of things with his father. Never really got over the murder of Robert Kennedy. So now when he's ready to return back to Harvard, he was almost finished, and go into journalism--his life is cut short. I wonder if he would have done the kind of journalism that his father was doing in politics that he was meeting with people less privileged, etc., and branch out and even may be investigate some day the man who really murdered his father when Sirhan Sirhan took the rap.

Mae Brussell on David Kennedy

We would like to take this time to thank the following people for their time and interest in THE CONTINUING INQUIRY, and for all their help in the past months; Charles A. Spears for his research and weekly reports from Mae Brussell, Mae Brussell for her continuous hard work, Grady Leach for reports on state and federal government, John P. Judge for his letters and clippings. We continue these people the most loyal and hard working of our researchers. These people have given years of their lives for the purpose of bringing forth of the truth. They have exposed the cover up going on in this country.

Until someone has worked as hard as these people; don't complain to us. Perhaps, we have veered off course from the John F. Kennedy assassination at times, but the reason was simply that we were not receiving any material on that subject. In August TCI will be 9 years old. We would like to see it continue. But without your renewals, we can not continue to publish. We hope you will respond and renew. It's up to you. We await your response. Let us know what you think. WE HOPE YOU WILL DECIDE TO KEEP THE CONTINUING INQUIRY ALIVE.

Reagan Orders Concentration Camps

EXCLUSIVE TO THE SPOTLIGHT

By James Harrer

Mass detention facilities—otherwise known as concentration camps—are being set up at a number of major U.S. military installations on the secret orders of President Ronald Reagan.

The SPOTLIGHT has learned that on April 5 the White House issued a highly classified National Security Decision Directive (NSDD) which sets forth urgent instructions for the "activation" of 10 huge prison camps at key defense commands located across the nation.

Less than 24 hours before this edition went to press, on April 11, The SPOTLIGHT received information from two trustworthy confidential sources—

patriotic career Army officers—stationed at Ft. Benning, Georgia, and Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas, revealing that preparations were being set in motion for an unprecedented roundup of aliens and "security suspects" coast to coast.

According to these sources, the primary goal of the vast police operation, codenamed "Rex 84," is to detain and deport illegal immigrants.

But these sources say "Rex 84" has another, even more closely guarded and carefully orchestrated objective: To apply so-called "C&C" ("capture and custody") measures against political opponents, resisters or even outspoken critics whom the administration considers "dangerous."

According to the information obtained—and substantially confirmed—by The SPOTLIGHT, the four principal civilian concentration camps to be established under the "Rex 84" program will be located at Ft. Chaffee, Arkansas; Ft. Drum, New York; Ft. Indian Gap, Pennsylvania and at Camp A.P. Hill in Virginia. Each one of these camps is being laid out to hold 25,000 civilian prisoners under the guard of American troops.

Additional emergency custodial facilities are being readied at Oakdale, California (reportedly for 15,000 detainees) and at Eglin Air Force Base in southern Florida, at Vandenberg AFB in California, at Ft. McCoy, Wisconsin; Ft. Benning, Georgia; Ft. Huachuca, Arizona; and finally at the southern Justice Department detention and interrogation center known as Camp Krome near Miami, Florida.

A major national task force of federal intelligence and law-enforcement agencies—including the FBI, the CIA, U.S. marshals, the Immigration and Naturalization Service, Customs, Coast Guard, and so forth—will join with local and state police in massive roundups to haul in lists of suspects who will fill these improvised stockades.

"The first roundup—and the publicly announced one—will be of illegal aliens and refugees," a military source told The SPOTLIGHT. "But under the secret provisions of 'Rex 84' there will be also broad arrests of security suspects, who can be held in these centers, under this emergency order, whether they're U.S. citizens or not."

Americans whom the administration suspects of belonging to so-called "violence-prone" groups, or of "supporting" such groups—which may mean only that a citizen subscribes to the

wrong newsletter—may find themselves hauled in with hordes of illegal immigrants if the bureaucrats find them "dangerous."

Suspected or "potential" terrorists, subversives and draft resisters may eventually also find themselves caught in the broad "Rex 84" net, according to these sources.

Another category of anti-bureaucratic activists which may be bound for administrative detention under this directive is that of "major, organized tax resisters," one source close to the program has told The SPOTLIGHT.

This informant—a Pentagon policy analyst assigned to the National Security Council (NSC) in the White House—has identified Kenneth G. Graffenreid, a special assistant to President Reagan, as the NSC official temporarily in charge of coordinating the preparatory phase of "Rex 84."

Not a single source interviewed by The SPOTLIGHT could cite a Constitutional or legal precedent for such a staggering mass roundup of civilians by American authorities in peacetime.

FEDS ADMIT 'REX 84'

In response to an inquiry by a SPOTLIGHT reporter, Robert Blair, a

spokesman for the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), admitted that "Rex 84" was the designation of a "classified project" initiated only a week before our inquiry.

But Blair denied any knowledge of planned mass arrests. "I'm not aware of anyone having been detained," he told The SPOTLIGHT. "What you have (learned) may have been generated at a lower level or staff level—it's all mixed up."

But other sources confirmed that "Rex 84" was "the secret appendix"—as one official put it, asking not to be named—of a series of executive orders concerning emergency preparedness and national security being issued by the White House. The first phase of what is described as a complete revision of emergency and security preparations by the Reagan administration was marked on April 3 with the promulgation of Executive Order 12473, detailing the reorganization and federal control of national telecommunications systems in case of a major national emergency.

The Twilight Zone: an ID Card in the Time Machine

by

Jerry D. Rose
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FBI agent Manning Clements, at around 8:00 P.M. on November 22, interviewed Lee Harvey Oswald at DPD headquarters for the purpose of having Oswald "furnish descriptive and biographical data concerning himself."¹ In addition to eliciting this "data" from Oswald, Clements made an inventory of the various documents supposedly in Oswald's wallet at the time of his arrest. Among these documents is the following item:

Department of Defense Identification No. N4,271,617 issued to Lee H. Oswald, expiration date December 7, 1962, Private First Class, E-2, MCR/INAC, Service No. 1653230. Card shows date of² birth October 18, 1939, 5'11", 145 lbs. brown hair, gray eyes.

□ Note

The Warren Commission never got around to publishing this document; but it eventually found its way out of the Archives;³ the front and back of this interesting piece of paper are shown in Figure 1.

As most alert students of the assassination have noted, the picture on this ID card is the same picture that appears on that notorious Notice of Classification in the name of Alex J. Hidell that Oswald supposedly fabricated by altering his own Notice of Classification, adding the picture and a fictitious name and service number (see Figure 2).⁴ The authenticity of this card has been seriously challenged by Meagher and others.⁵ In what follows I will develop still another ground of suspicion of the "Hidell" Notice of Classification: very grave doubts about the authenticity of the first cousin to this card, the Marine Corps ID card which bears the same picture.

One extremely serious problem with the Marine Corps card has already been noted by Eddowes:⁶ that the photograph thereon is a picture which the Warren Commission says⁷ was made in the Soviet Union, even though the card was issued in September, 1959 and Oswald did not even arrive in Russia until the following month.⁸ Now the Warren Commission may have been mistaken about the date of the photograph in question, though I really think they are not. The "Oswald" of the picture displays the full head of hair characteristic of other Russian period pictures (see the illustration, in Anson for example) and not the crew cut Marine Oswald. (I must admit, however, that I have never seen any pictures of Oswald from the period of about a year preceeding his Marine discharge; is there a reason for this gap in the photographic record?) For the sake of argument, then, let us assume that the Warren Commission was correct and that a picture of Oswald taken in the Soviet Union is on an ID card supposedly issued before he went to that country. What does this mean? (Aside, that is, from the incredible mental density of "investigators" who never even raised this question.)

If one adopts the Warren Commission scenario of the mad (I mean literally insane) document-forgery, Oswald, who used the Jagers-Chiles-Stovall photographic equipment between October 1962 and April 1963 to fabricate the "Hidell" cards, one may as well assume that, for equally inexplicable reasons, he "improved" his Marine Corps ID card (which actually "expired" in December 1962) by placing his pet picture thereon. There is evidence--discussed below---that Oswald did have the card in his possession three years earlier,

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but there is no evidence of which I am aware that it had a picture on it.⁹ I am not sure what the Marine Corps practice was in this regard. So it is certainly possible that, as he supposedly did with the Notice of Classification, Oswald took a card with no picture and added the picture to improve the "identification" power of the photograph.

Since I can see nothing beyond self-incrimination as a result of Oswald's fabrication of either or both cards, I am not, to say the least, much inclined to the Warren Commission scenario. My skepticism escalates significantly upon observation of one of the occasions on which Oswald supposedly used his Marine Corps ID card. The anachronism of a post-Marine service photograph on a card issued before he left the Marines is matched in strangeness by a notation on Oswald's application for a U.S. government passport, filled out at Santa Ana, California on September 4, 1959.¹⁰ As the figure 3 shows, Oswald "submitted" the Marine Corps ID card, though the card was not issued to Oswald until September 11! (Oswald's service records verify that he was not issued earlier a post-dated card. An entry in his records¹¹ shows that he was, indeed, issued the card on September 11.) Much as one might want to trust the integrity of U.S. governmental records, with reference to the accused assassin, one must, I submit, choose one (at least) of the two following distasteful alternatives: (a) the September 11 date of the card's issue is a governmental fabrication; or (b) the "submitted" entry on the September 4 passport application is a fabrication. I most strongly suspect the latter, if not the first as well.

Who committed either or both of these forgeries? Now surely no one would suggest that the mad document-forgery at Jagers-Chiles-Stovall had access to Oswald's service records and/or the records of his passport applications. Only governmental agencies could have done these forgeries, and there is every reason to believe that this is what happened, both with the "Hidell" documents and the enigmatic Marine Corps ID card. It is not impossible to attribute a self-serving motive for these fabrications by government agents, as I have said cannot be done in the instance of Oswald as the fabricator. Investigators wanted desperately to tie Oswald to the "murder weapon" by showing that it was Oswald, using the alias A.J. Hidell, who ordered the rifle to P.O. Box 2915 in Dallas. One might have thought that a set of documents in Oswald's handwriting---his application for the post office box in his own name, his "A.J. Hidell" order for the rifle in the same handwriting---would suffice for the purpose. (I believe, in fact---for reasons I cannot develop here---that these documents were also forged.) But, in a piece of evidentiary overkill, it was apparently decided that it would be "nice" to have, with documents supposedly found on Oswald's person, further proof of his identification as "Hidell." What better package of proofs, then, that Oswald was playing with the Hidell identity, than alternate Notice of Classification cards with Oswald's picture on the Hidell one (with, to boot, the altered negative of a photograph of the Oswald Notice of Classification card used to fabricate the Hidell one found among Oswald's "belongings" in Irving) and, just to clinch the case, a Marine Corps ID card showing (by no less an authority than the U.S. government) that the picture on the Hidell card was an Oswald photograph. Then if there were any question about the authenticity of the Marine ID card, it could be shown that he had "submitted" the document at least once, to the passport office in California.

A motive, yes, one might say, but weren't the hypothetical government agents incredibly stupid in choosing a picture for the ID card that was made too late, and an authenticating "submission" of the card that occurred too

Continued....

early? Well, they certainly were careless in this regard, but perhaps they were more shrewd than appears on the surface. Though "obviously" they would get caught, they perhaps were able to anticipate the incredible blindness of investigators, both official ones and "critics," to such blatant acts of malfeasance by agents of our own government. Apparently it is not easy even for the loyal opposition to the crown to recognize the nudity of the Emperor; and as for the boot-licking courtiers of the stripe of Rankin and Blakey, well who would expect the slightest glimpse of the exposed royal derriere to be seen from that angle of vision? End

Footnotes

1. WCR 614.
2. WCR 616.
3. The card as shown here is found in the illustrations section of Judith Bonner's Investigation of a Homicide. Like much else in that book, it is not entirely clear how she got access to the information; presumably her "insider" relationship to the DPD helped pry loose some locally-held secrets. While I would not want to bet the family jewels (if my family had any) on the authenticity of "information" in Ms. Bonner's book, the version as published here accords so well with Clements' verbal description thereof that I am willing to put this forth as the version of the card that Clements supposedly found in Oswald's wallet.
4. 19H290.
5. Sylvia Meagher, Accessories After the Fact, chapter 6.
6. WCR 396.
7. Michael Eddowes, The Oswald File, illustrations section.
8. Robert Sam Anson, They've Killed the President, center illustrations.
9. That it may not have had a picture even as late as November 22, 1963 is suggested by Clements' description of the card---see above. He makes no mention of a picture though, in the case of the Hidell Notice of Classification, he does mention that the card has an Oswald picture thereon. (WCR 615).
10. 19H269.
11. 19H714. (See photos next page)

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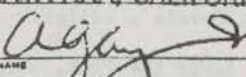
Write:

The Continuing Inquiry
Route 3 Box 356
Waxahachie, Texas 75165

(See page 13 for sample of index.)

		N 4, 271, 617	
		1. CARD NUMBER	
		2. EXPIRATION DATE	
		7 Dec 1962	
		3. ISSUED TO (Type name and relationship)	
		DONALD, Lee H	
		4. COLOR, EYES & COLOR, HAIR & HEIGHT	5. WEIGHT
		Gray Brown 71 145	
6. DATE OF BIRTH OF MEMBER		7. GRADE AND CLASS OF SPOUSON	
18 Oct 32		PFC E-2	
10. SERVICE & STATUS		11. SERVICE NO. OF SPOUSON	
OR/INACT 1653230			
		12. AUTHORIZED DATE	
		THEATER	
		COMMISSARY	

Lee H. Donald

1. NAME (Last, first, middle initial)		2. DATE OF BIRTH	
A. G. AYERS JR.		11 Dec 59	
3. PLACE OF BIRTH			
HAWAII, EL PASO SANTA ANA, CALIFORNIA			
4. SIGNATURE			
			
5. TYPED GRADE AND NAME			
A.G. AYERS JR., 1st Lt., USMCR			
6. WARNING: USE OF THIS AUTHORIZATION BY OTHER THAN PERSON NAMED THEREON, OR ANY USE IN VIOLATION OF PROVISIONS OF DEPENDENT'S MEDICAL CARE ACT OF 1956, MAKES USER LIABLE FOR PROSECUTION UNDER APPLICABLE FEDERAL LAWS PERTAINING TO FALSE STATEMENTS (18 USC 1001)		7. IF FOUND - DROP IN ANY MAIL BOX	
		POSTMASTER - RETURN TO DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE WASHINGTON 25, D.C.	
8. UNIFORMED SERVICES IDENTIFICATION AND PRIVILEGE CARD			

PROPERTY OF UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Figure 1 Marine Corps ID card

SELECTIVE SERVICE SYSTEM NOTICE OF CLASSIFICATION		Approval not required
ALEK	JAMES	HIDELL
(First name)	(Middle name)	(Last name)
Selective Service No.	42 224 39 332	has
been classified in Class _____ (Until _____)		
19 _____) by <input type="checkbox"/> Local Board <input type="checkbox"/> Appeal Board,		
by vote of _____ to _____ <input type="checkbox"/> President		
(Show vote on appeal board stamp only)		
(Date of mailing)	19 _____	(Member or clerk of local board)
 <p>The law requires you, subject to heavy penalty for violation, to carry this notice, in addition to your Registration Certificate on your person at all times—to exhibit it upon request to authorized officials—to surrender it to your commanding officer upon entering the armed forces.</p> <p>The law requires you to notify your local board in writing (1) of every change in your address, physical condition, and occupational, marital, family, dependency, and military status, and (2) of any other fact which might change your classification.</p> <p>FOR ADVICE, SEE YOUR GOVERNMENT APPEAL AGENT</p>		

Figure 2 Hidell Notice of Classification

- Truby, J. David (continued)
 on HSCA report Jun 79 (6)
 on Mike Wallace Aug 80 (14, 15)
 on Nixon and Pepsico Nov 76 (3, 4)
 on Sam Giancana Mar 80 (17, 18)
- Tuchman, Mitch
 on Kennedy death films Jan 81 (5-8)
- Turner, William
 on anti-Castro plots Sep 81 (17-19)
 on "scavengers" FMG II 156-171
- UPI
 and Muchmore and Nix films Jun 78 (16, 18)
- U-2 spy plane incident
 and National Security Agency Dec 79 (5, 6)
- Umbrella man
 after assassination, seated FMG IV 67
 on Bronson film Nov 78 (2)
 companion, photograph Apr 83 (7)
 "discovery" of Aug 78 (1-3)
 filmed in Dallas Sep 78 (17, 18)
 photographic study (Jack White) Mar 78 (insert)
 skepticism about Jan 80 (1, 2); Feb 80 (4); May 80 (1-3); Mar 82 (13-16)
 on Towner slides Oct 77 (5, 6)
- Underhill, Gary (CIA)
 death FMG II 23
- Vaganov, Igor
 Ruby, Oswald association FMG II 122, 123
- Vale, Grace P.
 on missing missile Jan 77 (6, 11, 12)
- Vallee, Thomas A.
 and Abraham Bolden FMG IV 8
 intelligence connection Dec 79 (5)
 and Oswald FMG IV 8
- Vaughan, Todd
 on acoustics analysis Sep 81 (3, 4); Mar 82 (10, 11); Apr 82 (3)
 on .45 caliber bullet picked up in Dealey Plaza Sep 80 (17, 18)
- Vaughn, Roy (DPD)
 and Ruby basement entry Apr 79 (2)
 and tramp arrests Oct 78 (3)
- Veciana, Tony Aug 79 (1)
- Vietnam
 CIA operations in Jun 77 (13)
- Voshinin, Igor V.
 and George DeMohrenschildt FMG II 150-155
- WI/ROQUE (ZRRIFLE operative) Aug 79 (4); May 79 (2, 3)
- Wade, Henry (District Attorney)
 and Carroll Jarnagin FMC I 35-43
 on Oswald/FBI relation FMG I 47-53
 press conference "mistake" on Cuba committee Aug 77 (8)
 on statements to press FMC I 43-46
- Waldo, Thayer (reporter)
 and George Butler FMG I 160-170; Oct 78 (2)
 and a second rifle Oct 78 (2)
 and Secret Service "leak" of Oswald-incriminating information FMG II
 9, 10; Oct 78 (2)
- Walker, Edwin
 as conspirator Apr 77 (13)
 moves from Turtle Creek Nov 78 (4)

Uniquely Insecure: HSCA XI
by
Jerry D. Rose
State University College
Fredonia, New York

To any objective and serious-minded student of the assassination, it is apparent that an ambush involving at least two shooters was prepared for the presidential motorcade as it made the hairpin turn from Houston onto Elm Street. For their purposes the conspirators could not have asked for a better site to carry out their mission. To the rear of the motorcade as it proceeded down Elm were buildings on three of the four corners of Elm and Houston, each with a good view of Elm and containing many overlooking windows and building tops with parapets that would make for natural shields for gunmen. To the right front of the motorcade was a "grassy knoll" which contained some concealing concrete structures and a wooden fence and, behind this, a parking lot and excellent escape possibilities by foot, by car or even by the nearby railroad tracks. The limousine would have to pass directly under a railroad overpass from which a would-be assassin could literally drop a grenade into an open car. Conspirators in the parking lot just behind the wooden fence would be almost totally concealed from observation in all directions, especially if they could crouch between the cars that would be sure to be there at the hour of a presidential motorcade. The motorcade would have to slow almost to a stop to make the hairpin turn onto Elm, insuring that their targets would be relatively slow-moving.

What was from the perspective of the conspirators a God-send of a location should have been a nightmare from the perspective of the persons responsible for the President's security. Why was the limousine drawn into this ambush in the first place; or why were not extraordinary precautions taken in view of the perfectly obvious advantages of Dealey Plaza as a potential assassination site? With these questions we are prepared to consider the performance of the agency responsible for the President's security, the Secret Service.

The Warren Commission and the House Select Committee on Assassinations, governmental agencies themselves, were understandably anxious to examine---and I think to discredit---the idea that another governmental agency, the Secret Service, was "involved" in the assassination. Nor was this entirely a matter of one governmental agency disposed to cover up for another. There may well have been no more disturbing thought to Americans generally than the idea that the President's bodyguard may itself have been a party to the assault on his body. Such "palace guard revolts" were thought to be confined to the "court intrigues" of European monarchies. The Secret Service, like the FBI at that time, enjoyed a remarkably high prestige with the American public. Shortly after the assassination there was a ceremony in Washington in which, the President's widow standing by, Secret Service agent Clint Hill was actually decorated for his valorous behavior under the assassin's gunfire. A foreign observer might well have said that "only in America" could there be such honoring of an agent of a protective service that had just "lost" a President. Given this public disposition to "honor" the Secret Service even under these circumstances, it is understandable that the upper limit of what either the Warren Commission or the House Select Committee could find about the Secret Service was that some of its agents had been "negligent" in some respects. The Warren Commission by ignoring the issue, the House Select Committee by explicit statement, exonerated the Secret Service of any "involvement" in the assassination.

Continued....

Parade route

Keops

Methinks the gentlemen of these investigating committees may have protesteth too little the dubious role of the Secret Service in the assassination. Many suspicions of the Service revolve, of course, around the questionable "handling" of almost every item of assassination evidence; from the lethal bullets and bullet fragments to the President's body; from the Service's sequestering "protection" of Oswald's widow to its role in securing revised testimony from four black employees at the TSBD. I shall ignore for the present these and several other bases of suspicion of the Secret Service to focus on the role specifically of the Service in providing security for the presidential motorcade. The House Select Committee received an investigative report from its staff on "Politics and Presidential protection: The motorcade." This report is published in volume 11 of the HSCA hearings. One certainly hopes for a clarification there of many of the unresolved issues of apparent weakness in that "protection."

Secret Service officials told the House Select Committee, which apparently took their word for it, that they opposed, for security reasons, the Trade Mart site for the November 22 luncheon in Dallas, preferring an alternate site at the Fairgrounds that, had it been selected, would not have taken the motorcade into the ambush site. The selection of a site was reportedly based on a political compromise between President Kennedy, who preferred the Fairgrounds site but wanted an open motorcade; and Governor Connolly, who "insisted" on the Trade Mart site but was opposed to a motorcade, which he feared would expose the President to "embarrassment" by right-wing extremists. In the compromise, the Governor got his Trade Mart site, the President his motorcade; the Secret Service was ordered to secure the Trade Mart and the parade route and, like "good soldiers," they simply obeyed their orders.

The limit to this exercise in exonerating the Secret Service is reached when we observe that, once a luncheon site was selected and a motorcade decided upon, Secret Service agents did select the precise route of the motorcade. On November 18 Winston Lawson, the "advance" agent of the Service for the Dallas trip, drove over the parade route with the local agent in charge, Forrest Sorrels. The question that has persisted over the years is why they chose this rather than an alternate route to the Trade Mart. The most obvious possibility was to continue through Dealey Plaza on Main Street to the Stemmons Freeway, avoiding the dog leg turn onto Houston and then Elm. While this was technically possible (if difficult), it was also illegal in terms of existing traffic directions: the "normal" entrance for Stemmons heading west was by way of the dog leg. The other alternative was to avoid Stemmons altogether, proceeding on Main under the Triple Underpass, going thence onto Industrial Boulevard, which heads straight for the Trade Mart. This route was disdained for political and aesthetic reasons: because there would be only a small crowd along the Boulevard, and because Industrial contained "broken pavement and winos" which would be unseemly for a presidential visit.

Given these constraints, I do not find it particularly incriminating that Lawson and Sorrels decided upon the dog leg turn for the motorcade. What is totally incomprehensible, however, is that these agents completely ignored those advantages of Dealey Plaza as an assassination site that were enumerated above. I can understand the agents saying: well, the blockhead politicians have made their decisions and we have to take the motorcade through this security nightmare; but we'll make damn sure that we take every precaution to protect the motorcade as it passes through here. So what special security precautions were taken at this site? Incredibly, none at all; and more incredibly, there was even a reduction of protective forces at just this point. This I must explain.

Continued....

There was, in the first place, no Secret Service precaution to clear or screen the occupants of tall buildings along the parade route. The Service explained that such precautions were taken only for presidential inaugurations, for parades involving foreign heads of state, or where a parade route was well known as a customary route for parades.¹⁰ The last criterion may have been used to invoke the special precaution, since virtually the same route had been used at least once, for President Roosevelt in 1936. This criterion was not invoked. Although the Service policy might well explain the failure to secure buildings along the entire route, it was surely a weak excuse for failure to do so at scenes of obvious exceptional danger. In fact this type of security was instituted both at Love Field and at the Trade Mart. Its omission at Dealey Plaza is highly suspicious.

A second limitation on the ability of the Service to protect the motorcade supposedly arose from the President's expressed wish that escort motorcycles not be permitted to ride immediately beside the occupants of the presidential limousine; the President complained that such deployment interfered with the privacy of "conversations" within the limousine.¹² This presidential instruction has never been verified by persons outside the Secret Service.¹³ Presumably based on the President's "wish," the Secret Service directed the DPD to reduce the number of motorcycles escorts and also to have them "drop back" behind the presidential limousine.¹⁴

There are a couple of ominous facts about motorcycle deployment in the motorcade that compromise this explanation of reduced motorcade security. One is the observation of the House Select Committee (in its Hearings section only---no intimation of this is found in the Report, which is the only material read by 99% of the public) that "surprisingly, the security measures used in the prior motorcades during the same Texas visit show that the deployment of motorcycles in Dallas by the Secret Service may have been uniquely insecure."¹⁵ Nice phrase that: "uniquely insecure." Its use was based on the Committee's observation that in Houston the day before the limousine was flanked by motorcycles. Apparently the President's concern for limousine "conversation" developed between Houston and Dallas. At that he apparently did not use the supposed advantage of having the motorcycles "drop back." One of very few conversations in the limousine after it left Love field was when Nellie Connally turned to Kennedy immediately before the shooting and uttered her historic words, "Mr. President you can't say Dallas doesn't love you."¹⁶ Perhaps it was worth sacrificing the life of an American President for such tidbits of "conversation," but I doubt it.

Just how "uniquely insecure" was motorcade protection at Dealey Plaza is further indicated in the House Committee's staff report on motorcade security.¹⁷ Of particular concern is the deployment of escort motorcycles on the right side of the limousine, since a flanking cyclist on that side might well have shielded the President from a shot fired from the Depository. The DPD list of motorcade assignments lists James Chaney and D.L. Jackson as the patrolmen assigned to ride immediately to the right rear of the motorcade.¹⁸ In the grand tradition of investigative ignoring of these officers, the House Select Committee made no mention of Chaney nor Jackson and instead interviewed two other cyclists who were apparently deployed on the right side but further back: M.L. Baker and Clyde Haygood. These officers said they had vague instructions to "drop behind" the limousine; however at the time of the shooting, Baker (who would jump from his cycle to run into the TSBD and have his historical second-floor encounter with Oswald) was still on Houston Street and Haygood was on Main Street. The Committee, with fine understatement, refers to the officers' "straggling," the result of which "they were in no position to rush forward to intercept danger."²⁰

Continued....

The totally mind-blowing aspect of this "straggling" is that it apparently did not begin until after the limousine had rounded Main and Houston. A picture of the motorcade at a point very near this corner shows, (as plainly as the DPD uniforms on Baker and Haygood---or was it Chaney and Martin?) that two motorcyclists were flanking Kennedy on the right at this point.²¹ Further, a picture taken from the inside of the Depository as the limousine rounded that corner shows that two cyclists were still flanking the limousine.²² For reasons totally unexplained, it appears that Baker and Haygood (or again was it Chaney and Martin?) made their precipitous "drop back" only as the limousine approached the ambush site, exposing the limousine to an even more "uniquely insecure" situation.²³ Referring to Haygood's "straggling," the Committee says, mildly, that he "offered no explanation" for this.²⁴ What can one say for an "investigating" committee that would leave any stone unturned to find an "explanation" for this behavior?

Footnotes

1. New York Times, December 4, 1963, p. 1.
2. HSCA R 224.
3. David Lifton, Best Evidence, on Secret Service handling of body and other physical evidence; Leo Sauvage, The Oswald Affair, pp. 181-9 on Secret Service and Marina Oswald; Patricia Lambert, "Secret Service Report 491, The Continuing Inquiry, October 22, 1977, pp. 8-18 and November 22, 1977, pp. 8-15 on the TSBD employees.
4. HSCA XI 505-538.
5. HSCA R 227.
6. HSCA XI 507-9.
7. HSCA XI 521, 522.
8. 24H544.
9. HSCA XI 522.
10. HSCA XI 526.
11. HSCA XI 525.
12. HSCA XI 528.
13. Incredibly, the House Select Committee's staff accepted the word of two motorcycle patrolmen, M.L. Baker and B.J. Martin, that this deployment was based on the "President's request." (HSCA XI 528). I find it totally unlikely that these patrolmen would have heard any such presidential "request".
14. HSCA XI 527; 3H244.
15. HSCA XI 528.
16. 4H147.
17. HSCA XI 529, 530.
18. 20H489.
19. Chaney was questioned only about his acquaintance with Ruby and his meeting him at Dealey Plaza on November 23 (20H42; 25H284). Jackson was never questioned for any purpose, and his name does not even appear in the Warren Report's name index in volume 15 of the Hearings.
20. HSCA XI 528, 529.
21. This photograph has been published in many places, including the illustrations section of the paperback version of the HSCA report. For one particularly clear copy of the picture, see The Torch is Passed, p. 13.
22. HSCA V 706.
23. One of these four right side motorcycle escorts---usually assumed to be Chaney---is depicted in the famous Altgens photograph (16H584) to

the President's immediate right and looking directly at him at the time of the first shot. However the Zapruder film (18H1-80) shows clearly that no motorcycle was abreast of the presidential limousine until after the fatal shot to the President's head.

24. HSCA XI 528.

End

May 7, 1984

Mike Wallace
60 Minutes
CBS
51 W. 52nd St.
New York, N.Y. 10019

ARRESTED: David Linwood Dorr, 30, and Peter Andrew Marchant, 24, bellhops at the Palm Beach, Fla., hotel where David Kennedy, 28-year-old son of the late Sen. Robert Kennedy, died last month of a multiple-drug overdose; for trafficking cocaine, in West Yarmouth, Mass., and Warwick, R.I., May 16. Dorr, a former Kennedy family gardener, and Marchant allegedly provided the 70 percent pure cocaine that was part of the lethal three-drug mix.

NEWS WEEK MAY 28 - 84

Your dissertation on the Argentina disappeared innocents was right on the mark if 10 or 15 years late.

Please take up the Nazi relation to the Argentina military, i.e. the 300,000 acre compound there of S.S. Gen. Martin Bormann where his young S.S. staff with all the liquidity of wartime Germany plus billions subsequently earned--virtually rule this U.S. of A. under Hitler's ODESSA plan laid out in 1943.

The purpose of this terror-torture-murder overrule of this U.S. of A. via the NSC-CIA-DIA-Permindex-Opus Dei-SMOM-Crime Syndicate-FBI Div. V-Navy L-5-Mont Pelerin--is tripart:

1. Destabilization on U.S.A. in vengeance for interfering to destroy Germany twice in this century in World War I and World War II.
2. Reunification of Germany and re-establishment of the 1000 Year Reich.
3. Destruction of Godless Russia.

The least you can do is tell the complete story of S.S. Gen. Fritz G. Kraemer (and son Svend) including Kissinger pick-up and 33 years as boss in U.S. Pentagon.

Charles A. Spears

Charles A. Spears
Country Banker for 48 years
Student of History and Economics
P.O. Box 430
Sherman, Texas 75090

P.S. Want to tell us what happened to Jessica Savitch and 100 other media people including Dorothy Killgallen and Lou Staples.

TABLE # 445 April 18, 1984 Sub: J



world watchers international

Mae Brussell

Box 1000
P.O. Box 1000
St. Louis, Missouri 63101

214 Via Cristo • Carmel, California 93923 • (408) 624-9103

ELWIN MESE, W. CASEY, VERNE ORR GOT THE FAT JOBS.
REALITY WAR. RICHARD NIXON BLEW IT ON CIS, THE OSWALD STORY.

THIS TIME LAST YEAR, # 593 April 18, 1983

FRITZ KRAMER, U.S. ARMY PICTURE, FRITZ KRAMER, HITLER'S ARMY PICTURE is this you?
Institute for Strategic Trade, Fritz Kramer and Lt. Gen. Daniel O. Graham, HIGH FRONTIER.
JFK ASSASSINATION, FROM DALLAS TO DALLAS, TEXAS.
Parts left out of Sylvia Meagher's subject, name index of WARREN COMMISSION HEARINGS.

PLEASE HELP ME FIND ARTICLES ABOUT THIS ATTORNEY.

ACTD atty. Atlanta, Ga. Represented Wayne Williams. Murdered 3/27/84.

"SECRET FINANCES OF REAGAN UNIT", SFC, NOV 4/16/84
Presidential Transition Foundation for 1980-1981.

3 Directors: Wayne Orr, now AIR FORCE SECRETARY.

William Casey, now CIA Director

Edwin Meese III, NAME TO BE ATTORNEY GENERAL AND MILITARY OFFICER.

\$50,000 "loan" from unnamed bank.

Getting tax exemption, never filed, no record for tax exempt status

MOST SECRET: WHO PUT IN \$929,600? LEO GELI, MASONIC P-27 BOLOCH SASAKAWA?

"CIA AT CENTER OF INVESTOR LAWSUIT", SFC, NOV 4/16/84 Howard Kurtz

Ronald R. Rowald, CIA fake atty. degree, Marquette U., Wisconsin to Hawaii.

CIA funds for Taiwan, Philippines, RAPID TRAINS (Sasakawa #644) Japanese trains.

GENERAL ARNOLD BRASSWELL, former commander of Pacific Air Force.

GENERAL HUNTER HARRIS, former vice commander of STRATEGIC AIR COMMAND.

Robert W. Jinks, Calif. businessman. Offices set up 1977.

CONSULTING FIRM BISHOP, BALDWIN, DILLINGHAM, ROWALD AND WONG.

Only Rowald and Wong exist, other names fictitious, made up for front.

REAGAN READY FOR WAR

A. "REAGAN DECIDES PRO-DEFENSIVE RAIDS AGAINST TERRORISTS". LAT 4/15/84

Secret April 3, 1984 National Security Decision Directive 138.

Increase intelligence collection at home, FBI, DIA, CIA.

Create killer teams, to wipe out BEFORE they get stranger. Like Che Guevara, J.L., etc.

R. VOTATION OF WAR LOOKS BEHIND THE NIAGARA DEBATE" SFC 4/15/84

C. MR. TODAY, 4/16/84. "We will be at war in Central America before or after elections."

QUESTION: WHAT IF IT ISN'T "BEFORE" OR "AFTER" BUT INSTEAD OF ELECTIONS?

RICHARD NIXON, J. EDGAR HOOVER, AND THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

CIS 4/15/84 Nixon with long friend FRANK GANNON

Question: "How did you hear of his (JFK) death?"

Answer, Nixon, "I WAS IN A CAR, AND A MAN RAN OVER AND SAID, DID YOU KNOW

THAT JOHN KENNEDY WAS SHOT?"

"25 minutes to my apartment, I called FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover

and said, 'who was it, a RIGHT WING NUT?'"

Hoover said, "NO, IT WAS A COMMUNIST"

PINK JONES, DR. FORGIVE MY GRIEF, VOLUME III, page 85, DALLAS, TEXAS, NOV. 21, 1963

The meeting of J. Edgar Hoover, Richard Nixon, and Clint Murchison, Nov. 21, 1963.

the night before the assassination. Nixon flew out Love Air Field Nov. 22

Sylvia Ohio, primary witness, was hiding in home of Jack Rogers, Dallas, Ralph Rogers, his father, president of Texas Industries, controlled by Murchison family.

DEATH OF A PRESIDENT, William Manchester, chronology of the assassination.

JFK shot 11:00 pm

Oswald on bus 1:40 10 minutes gone by.

Oswald in taxi 1:47 17 minutes gone by.

Oswald in theatre, 2:40 60 minutes gone by.

Oswald arrested for Tippit murder, not suspect in JFK until MUCH LATER.

QUESTION FOR GERALD FORD, WARREN COMMISSION, SEN. ARLEN SPECTER, R.D.,

HOW WOULD J. EDGAR HOOVER KNOW IN 25 minutes A COMMUNIST KILLED JFK?

There were no suspects within the 25 minutes.

NIXON AND HOOVER BOTH KNEW THE KNIGHT BEFORE.

THE OSWALD STORY IS STILL TAUGHT IN U.S. SCHOOLS AND FOR OFFICIAL RECORD.

For Kennedy book collectors, there is a new book out titled: THE KENNEDY CRISES, The Press, the Presidency, and Foreign Policy. It is written by Montague Kern, Patricia W. Levering, and Ralph B. Levering. Published by University of North Carolina Press, Chapel Hill & London. Price is \$29.00.

Normally, we don't recommend novels, and generally we don't read them, but there is a new novel on nuclear war that is a must read book. The book is titled **WARDAY** by Whitley Strieber and James Kunetka. It is published by Holt, Rinehart and Winston. This novel reads like fact. It is set in 1988 and the United States and Russia have detonated nuclear missiles which destroy life as we know it. Afterwards, the struggle for survival is first on everyone's mind. Washington D.C. is destroyed along with many other major cities.

Vivid explanation of the damage, high voltage excitement and the high literary quality make this book a shocking reminder of what nuclear war can do. The chapter on New York City is heartbreakingly beautiful. It describes the fallen city as a closed relic of the past. Grand Central Station is crumbling and destroyed, rusted, tangled wreckage of cars and buses stand as a mock reminder of the final day, and Central Park is a jungle. And worst are the wild packs of dogs that roam the city at will, dominating and king over men.

WARDAY by Whitley Strieber and James Kunetka is a novel of the near future that "takes you into a world you couldn't imagine."

Now back to the real world. U.S. News & World Report ran their survey of **WHO RUNS AMERICA**. Ronald Reagan held the number one position and Dan Rather was in the number 10 slot. It's a sad world when a bunch of crooks like these are running the country. Grandfather Reagan complete with hearing aids, and his gang of hoodlums are in control. It is our belief that Ronald Reagan will die in office after being re elected, then vice president George Bush, former head of the CIA will be our next President. Richard Nixon looks better to us all the time. I won't go as far to say that LBJ looks good yet.

I would like to ask now that everyone whose subscription has expired to **RENEW**. If you do not renew, TCI will fold publication Dec. 1984. Check your label on this issue and if your number shows expiration, **PLEASE RENEW**. Without your help, we can not survive. We are now running on overtime. I pay the bills with the help of Charles A. Spears and Grady Leach.

We need your help. I hope you will respond. It's up to you. Rates are: \$24.00 for single subscription, \$12.00 for students, \$6.00 for libraries, \$6.00 for senior citizens, Schools, teachers \$6.00.

I thank you for your loyalty for the past 8 years, we hope that you will help TCI continue telling the truth and exposing the scandal. PJJ

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
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PENN JONES' THE CONTINUING INQUIRY

VOLUME VI, NUMBER 7

FEBRUARY 22, 1982

In this issue: Vaughan-Barber-Mack Acoustics Controversy and miscellaneous stuff

The NAS Acoustics Panel continues in a state of indecision, and even the critics can't agree on the subject, especially since it now appears that the Dictabelt studied by the HSCA was a dub and not the original. This issue starts with correspondence by Vaughan, Barber, and Mack arguing points of controversy not yet resolved. We also are printing some interesting transcripts from November commentaries on KABC-TV in Los Angeles regarding the "Roy Payne rifle story," which is well known to some critics already. Also a roundup of clippings we hope you'll find interesting: Beverly Oliver McGann Massegee (the babushka lady) donates a kidney to her daughter; some Dallas police officers who are *still* around; the CBS/Westmoreland "controversy" which seems to indicate a lot of infighting in the "Power Control Group" (which includes, some people believe, people like Walter Annenberg, the owner/publisher of TV Guide); the death of an FBI informant's wife just 7 days after she blew the whistle on the Bureau; the death of LHO's initial Russian contact in the U.S. after his return; and as promised several months ago a story on LHO's English-Russian dictionary, which was recently given by John Cullins to Lee's eldest daughter Rachel.

There is now every reason to believe the month of March will bring several major breakthroughs in the JFK mystery. Many of you whose research activity has been on vacation will find it easy and rewarding to get back to work. We need more original articles to keep the newsletter going! Our backlog is almost gone. We hope many serious researchers will contribute articles. Please submit them typed single-space for reproduction (about 7 1/2" wide) if possible, please.

Dear Gary Mack et al:

Dec. 15, 1981

I just received from a friend of mine, Todd Vaughan (not Vaughn) a few TCI articles in which there is deep critical views on my position with what the NAS panel is reporting.

It is quite obvious to say the least, that no matter what any one says to dispute your "baby" Gary, your close minded attitude is uncalled for. At least the other researchers in this field are open minded enough not to distort the facts such as you do, and it is also obvious that you have a good time cutting other critics down. You cannot expect for someone, when they find evidence, to sit on it. When I discovered the Decker statement on channel one, I didn't know what to do. I thought about telling you first, but then I thought; to what avail, you will only come back saying this and that about how much scientific's were involved in BBN's analysis. This I've heard before.

The reason I didn't respond to your Feb. TCI article was because Cutler (Cutler's intentions were good. I don't discredit him. He's a good critic and a damn good friend) screwed the whole of my research up with his timing-which I had no part of. My name was added to the research, when I did NOT do that. That was Vaughan and Cutler's idea: "Cover-Up in extremis". I don't waste my time on closed minded people such as yourself, thus, no reply (critique, if you will) to your distorted views.

If you have so much access to all that audio equipment, then I suggest you do this, like I have done.

Record channel one's "hold everything secure until the homicide and other investigators can get there" in one channel of a stereo recorder. Record these same words in the right channel from your copy of channel two (removing the skip of course). Equate the two in each speaker so you have stereo, if you can't hear these same words I really feel that you should have your ears checked. I've done this for several people to get their opinion and all of them can hear the words on channel one by Decker. Don't

stop there, of course you must give them headphones. You know that you must equalize the two so they are the same volume level, since channel one is so faint, make channel two's just as faint, but turn it up so you can hear it.

In my opinion, your hearing the words "I got it" is not "I got it" at all. The word you are hearing is "homicide". Can you not hear the words "in an effort to try to determine" during the moments before "hold everything ...? Paul Hoch can hear part of that, so can other people.

You say that NAS' Alvarez has voice-prints of the Decker broadcast, and "If that's true, he'll need proof the channel one recording is clear enough to be definitive in both voice and content".

I own a few 8x10's of these broadcasts. They (NAS) sent them to me to look at, so I could see how they match. Even my untrained eye cannot miss the comparison of the two. I also gave them the info on the four other channel two broadcasts made, (just after the sirens are passing the open mic) coming over channel one that you mentioned always, but never related to anyone in your own words (that I know of) in the articles, such as Gallery 1979 issue; Officer #190's two he made: Hargis' call #136 is there: and officer #260's is there also. These also were spectrogrammed, and it is quite clear. (Hargis' was not sent to me -- it is included in the report, I'm sure.)

Earl Golz printed only part of what I said in his 11/7/81 issue of DMN. I told him that I am working at a plastics comp. which I do. I'm not just an unemployed musician.

He also misinformed the reader about what I hear with the first "supposed gunshot" which is "men available". I said both of these quotations just that way, not the way he printed it. He left out what I underlined here.

I expect to be hearing about this letter, being cut down once again in an upcoming issue of TCI. But do me a favor, tell these people that I'm not the type of person to sit on evidence and that's why I did it--I'm a truth seeker not a suppressor, that Cutler is responsible for the Feb. 81 issue of TCI's misinformation NOT ME. And I don't waste my time on newsletters with editors and authors who are closed-minded. THANK YOU.

Very Truly Yours,

(signed) Steve Barber

PS: I have a few things I'd like to ask you:

1. Who was responsible for editing the DP tape, channel one on "Good Night America" when it aired a 2-week segment on the JFK murder last year?

Whoever it was, WHY was there seconds between the 2nd and 3rd "shots" edited out? I waited to hear Decker on there -- someone cut almost the whole thing out. I suspect it was you, since you were on the show.

2. Why, in your blasting letter to me in April 13, 1980 did you claim that the FBI/CIA have "privately confirmed" BBN's analysis when just the opposite occurred with the former?
3. Why in your Feb. 81 TCI article do you say that the Decker broadcast on channel one is both faint and incomplete -- does this mean you too heard it at one time? It isn't encomplete, Gary. FAINT, yes.

Will you Publish the answers to these questions, or will you ignore them and hope they'll go away?

Steve Barber

2B 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM ■ WEDNESDAY MORNING, JANUARY 20, 1982

DMN 1-21-82

Former chairman of oil committee, Gregory, 77, dies

Peter P. Gregory, who for more than 40 years was chairman of the now-defunct engineering committee that oversaw the prosperous Yates oil field in West Texas, died Tuesday at a Fort Worth hospital.

Gregory, a Fort Worth resident, was 77.

He joined Ohio Oil Co., now Marathon Oil Co., in Iran, Texas, as a petroleum engineer at the Yates oil field in the late 1930s. Shortly afterward, the Yates Pool Engineering Committee was formed to represent all of the producers at the Yates field. Yates was then and remains today the largest oil-producing field in Texas. Gregory left Marathon to become chairman of the Yates committee.

The formation of the committee marked the first use in Texas of production — the control of petroleum production to conserve oil and to guarantee an equal share of oil to each company. In the early 1930s, the Legislature passed a law that called for the proration of oil production to meet market demand.

The Yates committee was dissolved in the mid-1970s when Marathon became the operator of the Yates field. Today, Marathon's \$2.8 billion share of the field was the company's most valuable asset. Marathon and the Yates field were recently acquired by U.S. Steel Corp.

Born in Siberia in 1904, Gregory escaped from Russia in 1920 after the Bolshevik revolution. "All who could leave, left," Gregory said in a 1959 Star-Telegram interview. He went from Siberia to China, where he worked as a telegrapher on a railroad for six months. He then made his way to Japan, where he attended the American School in Japan before coming to the United States.

"It says he had something inside of him, to fight his way through all

that," said Louis Shearer, a colleague and friend of Gregory since 1945.

Gregory received his bachelor of science degree in mining engineering from the University of California at Berkeley and moved to Iran to join Ohio Oil. He was the first college-educated petroleum engineer in West Texas.

In 1944 he moved to Fort Worth with his wife, Elizabeth, and their four children, and Gregory became a petroleum engineering consultant here.

"He was one of the best guys I ever knew," said Shearer, a retired engineer from Marathon Oil Co. "He had a way with him and he made everybody like him."

Reached Tuesday night at his home in Houston, Shearer said he and Gregory met when Shearer went to work for Marathon in 1945. Shearer said Gregory had told him about his escape from Siberia. "We discussed how hard it was to get out of Russia and get to the United States. But he was never bitter."

Shearer said he last saw Gregory about a year ago when Gregory was in Houston visiting one of his sons.

Gregory never retired. In addition to acting as chairman of the Yates committee, he worked as a petroleum engineering consultant. After the Yates committee dissolved, Marathon became one of his clients.

Gregory was a past vice president of the Petroleum Engineers Club here and was a member of All Saints' Episcopal Church.

Survivors are his wife, Elizabeth; two sons, Paul Gregory of Houston and Donald Gregory of Nashville, Tenn.; and two daughters, Edith Padgett of Arlington and Anita Lewis of Spokane, Wash.

Funeral arrangements will be announced by Greenwood Funeral Home.

Hit man 'author' 'Joey' slain by shotgun blast

Associated Press

SAN MATEO, Calif. — "Joey, the Mafia hit man," who wrote three books about his exploits as a mob hit man and claimed to have killed 53 people, was killed by a shotgun blast as he walked toward his car outside his motel, police said Thursday.

Max Kurschner, 49, was hit by a single shotgun blast in the back Wednesday night, accord-

ing to the San Mateo County coroner's office.

Kurschner pleaded guilty in Seattle in December 1976 to evading tax payments on almost \$90,000 in royalties from three books he wrote, *Joey Kills*, *Killer*, *Autobiography of a Mafia Hit Man* and *Hit 29*.

Police investigators in San Mateo, about 20 miles south of San Francisco, said they had no suspects in the slaying.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1982 ■ 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

Watergate burglar accused of falsifying work log in job

Knight-Ridder News Service

MIAMI — One of the first persons to be accused in a hunt for cheaters in the Miami city building department is a man who has been caught before — Watergate burglar Bernard L. Barker.

Six months from retirement, Barker, 64, has been suspended without pay from his job as a building inspector after allegations that he falsified his work log.

For two days last week, two plainclothes Miami detectives secretly followed the former CIA operative — codenamed "Macho" — as he made his rounds to check zoning violations.

While logging in eight hours of work each day, however, Barker actually worked less than five hours, stopping for an hourlong breakfast at a Coral Way restaurant, visiting friends and drinking coffee at street-side cafes, according to Assistant Miami Fire Chief David Teems.

Reporters were unable to contact Barker for comment.

Teems was assigned nine months ago to shape up the building department, where he said cheating on time logs, misuse of city vehicles and violation of work rules were "widespread."

"It's tidying-up time," Teems said. "We want a fair day's work for a fair day's pay."

He said Barker and several other building in-

spectors suspected of falsifying work reports were put under one-day police surveillance in October. Afterward, Teems said classes in ethics and record keeping were started to impress upon inspectors that a shake-up was under way.

Three other inspectors have been suspended since October. On Monday, at the recommendation of the city attorney's office, Barker is expected to be the first inspector fired by Gerardo Salzman, the director of zoning and building.

If fired, Barker would lose an annual pension of \$1,850, or 10 percent of his salary of \$18,512 a year, Salzman said.

Barker, born in Cuba of American parents, was a former CIA operative who helped plan the Bay of Pigs invasion.

He was one of four Miami men who became America's best-known — and most hapless — burglary team when they were caught June 17, 1972, breaking into the Democratic National Committee offices in the Watergate building in Washington.

That bungled burglary led two years later to the resignation of President Nixon.

After serving a year in a federal prison, Barker was hired as a city sanitation inspector in October 1975. Two years later, he moved to the building department.

TUESDAY EVENING, FEBRUARY 16, 1982 1982 FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM

GREGORY

PETER PAUL GREGORY, 77, 3513 Gordons Lane, passed away on Tuesday. Survivors: Wife, Mrs. Elizabeth Gregory, Fort Worth; sons, Donald Gregory, Nashville, Tennessee; Paul Gregory, Houston; daughters, Edith Padgett, Arlington, Anita Lewis, Spokane, Washington; sister, Alexandra Benner, San Francisco, California; 12 grandchildren. Graveside services 11 a.m. Thursday, Greenwood Memorial Park. The Rev. Jerry S. Jones officiating. Arrangements: Greenwood, 2100 White Settlement Rd., at University Dr. 236-5264.

1-21-82
FWST

Hale Boggs' example followed

One of the last things House Majority Leader Hale Boggs told his daughter before he vanished in 1972 was to get into politics.

Both his daughter, Barbara Sigmund, and his wife, Lindy Boggs, took the advice. Now they may become the first mother-daughter congressional team in history.

Accompanied by her mother, a Democrat who has represented southern Louisiana since shortly after her husband disappeared in a small plane in Alaska, Mrs. Sigmund, 42, announced Monday from Princeton, N.J., her candidacy in the Democratic primary in the newly created 7th District in central New Jersey.

Mrs. Sigmund said she will draw heavily on the Boggs legacy in what is expected to be a close race. That legacy includes a stunning House victory by her father when he was 25 and her mother's election as Louisiana's first woman representative.

No trace has been found of Boggs since the small plane he was riding in apparently went down somewhere near the Portage Pass outside of Anchorage.

JAMES EARL RAY, assassin of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr., has lost his bid to collect damages for an attack by black militants in a prison law library last June in which he was stabbed 22 times. Ray, serving a 99-year sentence, charged state corrections officials with negligence and malice in a 3-page petition filed with the Tennessee Board of Claims. The board said there was no indication that prison guards were negligent in supervising prisoners who stabbed Ray at Brushy Mountain State Prison June 4. After the assault, Ray was moved from Brushy Mountain to the Tennessee State Penitentiary in Nashville. Last Saturday, while Ray's wife was visiting him, a black prisoner wielding an upright ashtray assaulted them in a prison visiting room. They were not seriously injured.

DMN 1-18-82

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
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I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principals, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

Joseph Pulitzer
April 10, 1907

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Sunday, January 24, 1982

The Dallas Morning News

Marcello's birthday tinged with bitterness

By John DeMers
United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — Mafia kingpin Carlos Marcello will turn 72 under siege, facing the prospect of going to prison for two racketeering convictions and fighting expulsion from his kingdom and adopted homeland.

Even beyond his failing health, the 5-foot-2 "Little Man" of Gulf Coast organized crime has reason to temper his Feb. 6 birthday celebration with bitterness and uncertainty.

After decades of eluding FBI agents — he even socked one in the face during 1966 — Marcello fell victim at 71 to an army of "stung" operators, phone-tappers, lock-pickers and eavesdroppers, all of them government agents under orders to "get Marcello."

First, he faced the Briab trial last summer, a 19-week ordeal through which Marcello sat stiffly and in silence. The case was built



United Press International
Carlos Marcello . . . "always prepared to face what he has to face," his attorney says.

on his own tape-recorded words, his own vulgarity, his own boasts of influence and vice.

Sometimes he blushed at his

own language and once he hid his face behind wrinkled hands.

Less than a week after being convicted of plotting to spread bribes through Louisiana government, Marcello was indicted again, this time in California, on charges of conspiring to pay off a federal judge.

He was convicted in California, too, by jurors who heard on tape his first public admission of Mafia ties. The verdict cracked the decades-old veneer of inaccessibility and bolstered a renewed effort to drive him from the country — this time for good.

"Mr. Marcello is always prepared to face what he has to face," his attorney said earlier this month after Marcello was assessed a 7-year jail sentence on his Briab conviction.

To prosecutors preparing for appeals battles and immigration officials filling dossiers with his misdeeds, Marcello was saying through his lawyer that he still had

plenty of fight. If past is indeed prelude, he probably does.

Born in Tunisia during 1910, Marcello was brought to New Orleans at 8 months by his Sicilian parents. He indicated little aptitude for education, dropping out of grade school to become a criminal. At 19, he was arrested with his father and brother for a bank robbery. The charges were dropped.

By 1950, Marcello was said to be the undisputed boss of the Cosa Nostra in New Orleans — the U.S. city first visited by the organization during the Sicilian immigrations of the late 1800s. He was, authorities said, building a criminal empire that stretched from the Mississippi Gulf Coast into eastern Texas.

"No other syndicate leader in the country can match the power and immunity that Carlos Marcello has won through outright corruption," said Aaron Kohn, retired director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans.

DMN
2-4-82

Marcello seeks to exclude conviction

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — A federal judge will decide next week whether to consider Carlos Marcello's recent bribery conviction in the organized crime leader's fight to avoid deportation.

Marcello, convicted of scheming to obtain multimillion-dollar contracts through bribery and kickbacks, asked U.S. Dist. Judge Morey L. Sear Tuesday not to allow the jail term to be used against him in his decades-long struggle to re-

main in the United States.

He was sentenced to seven years in prison on the conviction.

Assistant U.S. Atty. L. Eads Hogue, representing the U.S. Justice Department Crime Strike Force, asked Sear to reject Marcello's request.

U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service officials have recommended that Marcello be deported out of the country for previous convictions and his career as a casino operator.

DMN 2-14-82

Man who tackled Hinckley dies

United Press International

CLEVELAND — One of the two Cleveland area labor leaders who tackled and helped subdue the man accused of shooting President Reagan in March died Friday.

Frank J. McNamara, 62, had undergone ulcer surgery Tuesday at Parma Community Hospital. Hospital officials said he died of complications.

McNamara did not regain consciousness after the operation, officials said. A hospital spokeswoman

said McNamara's wife and two daughters were at his bedside when he died.

McNamara, president of Millwright Local 1871, and Alfred Antenucci of Carpenters Local 1750, pounced on John Hinckley Jr. moments after Reagan was shot March 30.

The hefty McNamara said later he hit Hinckley "so hard I was left with blood on my knuckles."

Judge permits use of Marcello rulings

United Press International

NEW ORLEANS — Recent bribery convictions of reputed Mafia kingpin Carlos Marcello can be used in efforts to enforce a 30-year-old deportation order against him, a federal judge ruled Wednesday.

"I see no reason at all for me to grant or recommend against deportation . . . and the motion is denied," U.S. Dist. Judge Morey Sear said.

The 1953 deportation order stems from a drug conviction dating back to 1938.

Sear presided over the 4-month Briab trial last year in which Marcello was found guilty of scheming to obtain state insurance business through bribery and kickbacks.

Marcello, 72, was sentenced to seven years in prison. He is appeal-

ing that conviction.

Defense attorneys had asked that the Louisiana conviction and another bribery conviction in California not be used against Marcello in the deportation proceedings.

Marcello was brought to the United States by his parents when he was 5 years old.

U.S. Atty. John Volz called the ruling "a substantial step" toward Marcello's deportation, although Marcello will face no expulsion proceedings until he serves his bribery sentence.

His record also includes conviction of assault and robbery in 1930 and assault of an FBI agent in 1968.

Immigration laws allow the deportation of a non-resident alien convicted of at least two crimes involving moral turpitude or a narcotics violation.

DMN 2-3-82

Harrelson wants to be indicted to clear name

United Press International

WELDON, Texas — Convicted hit man Charles V. Harrelson, an apparent suspect in the 1979 assassination of a federal judge in San Antonio, said he wants to be indicted so he can clear his name in court.

Harrelson, serving a 40-year

prison sentence on a conviction unrelated to the May 29, 1979, shooting death of U.S. Dist. Judge John H. Wood Jr. said in an interview with Dallas television station KDFW that he was innocent but wanted to be brought up on charges.

"I've been told that this investi-

gation, this whole investigation, has cost \$10 million — and they still haven't indicted anyone," he said in the interview, which aired Tuesday. "I want them to indict me. I want them to let me come to bat. I want to bring my case to court."

Harrelson, who denied he had anything to do with Wood's death

or knew who was responsible, said he was angry that he had been linked to the assassination.

"I may be the sorriest . . . who ever lived — but I still have the right to a trial," he said.

Harrelson is serving a sentence for cocaine possession and firearms violations.

D.M.N. 2-18-82



The Dallas Morning News: Evans Cogley
The Massees return to D/FW Wednesday with Lora Lee.

'Miracle' transplant affirms couple's faith

By Joann Schulte
Staff Writer of The News

Evangelists Charles and Beverly Massee don't need proof that miracles exist. They were able to hold one Wednesday night at Dallas/Fort Worth Airport.

Cradled in their arms was their 7-month-old daughter, Lora Lee, one of the youngest children ever to undergo a kidney transplant.

"It was a miracle because back in December doctors told us she was going to die and nothing could be done," said Mrs. Massee, a former Miss Texas who donated one of her kidneys for the operation last month in St. Paul, Minn.

"At the time, a kidney transplant had never been done on a child only 6 months old.

"The operation has given her life, and we think that's the second miracle for us. Her birth was the first," Mrs. Massee said, returning with her family to their Texas home from St. Paul, where the operation was performed Jan. 28.

Doctors say the kidney that her mother gave Lora Lee is functioning perfectly.

But last summer, doctors had told the Massees that the odds against Lora Lee's birth were "a million to one," Mrs. Massee said. She gave birth July 10 after a Garland physician reversed a tubal ligation.

Less than a month after the birth, believing the child was healthy, the Massees left their home in the Eastland County town of Ranger and returned to their evangelistic work.

They spend 40 weeks a year traveling in their 35-foot mobile home to the Southern Baptist churches where they conduct revivals, said Massee, 46, who has been preaching since he was 18.

"We go for 3-month periods at a time, going from church to church. We're an evangelistic team. I preach and my wife is a gospel singer, so it was natural to take our daughter along," Massee said.

They were halfway across the country at a California revival when Lora Lee became seriously ill on Nov. 16. Doctors at a San Francisco hospital diagnosed kidney failure and recommended that the child be taken back to Texas immediately.

Two days after Mrs. Massee made the flight home, Dallas doctors told her to locate her husband, who was driving the mobile home back to Texas, because Lora Lee was going to die.

"I'd heard that before because we had a little boy who died with kidney problems five years ago," Mrs. Massee said. "They told us there was nothing we could do except take her home to die. I think that made us determined to fight."

The family went to Atlanta's Scottish Rite Hospital for Crippled Children, where they met doctors who knew of the surgical team at the University of Minnesota at St. Paul that specialized in pediatric kidney transplants.

When the Massees arrived in St. Paul Dec. 8, the surgical team had just completed a successful kidney transplant on a 6-month-old Illinois boy. Until then, the doctors would schedule transplant surgery only for children who weighed at least 25 pounds or were 1 year old.

The Minnesota team spent three weeks trying to determine what caused stones to form in Lora Lee's kidney, making it non-functional. Finally, the grave of the Massees' son was exhumed so that doctors could take a bone sample to verify that Lora Lee was suffering from a hereditary disease — hyperoxalosis.

The infant spent all of December and January on dialysis machines before doctors were convinced it was safe to schedule operations to remove Mrs. Massee's kidney and transplant it.

Doctors placed the kidney in Lora Lee's abdominal cavity because the adult kidney — 5 inches long — would be too large to be placed in the normal waist-level position.

"Now it has shrunk to almost the size normal for an infant, but doctors say it will grow right along with her," Massee said.

Lora Lee takes drugs to suppress her immune system's tendency to reject the kidney and to keep kidney stones from forming.

"We're very grateful for what has happened," Massee said. "It reaffirms our belief in God."

FWST: 2-3-82

US is using media, Harrelson contends

DALLAS (AP) — Federal officials are using the news media to "convict" Charles V. Harrelson in an assassination case without bringing him to trial, Harrelson complained in a prison interview.

The FBI says Harrelson — convicted in a 1968 contract killing — is its key suspect in the May 1979 death of U.S. District Judge John Wood Jr. No charges have been filed in the case. "I haven't been charged, I haven't been indicted ... but I've been accused, haven't I?" Harrelson said in an exclusive television interview. "I've been accused, and I've been convicted through the news media."

Harrelson, jailed on a state firearms conviction unrelated to the assassination investigation, was interviewed Monday at his prison unit by KDFW-TV (Channel 4) reporter Quin Matthews, and portions of the interview were broadcast Tuesday.

Asked if he shot Wood, Harrelson said, "I did not." Asked if he had ever killed anyone, Harrelson replied, "Not to my direct knowledge."

"The media has been used by the federal government to try me without a trial," he said. "I may be the sorriest ... that ever lived ... but I still have the right to be tried. If I don't have that right ... you don't either," he said.

Federal authorities have indicated through their questioning of grand jury witnesses that they suspect convicted drug trafficker Jimmy Chagra

hired Harrelson to shoot Wood — nicknamed "Maximum John" for the stiff sentences he meted out in drug convictions.

Wood was slain one week before Chagra's drug trial was to begin — with Wood presiding.

Chagra was convicted and sentenced to 30 years in prison. Harrelson later was convicted on the state firearms charge. Neither man has been charged in the Wood case.

"I'm a card player, not a killer," said Harrelson. "Give me a deck of 52 cards and I'll show you more tricks than a monkey with 52 feet of grapevine."

Harrelson's wife, Jo Ann, was convicted in December of illegally purchasing a rifle in Dallas. Investigators do not claim it was the rifle used in the Wood assassination, but testified in court it was capable of firing the kind of bullet that killed the judge.

But Harrelson said his wife was not buying a weapon for him.

"I don't believe she bought a gun at all," he said.

Ironically, Harrelson is confined to the Eastham Unit of the Texas Department of Corrections, near the small town of Weldon where Harrelson lived, as a child, while the Eastham Unit was under construction.

At the time, Harrelson's father was employed by the prison system and, later, his uncle, Zan Harrelson, was a warden at the Eastham Unit.

On February 14, 1982 KDFW aired a half-hour version of the Harrelson interview: these were the only remarks made about the JFK assassination:

Matthews: You said you'd killed President Kennedy.

Harrelson: At the same time I said I had killed the judge I said I had killed Kennedy, which might give you an idea as to the state of my mind at the time. But that was in an effort to enlongate my life...

...Well, do you believe Lee Harvey Oswald killed President Kennedy, alone, without any aid from a rogue agency, of the U. S. government or at least a portion of that agency? I believe you're very naive if you do.



Star-Telegram/ROGER MALLISON

GRATEFUL PARENTS... Charles Masseege, left, and Beverly with Lora Lee

PTH 4-1-81

Family celebrating gift of life

Little girl comes home after receiving kidney from her mother

By MIKE MENICHINI
Star-Telegram Writer

"It was beautiful to give birth to her, as any mother would know, but from where I stand now, it was even greater to give life to her."

Beverly Masseege of Ranger sat before reporters Wednesday night in an office at the Dallas/Fort Worth Airport and wiped away three months of anguish, fear and desperation in the struggle to keep her 7-month-old daughter, Lora Lee Andra Masseege, alive.

Seated on Mrs. Masseege's knee, the 14-pound baby intermittently cried and nursed from a bottle.

Less than three weeks ago, doctors at the University of Minnesota Medical Center in Minneapolis transplanted one of Mrs. Masseege's kidneys into Lora Lee, a victim of primary oxalosis.

According to Dr. John Najarian, the chief surgeon in the operation, primary oxalosis is a rare disease that occurs in only one out of every 10,000 newborns.

Oxalate, a normal byproduct of the body, is usually discharged through the urine. When primary oxalosis occurs, the oxalate is retained by the body, combines with calcium and forms deposits in the body organs. Children with the genetic disease rarely live more than a few years.

While it can attack many of the organs, it was confined only to Lora Lee's kidney, a factor in her

apparent recovery, Mrs. Masseege said.

"I just saw her before the family left," Najarian said in a telephone interview from his office. "She looks super."

It was only the second time the kidney of an adult was successfully transplanted in an infant. The first time was in December, when a 6-month-old boy received an adult kidney at the same medical center.

"I am very, very grateful for the mercy of God," said Charles Masseege, Lora Lee's father and a Southern Baptist evangelist.

"God heals through physicians, through doctors, and God can heal direct, and I believe that if they had not been able to heal her he would have," Masseege said.

Lora Lee's plight and her parents' desperate search for help began Nov. 15, in Oakland, Calif., during a crusade there.

"I noticed a decreased urination," Mrs. Masseege said. Doctors there diagnosed the problem as an infection.

Unsatisfied, she and Lora Lee flew back to Dallas for further studies. Masseege followed in the family trailer they use to travel to crusades 40 weeks a year.

On Nov. 18, physicians told Mrs. Masseege the baby could die at any time. State highway patrolmen in Arizona tracked down Masseege near Phoenix, where he left the

trailer and flew to Dallas.

Two days later, doctors told the Masseeges their daughter was suffering from a form of oxalosis.

Because of an unpleasant experience with a physician when the child's condition was finally determined, the Masseeges will not name the Dallas hospital where they took Lora Lee.

"He said, Take your 4-month-old organism home and let it die," Mrs. Masseege said.

Physicians there did tell them of the clinic in Minneapolis but refused to recommend the baby because, at that time, no transplants had been done on a child as young as Lora Lee, the Masseeges said.

Instead, they took the baby to a clinic in Atlanta and then to Scottish Rite Hospital for Children there. Dr. Julius Sherwin, a specialist in kidney disorders, put them in touch with Dr. Jon Scheinman, a pediatric specialist at the University of Minnesota hospital.

The family went there Dec. 8. Once they were certain of the child's condition (part of which included exhuming the body of another child the Masseeges had over four years ago and determining that that child, a boy, died of primary oxalosis), they began looking for a donor. Mrs. Masseege was chosen despite the fact that she has Lupus disease, which

affects the skin and mucous membrane.

"In every other way it was a perfect match. The only way it could have been more compatible was if (Lora Lee) had a twin," Mrs. Masseege said.

On Jan. 28, Najarian and a team of specialists performed simultaneous operations on Mrs. Masseege and the baby. Four-and-a-half hours later, the operation was over.

Doctors had removed both kidneys and the spleen from Lora Lee and expanded her abdominal cavity to make room for her mother's kidney, Najarian said.

The kidney will shrink to the normal size of an infant's kidney and then begin to grow as Lora Lee does, Najarian said.

Mrs. Masseege said the operations cost more than \$100,000 and would be covered by insurance.

There is a chance that Lora Lee's body might reject the kidney sometime in the future, but there are no signs of that now, Mrs. Masseege said.

She said what she wants to do now is go home and rest.

Masseege said he will return to his crusades in a week and his wife and daughter will join him when they can.

Other than that, there is only one thing they intend to do—that is to have "a very personal talk" with the physician who first told them to let their daughter die.

Military succession plan unused

Chicago Sun-Times Wire

WASHINGTON — It was a highly classified order, approved by President Reagan in what now seems to have been an act of foreboding.

Shortly after he took office, the President signed off on a special order that provided for an "automatic assumption" of military command authority should he become temporarily unavailable or incapacitated.

The secret order set forth a chain of command for military contingencies different from the constitutional line of presidential succession, deputy White House press secretary Larry Speakes disclosed Monday evening.

Under the order, the vice president and then the secretary of Defense would act in a military crisis in lieu of the President, the constitutional commander-in-chief.

"There is, for your information, an automatic assumption of command authority, which requires that no steps be taken," Speakes told reporters.

Vice President George Bush, however, did not assume military command authority Monday afternoon in the wake of the assassination attempt on Reagan's life, Speakes said. Neither did Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger take command while Bush was flying back to Washington from his speaking engagements in Texas.

The automatic procedure for assuming command was not used after Reagan had been shot, Speakes explained, because it was not necessary.

DMN 1-28-82

CIA order called necessary

WASHINGTON — A Justice Department official told Congress Wednesday that President Reagan's new executive order expanding the power of the CIA was needed to let the agency operate "around the edges" of previous rules.

Richard Willard, who was the department's intelligence counsel when the December order was being drafted, said the effect of the changes will not differ much from President Jimmy Carter's guidelines, which Reagan replaced.

The new order allows the CIA for the first time to engage in domestic covert actions, removes a previous restriction against opening U.S. mail without a warrant and requires joint approval of the CIA director and attorney general for CIA domestic spying, effectively removing a veto power the Justice Department had in the past.



MY TURN/FRANK SNEPP

The CIA disclaims any responsibility for Edwin Wilson and Frank Terpil, the two ex-agents who are now busily training and arming Libyan terrorists. But the truth is the CIA and the Justice Department have long had the legal means to put these shady dealers out of business.

Wilson, indicted in 1980 and '81 for selling explosives and murderous skills to the Kaddafi regime, joined the CIA in the early '50s, at a time when all agency employees and alumni were solemnly sworn never to assert any proprietary "claim" to what they learned on the job and never "to divulge, publish or reveal by any other means... classified information, intelligence or knowledge" without official approval. The same basic covenant was in effect when Terpil signed on in the early '60s.

Two years ago, in a ruling against me, the Supreme Court upheld the legality of these contracts. Though my case involved the unauthorized publication of a book about CIA activities, the contracts themselves make no distinction between disclosure in print and revelation by "sales pitch." Nor are their strictures limited to secrets or even knowledge gained during employment. According to a 1977 CIA regulation "subjects deemed to be of official Agency interest [and hence subject to pre-release approval] include, but are not limited to, current and former Agency activities, foreign intelligence and foreign political, economic, scientific, technical, military, sociological and geographical matters, including foreign aspects of international terrorist activity..." A later CIA directive generously exempts "topics that are totally unrelated to intelligence matters, such as the manuscript of a cookbook, [or] a treatise on gardening," but warns of "gray areas" and urges signatories to err on the side of caution by letting the CIA pre-screen all utterances that might be of official concern.

Changed Rules: Since I had sidestepped CIA scrutiny altogether, the Supreme Court decided I had broken my contract. For the same reason it found me guilty of having violated an "implicit obligation of trust." Normally this commercial-law concept is invoked only against people who sell their employers' trade secrets to competitors. But in my case the rules were changed. I was slapped with the standard penalty for

DMN 1-30-82

Casey proposes CIA immunity

From Wire Reports

LOS ANGELES — CIA Director William Casey has proposed that immunity from criminal prosecution be given to CIA agents who are on legitimate missions, the *Los Angeles Times* reported Friday.

The newspaper said, however, that the idea was opposed by the U.S. attorney general's Office of Intelligence Policy Review, which warned of such possible violations as participation in narcotics deals or bribery to maintain CIA cover.

Under Casey's proposal, which was outlined in a letter to Atty. Gen. William French Smith, the agents could not be punished by U.S. law for those actions.



NEWSWEEK/JANUARY 25, 1982

The CIA's Double Standard

a "breach of trust"—forfeiture of all profits—and was ordered to submit to CIA censorship in the future, even though the government had never once accused me of publishing anything confidential.

Terpil and Wilson clearly have done no less than I. If my book was a violation of implied and explicit covenants, so is their unfettered assistance to the Libyans.

The two also are guilty of one other offense that figured in the government's case against me. To substantiate its claim that my book had damaged the nation's security, the Justice Department argued that any such unauthorized release of intelligence-related material can undermine confidence in the CIA's security procedures and can

they were once assigned. All of these agents-turned-entrepreneurs are guilty of my "transgression"—trading on knowledge that the government claims isn't ours to exploit. But because, as a group, they command more political clout than I, they've escaped prosecution.

Moreover, because of the muzziness of the employment contracts, they have been able to argue that they face no constraints on their business activities. Helms has commented that it would be "against the American tradition" for the government to attempt to impose such strictures.

Precedent: In fairness to him and his fellow scoundrels, the employment contracts are not models of clarity. They have been recast at least six times since the CIA's founding and have never been consistently enforced. So it's understandable that a signatory might misconstrue his "obligations."

Then too, there is the legitimate question: should Pentagon and State Department officials be permitted to transfer their professional expertise to the private sector while CIA veterans are forbidden to do so?

That last issue (like so many others) was, in fact, resolved by the Supreme Court's ruling against me. Under the principles the Court embraced, anybody who assumes a position of trust in the government thereby exposes himself to permanent official curbs on his speech and conduct, regardless of whether he signs a contract to this effect.

What remains to be seen is whether the Justice Department will now use the power it won in my case to punish and deter the likes of Wilson and Terpil. If it does, it will admittedly set a precedent for similar suits against Helms, Knoche, Henry Kissinger and other powerful former bureaucrats who are engaged in more benign business ventures arising from their government service. But if it doesn't—out of deference to Helms and Co.—it will make a mockery of the arguments marshaled against me and, more important, forfeit a chance to deliver a sobering object lesson to those Federal retirees who would betray their public trust by marketing their professional skills to terrorists and disreputable foreign governments.

Snepp, a former CIA analyst, lost a suit to the Federal government for publishing an unauthorized book on the fall of Saigon.

DMN 2-22-82

CIA overseeing covert activities, newsletter says

United Press International

WASHINGTON — President Reagan reorganized the National Security Council last year to put the CIA in charge of reviewing its clandestine operations, a civil-liberties newsletter reported Monday.

Last March, nine months before Reagan signed an executive order expanding CIA powers, "the Reagan administration... reorganized the NSC mechanism for reviewing covert operations," a publication of the Center for National Security Studies said.

The newsletter *First Principles* cited congressional and administration sources in its report.

In the Carter administration, the report said the attorney general and budget director were among officials who reviewed CIA proposals for covert operations. "Under the Reagan plan... the role of these outside officials has been eliminated unless they are invited to attend specific meetings," the article said.

DMN 1-31-82



The Dallas Morning News

Glen King

■ The rumors persist that Glen King will be stepping out as chief of police in favor of Assistant Chief Jack Revell. The question is when. Those talking about it say the key is how the city will determine years of service in computing King's retirement pay. He must have five years in executive position to qualify for the city's executive retirement program, which pays substantially more than regular retirement. King returned to Dallas nearly three years ago as chief of police, but had many years of service during a previous tour with the city.

Wife of informant in Abscam cases discovered hanged

By Harry Jaffe
Network News Service

WASHINGTON — Cynthia Marie Weinberg, wife of a key informant in the government's Abscam cases, was found hanged Thursday in Tequesta, Fla.

According to some reports, a note was found with the body but Mrs. Weinberg's lawyer said he doubted she had committed suicide.

In a sworn affidavit in U.S. District Court in Washington last week, she accused her husband, Melvin Weinberg, of perjurying himself in the Abscam cases and said she feared for her life.

Mrs. Weinberg was found hanged Thursday in an apartment adjacent to her home in Florida. The week before, she had told the court: "The reason for my refusal to place my address in this affidavit is my fear that I shall come to harm if my home address is known."

She added, "I was very fearful of my husband, the FBI and others who might try to do injury to myself or my son..." because of her disclosures.

Because of her fears, attorneys requested FBI protection. They were refused, according to her lawyer Michael Dennis.

"The FBI absolutely refused after I called them on Tuesday to safeguard Marie or the items like the televisions in her house," Dennis said late Thursday. The lawyer discounted speculation that Mrs. Weinberg committed suicide, despite reports that a note was



Cynthia Weinberg

found with her body.

"In her last letters and conversations, she definitely wasn't suicidal," Dennis said. "It's not going to stop us at all. It's regrettable that she can't testify, but we have her affidavit and all the proof."

According to Dennis, Mrs. Weinberg, 50, was last seen Tuesday morning when she dropped her 16-year-old son, J.R., at his school bus stop. Local police found her at approximately 3:30 p.m. Thursday.

Within the hour, FBI Director William Webster phoned Rep. Don Edwards, D-Calif., whose judiciary subcommittee oversees the FBI, and said he did not know whether it was foul play or suicide, according to the congressman. Edwards had called Webster Thursday morning to request FBI assistance in locating Mrs. Weinberg.

Attorney David Durr, who represents Sen. Harrison Williams in his Abscam case and had hoped to use Mrs. Weinberg's testimony, said on Thursday, "This is exactly the fear Marie Weinberg set down in detail and described in her affidavit, and the people who should have done something to protect her just stood aside and let it happen."

The information filed here last Tuesday by Mrs. Weinberg was potentially explosive, according to some sources familiar with the cases. By destroying her husband's credibility, they said, her testimony could have overturned the convictions of six congressmen, one senator and a host of local politicians netted in the celebrated 2-year Abscam investigation. District Court Judge William Bryant is expected to rule on the new evidence next week.

Weinberg, a convicted con man, orchestrated the Abscam sting operation and was the key government witness in court.

Reputed Agca associate arrested in West Germany

Associated Press

HAMBURG, West Germany — Police said Tuesday they have arrested a Turkish fugitive who Italian officials say may have been with Mehmet Ali Agca in St. Peter's Square when he tried to kill Pope John II.

Police said Omer Ay, 30, was stopped Sunday night in Hamburg because his car headlights were turned off after dark.

A documents check revealed international warrants for Ay's arrest on charges of involvement in a 1979 robbery and the 1980 murders of two people establishing a right-wing terrorist group and furnishing Agca with a forged passport.

A police spokesman said authorities were uncertain what to do with Ay. Under West German law, Turkish authorities have 40 days to file an extradition request, but the two countries don't have an extradition treaty.

The international manhunt for Ay was increased last year after Italian police said he may have been the man shown in photographs standing next to Agca seconds before the Turkish terrorist shot the pope in St. Peter's Square May 13. However, neither Italian nor Turkish police

are certain that Ay was the man in the photograph.

An Italian court sentenced Agca to life imprisonment on July 22. He maintained throughout his trial that he acted alone.

Turkish authorities described Ay as an associate of Agca. Ay is believed to be linked to the Idealists, also known as the Gray Wolves, the youth movement of the extreme right-wing National Action Party.

In Turkey, police sources said Agca and Ay had traveled on false passports issued in August 1980 in the city of Nevsehir, a right-wing political stronghold.

West Germany, which has a resident Turkish population of 1.5 million, is believed to be a haven for Turkish extremists.

After the papal shooting, Turkish authorities claimed Agca had hidden out in West Germany before entering Italy to attack the pope.

Some Turkish officials complained that their West German counterparts had been slow in following up tips that Agca, a convicted murderer who escaped from a Turkish prison, was hiding in this country.

But the West German government maintained there was no solid information that Agca was ever here.

In Bonn, a Justice Ministry spokesman said Turkey and West Germany were negotiating a new extradition treaty, but it was not clear when it would be concluded.



Omer Ay

Reel controversy

60 Abscam tapes may be missing, records show

By Harry Jaffe

Network News

WASHINGTON — As many as 60 tapes made during the FBI's 2-year Abscam investigation may be missing, and many more are filled with unexplained gaps and erasures, according to federal court records and transcripts.

The missing tapes and erased portions have led defense attorneys to question the FBI's handling of evidence. They are hoping judges involved in the Abscam convictions will reopen the cases, especially in light of revelations that FBI agents may have lost 44 recorded tapes.

The Abscam investigation resulted in bribery convictions against six congressional members and one senator. All the cases are still in court, either in late trial stages or on appeal. None of the defendants is yet serving time.

Melvin Weinberg, the con man employed by the FBI to set up the Abscam sting operations, admitted

during the investigation that he lost 16 tapes. His wife, Catherine Marie, now says in a recent affidavit filed in U.S. District Court that FBI agents may have misplaced 44 others.

In addition, about 800 of the estimated 1,000 audio tapes produced during the Abscam investigation have never been made public by the Justice Department. Defense attorneys have sought the tapes, unsuccessfully, in hopes that unreleased tapes may contain information beneficial to their clients.

U.S. Dist. Judge William Bryant, who presided over the Abscam prosecution of former Rep. Richard Kelly, is scheduled to rule on motions to reopen the case next week. A favorable ruling by Bryant could affect the other six convictions.

During the Abscam trials, it was disclosed that Weinberg handled many of the tapes, at times without the supervision of FBI agents. He also often recorded conversations with middlemen on his own,

routinely switching the tape machine on and off to record certain parts.

On tape number 1228, for instance, Weinberg is talking to middleman George Katz about luring congressional members into the sting operation. At the beginning of the conversation, when Katz is talking about watches he gave to Weinberg, the tape is blank for about 57 feet. Later, when Weinberg is asking Katz about his friends in Congress, the tape goes blank for 231 feet.

Printed tape transcripts do not indicate how many minutes of conversation are missing in 231 feet. Justice Department spokesman John Russell said the department could not explain the gaps.

The audio and video tapes formed the foundation of evidence in Abscam, the FBI's undercover investigation that resulted in accusing seven congressional members, a senator and assorted local officials of bribery.

DMN 1-30-82

Informant's wife killed herself, coroner rules

United Press International

TEQUESTA, Fla. — The hanging death of Cynthia Marie Weinberg, estranged wife of an important government informant in the Abscam bribery investigation, was ruled a suicide Friday.

"Everything that I have found and everything I didn't find, as a matter of fact, leads me to the con-

clusion that it is death by asphyxia due to hanging," said Dr. Fred Hobin, associate Palm Beach County medical examiner who performed the autopsy.

Mrs. Weinberg's New York attorney, Michael Dennis, claimed otherwise and said she was either killed or had been pressured into taking her own life. He said he

would submit evidence to that effect to a prosecutor next week.

Police found Mrs. Weinberg's body Thursday, suspended by a rope from a banister in the townhouse next to the home she shared with her son. She had been missing from her home since Tuesday.

A suicide note, written by the 50-year-old woman, was found nearby.

It expressed concern that her husband would gain custody of their 16-year-old son, Melvin Jr., and said she was distressed about the Abscam investigation.

Her estranged husband, Melvin Weinberg, was the government's chief witness in the prosecution that resulted in the conviction of six congressmen and a senator.

Commission. In a copyrighted story May 20, 1979, the Dallas *Morning News* informed its readers that NRC inspector R.G. Taylor met seven times in December and January with representatives of Dallas Power & Light Company. The poor-quality welding, which NRC officials said could weaken the bonds if too many repairs were needed, was blamed on inexperienced workers. At the seven meetings, Taylor "expressed concern about both the high percentage of safety-related welds requiring repair and the number of repair."

The revelations in the Dallas *Morning News* add to the dangers Robert Pomeroy and his CASE friends tried to warn the Dallas City Council about on January 14, 1974.

We believe Jane Fonda richly deserved an Oscar for her performance in *Coming Home*. However, we believe the Academy had the *China Syndrome* in mind, as much as *Coming Home*, when they gave her the award. She had certainly done her best to alert the world to the dangers inherent in nuclear power. And her fictional performance came far too close to becoming a reality.

We will not argue with those who will strike a medal honoring a great actor. The medal will read simply "John Wayne - American."

We also believe that, in view of what he tried to do and the abuse he received because of it, Robert W. Pomeroy should be honored as a man who loves America.

Missing Memo Holds Clues To Assassination Mystery

• THE BALTIMORE CHRONICLE •
Mid-May, 1979

By Harrison E. Livingstone

The Final Report of the Select Committee on Assassinations in the U.S. House of Representatives was to be issued this last March, but it is now expected to appear in June.

One thing that will be missing from the final report will be a memorandum written internally in 1966 in the CIA by Tom Karamessines, an assistant to Richard Helms, former CIA director.

According to Victor Marchetti, former executive assistant at the CIA and co-author (with John Marks) of *The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence*, this missing memo said that E. Howard Hunt, the Watergate burglar, former CIA person and longtime associate of Richard Nixon, was in Dallas on the day President John F. Kennedy was murdered.

Nixon later admitted that he, too, was in Dallas on the same day. J. Edgar Hoover was reported to be with Nixon and other members of the government that would follow the Kennedy assassination. They were meeting with Clint Mur-

chison, a Texas oilman, on the night before the killing.

The existence of the memo was confirmed both within the Assassination Committee and within the CIA itself. It was read and initialed by Richard Helms (whom Nixon later sent to Iran as Ambassador) and by another CIA official, Sammy Helperman. The memo discusses a concern among the CIA bosses that the presence of Hunt at Dealey Plaza in Dallas, where Kennedy was shot, might be uncovered.

Marchetti suggests that the CIA had thought about taking a "limited hangout" and was willing to concede that Hunt and other CIA agents may have been involved in an assassination plot against the late President. CIA executives were admitting that a "renegade" band of agents, acting on their own, may have done the hit.

H.R. Haldeman, former member of the Nixon staff, seems to confirm this in his book, *The Ends of Power*:

"In all of those Nixon references to the Bay of Pigs [in

the White House tapes], he [Nixon] was actually referring to the Kennedy assassination... After Kennedy was killed, the CIA launched a fantastic cover-up... The CIA literally erased any connection between Kennedy's assassination and the CIA... In fact, Counter Intelligence Chief James Angleton of the CIA called Bill Sullivan of the FBI [number two man under J. Edgar Hoover] and rehearsed the questions and answers they would give to the Warren Commission investigators."

Bill Sullivan was shot to death a couple of years ago, during a period of numerous other mysterious deaths that have been widely reported.

Haldeman goes on to say that Helms desperately wanted to hide the CIA operation that resulted in the Kennedy tragedy. Helms himself has been accused by various researchers as being the operations officer for the assassination.

"This memo does not exist," says Bobby Blakey, former

toward the railroad tracks to the west within one minute after the shooting, Moriarty said.

A third witness, off-duty policeman Tom G. Tilson Jr., saw a man scrambling down the railroad embankment on the other side of Dealey Plaza shortly after Ms. Hill's sighting farther east, Moriarty said.

Tilson, who first told his story to *The News* last August, said the man threw something into a parked car and sped off as Tilson pursued him. The policeman lost him at the Industrial Boulevard entrance to the Dallas-Fort Worth Turnpike.

Moriarty said none of the three witnesses knew each other and "in no way had anything in common." Both

Tilson and Ms. Hill described the man they saw as closely resembling Jack Ruby, the Dallas nightclub owner who two days later shot accused assassin Lee Harvey Oswald to death in the basement of the Dallas Police Department.

"These are the kind of stories that frankly drive somebody up a wall, like myself," Moriarty said. "It sounds good; it gets better . . . But they don't add or subtract anything."

The committee investigator also interviewed and believed the story of Jack Tatum, a Dallas resident who was driving his car past Tippit's when a man he identified as Oswald shot the police officer to death. Tatum, who was

not known to the Warren Commission as a witness to the slaying, told a story that differed radically than the commission's chief witness, Helen Markham.

Tatum said Oswald fired several shots into Tippit's body, walked to the rear of Tippit's squad car and came back to the front where the policeman lay motionless on the street. He then fired a final shot into the officer's head, the witness said.

Unlike Ms. Markham, who said Oswald ran off after firing all the shots at once, Tatum asserted Oswald "took his time to inspect the situation" and to make certain he had incapacitated Tippit, Moriarty said.

* * * * *

THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into the Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

By S. Duncan Harp (Copyright 1978)

(Continued from previous issues.)

THE BULLETS

According to the police and the national news media, which generally reported the authorities' statements on the case as though they were gospel, a total of seven bullets were recovered from the pantry which had been fired from Sirhan's revolver; an eighth bullet also fired from Sirhan's gun, it was claimed, was lost at the scene of the crime.

The police asserted that all of the recovered bullets had been removed from the victims themselves—two from Senator Kennedy and one apiece from each of the five others. Sirhan's eight shots, according to the findings set forth by the LAPD, had accounted for eight wounds in victims, five holes in inanimate objects, and one ricochet mark. By official reckoning, Sirhan had been a very good shot indeed; he had made almost every bullet count—and a number of them, it appeared, more than once.

All seven of the recovered bullets were placed into evidence by the night of June 6th. DeWayne Wolfer had taken possession of Sirhan's Iver-Johnson revolver at 7:00 p.m. on the day before. Within hours he had noted in his work

log that he had "examined Iver-Johnson to determine number of shots fired."

Dan Rather was to later note on CBS television that "The police explanation for eight bullets and twelve holes [sic] is probably the least convincing link in the chain of evidence that established Sirhan as the lone gunman. Police say eight shots were fired by Sirhan because there were eight empty casings in the gun. But there is no proof all were fired that night in the pantry."⁸⁵

THE POLICE TRAJECTORY STUDY

As noted earlier, the police conducted their own trajectory study of the eight bullets they claim Sirhan fired, the conclusions which comprise the essence of the official version of the assassination.

According to ballistics expert and critic William Harper, however, the report prepared by Wolfer which delineated these findings "suffers from a dearth of technical details; no measurements of distances or angles are given; nor the locations of the bullet holes and ricochet marks."⁸⁶ It is Harper's opinion that this report is so lacking, in so many areas, that it

Cuban rebels told ex-envoy of Oswald trip

The Dallas Morning News
May 10, 1979

By EARL GOLZ

Less than 12 hours after Lee Harvey Oswald was apprehended in Dallas, anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans gave Clare Boothe Luce intelligence information — or misinformation — about the assassination suspect that was known by very few people.

In an interview with *The News*, Mrs. Luce said the refugees told her of several trips Oswald made to Mexico City and speculated he "had been in contact with Castro Cubans there."

Oswald made only one trip to Mexico City in September 1963, according to the Warren Commission. Documents also show someone using Oswald's name visited the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City, seeking a transit visa from Cuban officials.

When the Cubans in New Orleans were telling Mrs. Luce a few hours after the assassination that Oswald had been to Mexico, only the CIA, FBI and Oswald's wife knew of the trip.

THE FORMER congresswoman and wife of the late co-founder of Time, Inc., said the Cuban refugees told her Oswald tried to "infiltrate" their anti-Castro "Free Cuba" committee in New Orleans. But the refugees had their own double agent who convinced Oswald he was a potential member of Oswald's pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee, she said.

The Cubans told Mrs. Luce they had photographs of Oswald and tape recordings of him at Fair Play for Cuba meetings, "including a speech Oswald made about what a hell of a good shot he was and how he could kill the secretary of the Navy."

"I said, 'Go at once to the FBI, give them your tapes, give them your photographs. Tell them everything you know.' ... I just assumed that night that they had done what I advised them to and I forgot all about it," Mrs. Luce said.

None of the Oswald photos or tape recordings, however, has turned up

among evidence during any of the investigations of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1975, U.S. Sen. Richard Schweickert, R-Penn., of the Senate Intelligence Committee, heard of Mrs. Luce's story and asked to talk with the Cubans.

The former diplomat and playwright found one of the three refugees, then a lawyer in Miami.

"I told him he could testify in secret if he wanted," she said. "But he said he would just as soon broadcast from the top of the Empire State Building as to testify in secret before a senate investigating committee. He begged me not to reveal his name because he would then be on the Cuban (Castro) hit list."

MRS. LUCE respected his wishes and didn't reveal his identity to Schweickert. Nor did she when she was interviewed last year by investigators with the House Assassinations Committee.

The other two Cubans were not available for testimony. One was deported "right after they had reported to the FBI" in 1963, she said, and the other was knifed to death in Miami.

The Miami lawyer said he and the other refugees in 1963 took the photographs and tape recordings to the FBI as Mrs. Luce advised. He told her the FBI took the photos and tapes, "roughed them up and told them to scram and keep their mouths shut and disappear or they would all be deported."

"Now what became of their evidence is something I do not know," Mrs. Luce said. "The incident was never reflected in the Warren report. I myself have always entertained the theory that unable to prove that the assassination was backed by the Castros — but perhaps suspicious of it — the Kennedys and the Johnsons and the whole government decided to say nothing about it since even to raise the suspicion might have plunged us into a war with Cuba."

When the three Cubans called Mrs. Luce in the early morning on the day after the assassination, they were not strangers. They had known her as crew members of a Miami-based boat she had secretly "sponsored" for raids and other missions against Fidel Castro's government.

The boat excursions ended and the trio was dispersed to New Orleans when Kennedy ordered a halt to such activities in early 1963.

"I myself got a personal call from Allen Dulles (then a former CIA director and later a member of the Warren Commission)," Mrs. Luce said. "He said get out of that boat business — he was well aware of it, by the way — because the neutrality act has now been reasserted and it was against the law to aid or abet the Cubans in any attempts to free their country."

MRS. LUCE said the former crew members called her "because they wanted to inform me of anything they could that would, so to speak, put the finger on or clarify the motive of Oswald."

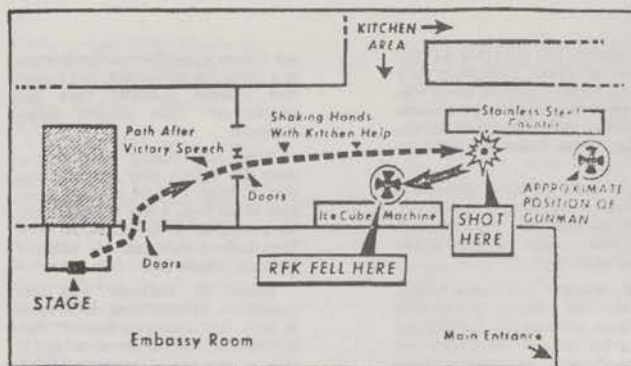
However, some of the Cubans' information was inaccurate, and maybe intentionally so.

The Warren Commission determined that Oswald was the only active member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans; no one has ever claimed his "committee" conducted meetings at which he spoke.

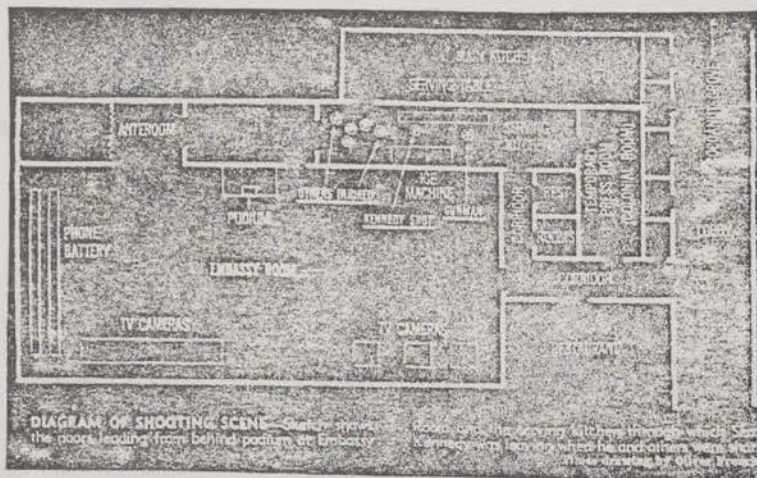
Mrs. Luce still believes her Cuban friends took their photos of Oswald to the FBI "because soon after photographs appeared in the Dallas papers ... showing Oswald handing out handbills" in New Orleans.

Those photos, however, were taken by newsmen.

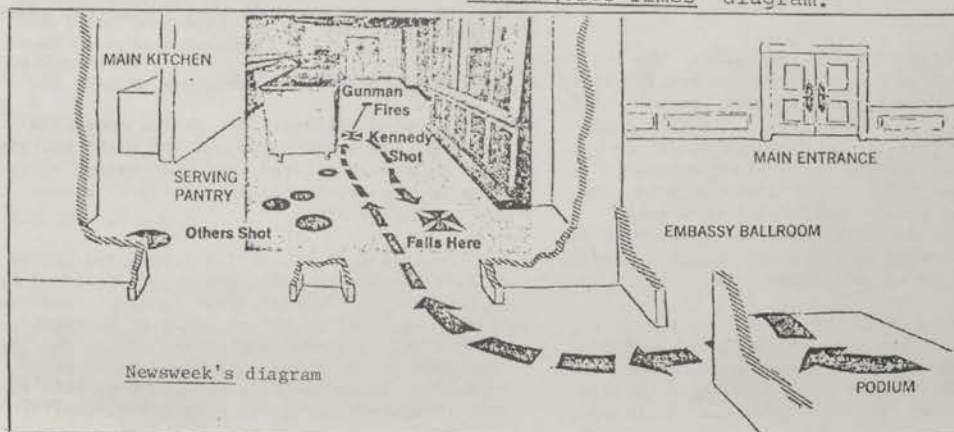
The refugees' early knowledge of any trip by Oswald to Mexico, however, indicated they had intelligence sources. Not even the CIA briefing on Oswald's mysterious visit to Mexico



This is the area in the Ambassador Hotel where the gunman attacked Senator Kennedy



Los Angeles Times' diagram.



Scene of the crime: In a serving pantry at the Ambassador Hotel, a chance encounter—and a rendezvous with death

The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME III NUMBER 11

JUNE 22, 1979

RFK

Cuban rebels told ex-envoy of Oswald trip

The Dallas Morning News
May 10, 1979

By EARL GOLZ

Less than 12 hours after Lee Harvey Oswald was apprehended in Dallas, anti-Castro Cubans in New Orleans gave Clare Boothe Luce intelligence information — or misinformation — about the assassination suspect that was known by very few people.

In an interview with *The News*, Mrs. Luce said the refugees told her of several trips Oswald made to Mexico City and speculated he "had been in contact with Castro Cubans there."

Oswald made only one trip to Mexico City in September 1963, according to the Warren Commission. Documents also show someone using Oswald's name visited the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City, seeking a transit visa from Cuban officials.

When the Cubans in New Orleans were telling Mrs. Luce a few hours after the assassination that Oswald had been to Mexico, only the CIA, FBI and Oswald's wife knew of the trip.

THE FORMER congresswoman and wife of the late co-founder of Time, Inc., said the Cuban refugees told her Oswald tried to "infiltrate" their anti-Castro "Free Cuba" committee in New Orleans. But the refugees had their own double agent who convinced Oswald he was a potential member of Oswald's pro-Castro Fair Play for Cuba Committee, she said.

The Cubans told Mrs. Luce they had photographs of Oswald and tape recordings of him at Fair Play for Cuba meetings, "including a speech Oswald made about what a hell of a good shot he was and how he could kill the secretary of the Navy."

"I said, 'Go at once to the FBI, give them your tapes, give them your photographs. Tell them everything you know. . . . I just assumed that night that they had done what I advised them to and I forgot all about it,'" Mrs. Luce said.

None of the Oswald photos or tape recordings, however, has turned up

among evidence during any of the investigations of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy.

In 1975, U.S. Sen. Richard Schweickert, R-Penn., of the Senate Intelligence Committee, heard of Mrs. Luce's story and asked to talk with the Cubans.

The former diplomat and playwright found one of the three refugees, then a lawyer in Miami.

"I told him he could testify in secret if he wanted," she said. "But he said he would just as soon broadcast from the top of the Empire State Building as to testify in secret before a senate investigating committee. He begged me not to reveal his name because he would then be on the Cuban (Castro) hit list."

MRS. LUCE respected his wishes and didn't reveal his identity to Schweickert. Nor did she when she was interviewed last year by investigators with the House Assassinations Committee.

The other two Cubans were not available for testimony. One was deported "right after they had reported to the FBI" in 1963, she said, and the other was knifed to death in Miami.

The Miami lawyer said he and the other refugees in 1963 took the photographs and tape recordings to the FBI as Mrs. Luce advised. He told her the FBI took the photos and tapes, "roughed them up and told them to scam and keep their mouths shut and disappear or they would all be deported."

"Now what became of their evidence is something I do not know," Mrs. Luce said. "The incident was never reflected in the Warren report. I myself have always entertained the theory that unable to prove that the assassination was backed by the Castroites — but perhaps suspicious of it — the Kennedys and the Johnsons and the whole government decided to say nothing about it since even to raise the suspicion might have plunged us into a war with Cuba."

When the three Cubans called Mrs. Luce in the early morning on the day after the assassination, they were not strangers. They had known her as crew members of a Miami-based boat she had secretly "sponsored" for raids and other missions against Fidel Castro's government.

The boat excursions ended and the trio was dispersed to New Orleans when Kennedy ordered a halt to such activities in early 1963.

"I myself got a personal call from Allen Dulles (then a former CIA director and later a member of the Warren Commission)," Mrs. Luce said. "He said, get out of that boat business — he was well aware of it, by the way — because the neutrality act has now been reasserted and it was against the law to aid or abet the Cubans in any attempts to free their country."

MRS. LUCE said the former crew members called her "because they wanted to inform me of anything they could that would, so to speak, put the finger on or clarify the motive of Oswald."

However, some of the Cubans' information was inaccurate, and maybe intentionally so.

The Warren Commission determined that Oswald was the only active member of the Fair Play for Cuba Committee in New Orleans; no one has ever claimed his "committee" conducted meetings at which he spoke.

Mrs. Luce still believes her Cuban friends took their photos of Oswald to the FBI "because soon after photographs appeared in the Dallas papers . . . showing Oswald handing out handbills" in New Orleans.

Those photos, however, were taken by newsmen.

The refugees' early knowledge of any trip by Oswald to Mexico, however, indicated they had intelligence sources. Not even the CIA briefing on Oswald's mysterious visit to Mexico

City was given to President Lyndon Johnson until hours after the Luce call.

Then, on Nov. 23, 1963, CIA Director John McCone told Johnson about Oswald's "visits" to the Cuban and Russian embassies in Mexico City in late September and October of 1963. The CIA claimed it had photographed and taped Oswald's visits. But later, after the agency realized their man was not Oswald, the Warren Commission was not so informed.

The Luce incident was similar to a series of attempts to spread misinformation by people with obvious intelligence connections to link Oswald to Castro immediately after the assassination.

THE IMPRESSION of Oswald the Cuban refugees left with Mrs. Luce "was a Communist gun-for-hire" who at first didn't have much money but who "had suddenly come into enough money to take trips (to Mexico) and to bring his wife to New Orleans."

Her husband, Henry, would have been an ideal conduit to disseminate the refugees' story nationally through his *Time* or *Life* magazines, but Mrs. Luce didn't take the bait.

Two days after Mrs. Luce's call from the Cubans in New Orleans, a Nicaraguan named Gilberto Alvarado Ugarte told personnel at the American embassy in Mexico City that he was in the Cuban consulate on Sept. 17, 1963, and saw Cubans who were discussing assassina-

sination pay Oswald \$6,500.

The CIA and Warren Commission later concluded the story was a fabrication, but President Johnson and American intelligence agencies at the time were concerned it might lead to a confrontation with Castro's Cuba.

About a week later the Secret Service intercepted a letter to Oswald in Dallas, postmarked Havana, stating "Oswald had been paid by (Pedro) Charles to carry out an unidentified mission which involved accurate shooting." The FBI also got a copy of a letter written to Robert Kennedy which claimed Oswald assassinated his brother "at the direction of Pedro Charles, a Cuban (Castro) agent" and was paid \$7,000 by Charles in Miami in early 1963. The Warren Commission concluded the letters were a hoax but didn't consider whether they were part of a misinformation plant by intelligence sources.

Another early attempt to plant misinformation was not known to the Warren Commission in 1963-1964, but was told to the House Assassinations Committee by a witness deemed credible by committee investigators.

THE WITNESS was Antonio Veciana of Miami, one of the founders of the militant group of anti-Castro exiles called Alpha 66. Veciana said that soon after the assassination an American intelligence agent, known only by his alias of Maurice Bishop, "solicited me

to intercede with a cousin of mine who worked in the Cuban embassy in Mexico to see if he, for money," would agree to say he saw Oswald in the embassy.

Veciana told the committee Bishop was "the man behind the scenes" in Alpha 66's attempts to assassinate Castro. Veciana said he saw Bishop with Oswald — several weeks before Oswald left for Mexico City — in the lobby of what probably was the Southland Center in Dallas. The committee was unable to identify or locate Bishop.

The assassination of Kennedy by Castro forces would have achieved "basically nothing" for Castro because Kennedy "was their (Castro Cubans) best ally," said the militantly anti-Castro Mario Kohley Jr., son of the late official de facto president-in-exile of the Cuban government.

"He (Kennedy) was their best ally," Kohley said. "He was preventing us from leaving our (United States) shores. He had made a secret deal with (Nikita) Khrushchev not to allow any more Cubans to leave American waters and go to Cuba to harass Castro. So actually I thought it was to Castro's advantage to keep him alive."

Kohley said he thinks it "very possible that the assassination was done by anti-Castro Cubans in the hopes of making it look like Castro had done it. Which would have given us a green light for our invasion of Cuba."

* * * * *

The Unhealed Wound

American Agriculture News May 8, 1979

by Micki Nellis

I went back to Washington D.C. out of a sense of duty, not because I wanted to.

The city was beautiful. Pink and white blossoms covered many trees, others waxed green and healthy. Banks of azaleas and tulips were resplendent.

The capitol stood majestically, its dome silhouetted against clear blue sky.

Yes, beautiful.

Except that everytime I looked at the lush green grass, I saw lies shouted in headlines - Farmers cause \$3 million in damage to mall.

When I looked at the pink

and white blossoms, the promise of harvest, I remembered promises broken by our esteemed politicians.

In the banks of azaleas, I saw policemen pointing guns at farmers.

Just past the tulips I saw lines of metro buses forming the wall of a concentration camp.

I gazed the length of the mall toward the capitol, and beyond the stretch of green saw the specter of tractors and campers imprisoned for several days without fresh water, heating fuel, or restrooms.

My eyes followed a jogger down the path, and I remembered the long march the POWs made to the Lincoln Memorial. "All men are created equal," the inscription said.

The birds chirped - and I heard our Secretary of Agriculture on national television saying farmers' net incomes were up 40%, and that farmers were greedy.

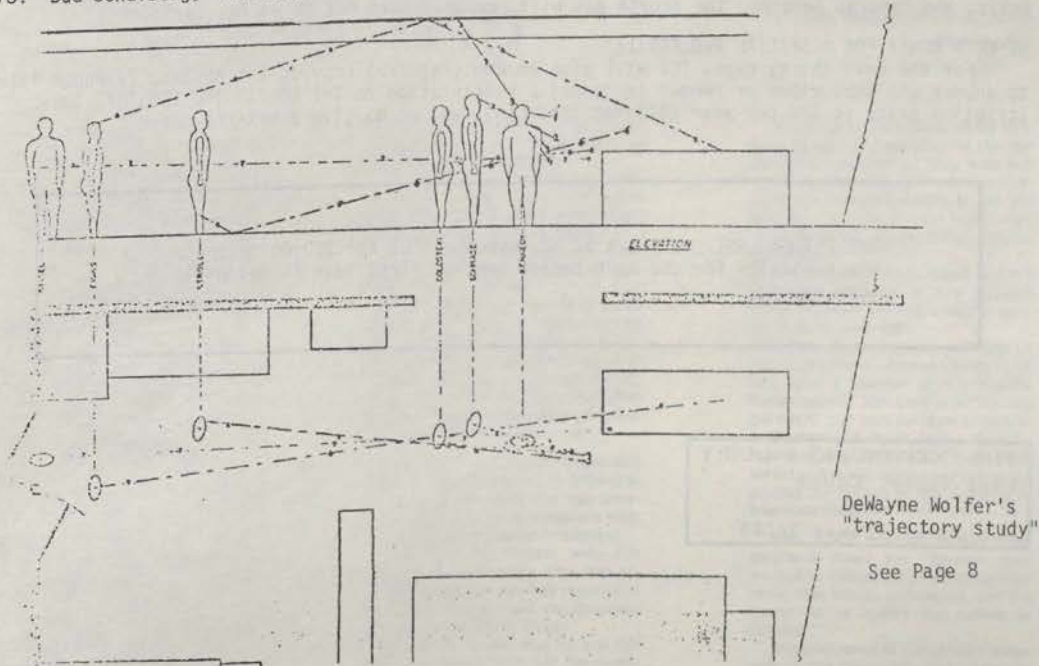
I passed a newstand, and remembered the USDA briefing paper put out just a few days after the farmers arrived in Washington - the paper said piracy was no longer a valid measurement.

Tourists strolled by, unaware of my thoughts, and to me they were the unconcerned millions who don't think they need to worry about where their food comes from.

I stood in the midst of beauty with a great sadness in my heart. Bitterness welled up in me. Should I pray for forgiveness or lash out in anger?

I feel detached from the mainstream...my country no longer cares. My heroes all have clay feet and the bill of rights is a mockery. The system I was taught to believe in has not worked for

74. Quoted by Allard Lowenstein on "Who Killed Robert Kennedy?" on William F. Buckley's "Firing Line," Public Broadcasting System, April 20, 1975, transcript, p. 5.
75. Transcript, Sirhan Grand Jury Proceedings, p. 143.
76. Los Angeles Herald Examiner, circa June 5, 1968.
77. FBI report on information supplied to them by Roosevelt Grier, June 10, 1968, p. 4.
78. Bud Schulberg, "The Night RFK Was Assassinated," Los Angeles Herald-Traveler, June 1, 1969, p. 28.
79. Brogan, Los Angeles Free Press, Vol. 7, No. 27, p. 6.
80. Accompanying descriptive text of the thirty-nine photographs released by the FBI in 1976 from their Robert Kennedy assassination investigation file.
81. Transcript, Sirhan Grand Jury Proceedings, p. 159.
82. "A Life on the Way to Death," Time, June 14, 1968.
83. Allard Lowenstein, "Who Killed Bobby?" Oui, Vol. 5, No. 5 (May, 1976), p. 46.



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THE HA, HA OF THE WEEK!!

The FBI has released the names of three of the four men accused of an attempt on the life of President Carter. Listen to this-- three of the names are Raymond Lee Harvey, Oswaldo Ortiz, and Umberto Comacho. The fourth man will probably turn out to be Ray Earl James.

WE NEED MONEY FOR A SPECIAL PROJECT!!!

For the next thirty days, TCI will give an 8mm (regular) copy of the Abraham Zapruder film to anyone who subscribes or renews (extends) a subscription to THE CONTINUING INQUIRY. Subscription price is \$24 per year (\$12 for students), and we do give a baker's dozen.

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Penn Jones, Editor
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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907 Joseph Pulitzer

me. How much else of what I was taught was truth, and how much fiction?

The very foundations of

my belief have been shaken. I look once again at the majestic Capitol and visions of payoffs in back rooms

float before my eyes.

I travel back to my 16th year and remember the awe with which I gazed on

Washington D.C. That awe is gone, and with it, the respect.

The wound is still open and bleeding.

CIA Desperately Trying to Cover Up Own Spy Scandal

SPOTLIGHT April 16, 1979

300 Independence Avenue, S.E.
Washington, D.C. 20003

Soviet espionage has reached into the top ranks of American government for decades. Even "liberal" scholars who used the Freedom of Information Act to get new FBI information in an attempt to clear the name of Alger Hiss now are themselves convinced that the former deputy secretary of state under Franklin Roosevelt passed secrets to the Soviet Union. In the three decades since, the public has found it "chic" to shrug off the spy threat. Now, the problem has grown, as America slept, to the point that many officials fear that within the U.S.'s super-spy organization, the CIA, our own spies could be working for the Soviet side.

By Victor Marchetti

(Victor Marchetti has been in U.S. intelligence activities for almost 20 years, 14 years of that time being with the CIA, the last three years of which he was a staff assistant to Richard Helms. He is the author of "The CIA and the Cult of Intelligence" and "The Rope Dancer.")

There is a new spy scandal brewing in the nation's capital, and the CIA is desperately struggling to keep the lid of secrecy on the controversy. Intelligence experts and informed sources, however, believe the pot will soon boil over, revealing a scandal more damaging to U.S. national security than the infamous Rosenberg atomic spy case.

The immediate reasons for all this concern are two strange incidents involving CIA officers. One is the mysterious death of John Paisley, a former high-ranking agency official with access to sensitive information on Soviet military capabilities and the sophisticated technical methods (spy satellites, e.g.) by which such data are acquired. Paisley, "retired" but still a consultant to the CIA, disappeared while sailing his sloop "Brillig" on Chesapeake Bay last September.

When a body, shot in the head, washed ashore several days later, it could not be positively identified either from fingerprints or dental records. But the CIA claimed that "Paisley" had "committed suicide." Paisley's wife of more than 20 years does not believe the corpse, which she was never allowed to view and which was soon cremated, was that of her husband. The Maryland police handling the case are not sure, either. Nor are they certain of the cause of death. Therefore, they have not yet closed their file on the case.

Furthermore, there are many other curious circumstances associated with Paisley's death. Numerous classified documents—which should not have been in his possession—were found on his abandoned boat and in his bachelor apartment in Washington.

When Paisley's disappearance was first reported, the CIA said he was a former "low-level economic analyst." Later, however, it was learned that he

had been deputy chief of the agency's Office of Strategic Research and had participated in many of the SALT negotiations.

In addition, he had been a member of the "Pipes B Team"—the group assembled by then CIA Director George Bush and headed by Professor Richard Pipes of Harvard to review the CIA's "soft estimates" of Soviet strategic military capabilities.

These facts, plus all the anomalies surrounding the case, have raised profound questions in the minds of intelligence experts. Was Paisley's death suicide or murder? If he was murdered, who did it? And why? Was he a Soviet spy, a KGB "mole" who had burrowed deep inside the CIA?

As a result, the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence has quietly ordered an investigation into the mysterious death of John Paisley—and the CIA's internal security system.

KAMPILS TREASON

The other incident which has set Washington's intelligence community on edge is the William Kampiles affair. A young, former low-level officer in the CIA's Watch Office (Operations Center), Kampiles stole a copy of the KH-11 spy satellite manual just before he resigned from the agency. A few months later in Athens, Greece, he sold the document—compromising one of the nation's most valuable reconnaissance systems—to the KGB for \$3,000.

The CIA, however, only learned of the theft months afterward, when Kampiles returned to the agency's headquarters in Langley, Va. to promote himself as a possible double agent against the KGB. He was arrested, tried, and convicted late last year.

But during the damage assessment of the case, it was learned that several other copies of the KH-11 manual were missing from the CIA, as well as many other sensitive documents relating to U.S. satellite reconnaissance capabilities.

Suddenly, the Kampiles affair was no longer just an odd, isolated incident. What else had he stolen and sold to the Soviets? Was there anyone else in the CIA doing the same thing? And why did the KGB allow Kampiles to expose himself to his former employers? Was KGB protecting a mole, a more valuable spy, inside the CIA?

A couple of weeks after Kampiles was arrested, John Paisley was shot in the head and fell or was pushed overboard from his sloop into the Chesapeake Bay. Is there a connection between the two cases? The CIA denies it. But intelligence experts recall some other strange operations . . . and wonder.

CIA DEEPLY SPLIT

Nicholas Shadrin (originally, Nikolai Aramotov) was a Soviet naval officer who defected to the U.S. in 1959. Years later he became a double agent for the CIA and disappeared while on a mission in Vienna, Austria in December, 1975.

Sources close to the operation differ on what may have happened to Shadrin. Some believe he was captured or killed by the KGB when the Soviets learned he was working against them. Others think he was deliberately exposed to the KGB in a complex spy scheme which backfired, or even that he was murdered by CIA agents because he was secretly planning to defect back to the Soviet Union.

In any event, the case, which involved the CIA, Defense Intelligence Agency,

and FBI, has never been solved—despite personal pleas by presidents Ford and Carter to Soviet Premier Brezhnev. The Kremlin boss told the U.S. presidents to look in their own closets for the culprits.

Intelligence experts feel there may be some truth to what Brezhnev has implied. Even White House officials who have worked on the case say privately that the U.S. intelligence agencies are not telling the whole truth. As a result the president's own Intelligence Oversight Board is discreetly investigating—and at least one member of the three-man group believes the intelligence agencies are trying to cover up the Shadrin incident.

A few intelligence experts suspect that Shadrin, who was given U.S. citizenship and made a consultant to the Pentagon, may have been a KGB double agent all along . . . and that is why the U.S. agencies have been withholding the truth from the White House.

Meanwhile, the case of Igor Nosenko, a KGB officer who defected in 1964, has come under renewed scrutiny—revealing that a deep split still exists among those CIA officers who worked on the operation. One group believes that Nosenko was sent out by the Soviets to cover up the fact that Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin of President Kennedy, was actually a KGB agent and to plant disinformation in the U.S. intelligence community. Thus, Nosenko was held in a specially built jail and subjected to hostile interrogation for three years. But he never broke, although he was caught in numerous lies.

The other CIA group accepted Nosenko as legitimate and had him released from confinement. Later, he was made a U.S. citizen and a \$35,000-a-year consultant to the agency, a position he still holds.

ANGLETON ACCUSES COLBY

But last year, the CIA's former chief of counterintelligence, James Angleton, exposed the Nosenko affair, suggesting that the KGB officer's real mission was to disrupt the agency's and FBI's defensive efforts against the Soviet spying. He further suggested that he and several other senior officers who doubted Nosenko were fired by Director William Colby for only that reason. He even implied that Colby might be the KGB mole, or sleeper, Nosenko was attempting to protect.

Since then, Colby and the CIA pro-Nosenko group have stricken back with vengeance. During the hearings of the House Select Committee on Assassinations last fall, the CIA gave Nosenko a clean bill of health—based largely on investigations ordered by former Director Richard Helms and his deputy, Admiral Rufus Taylor. The CIA spokesman, John Hart, a retired chief of station whose wife is now the CIA's chief in London, admitted that Nosenko

Kennedy, from a point west of the tables' western edge. But if this were the case, how could "the approximate location at which Senator Kennedy was shot" have been east of this point?"* The question has ramifications extending beyond the specific issue at hand. If even one portion of the official case on Kennedy's location could be proven to be invalid, the most serious doubts would necessarily be cast upon the official findings vis-a-vis the bullet trajectories and the locations of Sirhan and the rest of the victims--in short, virtually the whole of the official case. To take away a single card is to knock down the whole house.

But why would the authorities have wanted to place Kennedy west of the steam table, especially in view of the fact that such a position was unsubstantiated by eyewitness testimony? According to critics with whom I have been in contact, and for whom I have a great deal of respect,** the police found it necessary to move Kennedy's locations--where he was shot and where he fell -- a total of five feet westward in order to make plausible their version of what happened to the through-and-through bullet after it had passed through Kennedy's body. From any other location than the one the police arrived at, the critics say, it would not have been possible for this bullet to have struck the ceiling panel the

* The photograph reproduced on page 100 graphically demonstrates the disparity between the FBI conclusions on where Kennedy stood when shot and that of the LAPD; an "X" mark made by the police on the pantry floor to denote the point where Kennedy stood (and another one further west allegedly denoting how far back Kennedy fell) is clearly further west by several feet than Kennedy's "approximate position" as noted in the same photograph by the FBI.

** I was unable to obtain enough of the primary evidence to permit me to independently verify all of the information which follows in this section. However, my studies of the relevant documentation I have been able to obtain (some of which is reproduced herein), and my own belief in the integrity of the sources who provided me with this material, leads me to trust the conclusions of the critics which are discussed below. In my opinion, the burden of proof in this area now lies with the authorities.

police claimed it did. * **

Sometime during 1968, Dwayne Wolfer prepared a schematic diagram, reproduced on the page following,+ which purported to show the trajectories of the bullets and the locations the victims were struck at. Although it was one of the very few pieces of "documentary evidence" prepared by the LAPD to support its claims in this regard, this diagram was never introduced into evidence at Sirhan's trial, and was not made public until Wolfer presented it at a press conference he held in mid-1971.++

In the days following the shooting, Floyd Nelson and Lillian Castello, founding members of the Kennedy Assassination Truth Committee, took meticulous measurements of the kitchen pantry. These measurements, when compared with Wolfer's schematic, place Kennedy's location when shot as pictured in the schematic to be approximately three feet east of the steam tables' western end. Certain official photographs of the police crime reconstruction place Kennedy about four feet west of the tables.

But apparently no one informed prosecutor Fitts of these "findings," for he told the trial jury that Kennedy had been only a foot-and-a-half west of the tables when shot. This assertion certainly helped Fitts to "solve" the problems of Sirhan's distance from Kennedy, but of course it only exacerbated the problem of the through-and-through ceiling panel shot.

* See Part II, Section E: The Bullets: The Evans Bullet and the Missing Ceiling Panels.

** It is worth noting that there are even more problems associated with the official placement of Kennedy on a north-south axis, although their complexity is such as to necessitate excluding a discussion of them from this study.

+ An additional related diagram of Wolfer's trajectory findings, made by the Los Angeles Times, is reproduced on the second page following.

++ I use the term "public" loosely here, since the document was never officially released by the authorities, and independent researchers were forced to obtain it through other channels.

And as they had moved Kennedy several feet to account for this hole in the ceiling panel, the police were forced to move Sirhan a similar distance westward also, so that his gun muzzle would be at a point beyond the tables' western edge.

It cannot be determined from the witness testimony exactly where Sirhan stood when he fired the first two shots. It is clear, however, from undisputed eyewitness testimony that he was at a position immediately next to the Southern edge of the steam tables; although the pantry was crowded, witnesses saw enough of the action to be able to tell us this much. Edward Minasian told the grand jury, "I noticed someone dart out and lean against the steam table... And I saw a hand extended with a revolver..." Said Frank Burns at the trial, "All I really saw, was an arm extended, holding a gun... right next to the serving table." Time magazine's original report buttressed the eyewitness testimony. Said Time, "the gunman propped his right elbow on the serving counter and fired at his victim..."⁸²

It is equally clear that the eyewitness testimony is unanimously supportive of the view that Sirhan was never able to reach a position west of the tables before being thrown back and on top of them by Uecker.⁸³ Thus, the witness testimony placed Sirhan too far east to have inflicted the fatal shot if Kennedy was as far west as the police claim.*

Additionally, Uecker had pushed Sirhan away from Kennedy, and thus further east, even before Sirhan produced his gun. Uecker pushed Sirhan back against the tables, for, as noted earlier, he was anxious to get Kennedy to his press conference without delay and move aside any persons blocking the Senator's path.

Diagrams prepared at the time of the assassination by elements of the established news media provide further support for the view that Sirhan never got past the steam tables. A diagram sent out by both the Associated Press and United Press International, reproduced on the page following, shows the

*And, as noted earlier, if we assume along with the police that Kennedy was facing left, Sirhan would have had to have held his right hand and/or arm at near a right angle to his body, taking a further amount of distance off his reach, and making this possibility even less likely.

"approximate position of the gunman"⁸⁴ to be at the eastern end of the tables, and the position of Senator Kennedy himself to be well abreast of them. A diagram prepared by the Los Angeles Times, reproduced on the second page following, shows Kennedy and Sirhan to be similarly situated.

A diagram which appeared in Newsweek, reproduced on the third page following, shows Sirhan's position to be well east of the first steam table, and Kennedy's position when shot as abreast of it by at least a foot.

Time's diagram, reproduced on page 15, shows Sirhan to be approximately four feet east of the tables' end, and Kennedy to be just about even with their end.

And finally, even Dwayne Wolfer's own 1968 schematic diagram shows the Evans bullet to have been fired from the eastern end of the tables.

Other police officers had made the first official attempts to reconstruct the crime on the morning of the shooting itself. One of the photographs they took of this early reconstruction, a photograph which I have seen, shows a man leaning against the steam tables, his right forearm resting on the table top, his index finger pointing forward in an apparent simulation of a gun barrel. The man, obviously portraying Sirhan, is pictured standing approximately six feet to the east of the tables' western edge. We may venture to postulate from this that it was evidently only later on that the police concluded Sirhan could not have been standing where the witnesses said he was.

(To be continued.)

FOOTNOTES Part II

67. Langman and Cockburn, Harpers
67. Langman and Cockburn, Harper's Magazine, Vol. 250, No. 1496, p. 18.
68. Ibid.
69. Patrusky statement to Bugliosi,
70. KABC-TV, Los Angeles, June 5, 1968, Quoted in Floyd B. Nelson, "Truth Committee Releases Conspiracy Evidence," Los Angeles Free Press, May 23, 1969, p. 22.
71. Transcript, Sirhan Grand Jury Proceedings, p. 95.
72. Transcript, Sirhan Trial, p. 3216.
73. Kessler, Washington Post, December 19, 1974, p. 95

Chase Manhattan, and found the greedy bankers eager to oblige the shady "investors," with no question asked. The bamboozled bankers happily explained the arrangements that could be made to hide the blood money from the prying eyes of federal and state bank examiners. Unethical subterfuges were explained whereby Chase and a handful of other megabanks hold and vote hundreds of millions of stock shares, and conceal the secret of their true ownership by huge multinational corporations, super-rich individuals, and organized crime figures, as well as foreign banks and foreign governments.

Thus The SPOTLIGHT, which in recent weeks detailed how Chase and its chairman David Rockefeller secretly acted to gain a grip on the international drug trade in Southeast Asia, is prepared for the first time to reveal how the bank's trust department overlooks no opportunity for a lucrative business deal—even when the principals are at pains to paint themselves as money launderers or worse.

The fortuitous opportunity to negotiate a potential multimillion-dollar trust agreement with the nation's second largest bank arose when a SPOTLIGHT reporter, as part of our ongoing probe into the ties between

Chase and Coca-Cola, contacted the bank regarding its current stock position in the giant soft-drink conglomerate.

Aware that if he identified himself as a reporter he would most probably learn nothing, he chose to represent himself instead as "Mr. Johnson," a Washington investment counselor with a client interested in making a major investment in Coca-Cola and perhaps some other stocks.

QUICKLY CONNECTED

Instead of the run-around and no-answers that Chase normally reserves for reporters and other individuals seeking information, "Mr. Johnson" was quickly connected with John Coyle, a group vice president in the Trust Department.

Expecting his deception to go no further than this single call, "Johnson" told his tale of a wealthy client with a desire to invest heavily (to the tune of several million dollars) in Coke stock. He of course wanted assurances that the bank's ties to the soft-drink company were sufficiently close as to make them the best choice for managing a large portfolio of this stock. "Johnson" left the clear but unspoken implication that it was his client's desire to profit from whatever "insider information" Chase might have concerning Coca-Cola.

Coyle was quick in providing assurances that Chase was without doubt the bank for the job. He stated bullishly: "We have a very strong stock position in Coca-Cola. We're highly familiar with it and have been managing it for years." Decades would have been more like it, since the old Chase National was one of a consortium of three banks which in 1919 provided the funds for the acquisition of the fledgling company by Ernest Woodruff, whose family is still active in the management of the giant multinational corporation.

As the conversation continued, the affable Coyle asked "Mr. Johnson" further questions about his client, whom our reporter proceeded to identify as "Mrs. Hartman"—a wealthy, forty-ish, divorcee who spent a great deal of time

in New York, Washington and San Francisco. Our reporter noted that only a fraction of the money to be invested by "Mrs. Hartman" was her own. He told Coyle: "She has a lot of friends who give her their money to invest. It's a rather unusual arrangement, I admit, but she is a very unusual woman."

IMPRESSION CULTIVATED

Coyle's fascination with the fictitious "Mrs. Hartman" grew, and he asked more questions. Ultimately our reporter carefully cultivated the impression that she was to be investing funds on behalf of various organized crime interests.

Rather than being put off by this revelation the banker was further intrigued, and began pressing "Johnson" to come to New York with his client. There the two of them would be wine and dine amid the splendor of the bank's executive dining room or—if the lady preferred—at the restaurant of her choice.

The SPOTLIGHT reporter, stunned at the unexpected turn of events, bit tentatively at the bait, and Coyle immediately turned his attention to selecting the proper trust officer from those under him for the financial courting of "Mrs. Hartman." It was duly noted that if "Mrs. Hartman" was of the women's liberation/ERA breed that a female vicepresident was available. When told this would not be necessary, Coyle sought a physical description of the prospective client and discussed several possible men available for the job. Indeed he broadly hinted that if the lady were seeking something more personal than luncheon and financial advice, this too could be provided. Johnson turned the offer aside, and promised to get back to Coyle about the proposed trip to New York.

Several weeks and numerous calls later, arrangements were finally set for an actual meeting. During this period a SPOTLIGHT reporter willing to play the role of "Mrs. Hartman" was selected, and another SPOTLIGHT staffer volunteered for the role of her "tax consultant, Mr. Castro."

In the interim, "Johnson" announced that when the meeting occurred he would also be representing a "Mr. Bardello"—a West Coast client who operates out of Las Vegas and who was prepared to move a multimillion-dollar stock portfolio from Bank of America to Chase. The impression was carefully nurtured throughout all the conversations with Chase that the would-be investors would be handling over proceeds from organized crime activities.

Moreover it is significant that at no time did Coyle or his subordinate Don G. Curtis—the vice president ultimately selected by Coyle to represent the bank in the wooing of the account—request any information about the clients that might have penetrated the deception or that might have ascertained whether Johnson, Hartman et. al. actually had more than a dollar among them.

On the contrary Chase was so greedy for a chance to woo the group that when our reporter hinted that a trip to New York might be inconvenient, the bank immediately offered to dispatch Curtis to Washington for a meeting. A date was agreed upon, and our reporter suggested that Curtis take a suite at the posh Madison Hotel, which has long been regarded as Washington's finest—and most expensive.

Thus it was that "Mrs. Hartman," her tax consultant "Castro" and "Johnson" (who was acting now for "Mr. Bardello") met with the Chase vice president for dinner and business at the Madison.

Surrounded by congressmen and other high-ranking and well-known government officials, The SPOTLIGHT's trio of "millionaires-for-a-night" dined in elegant splendor on an array of delicacies that included aspics, the finest imported smoked salmon and an excellent California wine. Our reporters, however, concentrated on learning all they could about the Chase Trust Department, which manages hundreds upon hundreds of millions of dollars in stocks—much of which they are free to vote as David Rockefeller and his coterie of internationalists see fit.

Indeed, while The SPOTLIGHT may not have penetrated the darker corporate secrets of Chase Manhattan, it did amass a substantial quantity of information not generally known to the public. Information provided by Curtis included the following:

- While Chase can offer some advice on a wide variety of stocks, their concentrated research work is focused on between 150 and 200 stocks. Coca-Cola is one of the stocks that is closely monitored, and the bank also acknowledged having large holdings in several major drug companies. (These firms, of course, manufacture large quantities of pills, serums, vaccines, etc., virtually all of which have been derived from petrochemicals. Thus, the cost of medicines are often pegged to the cost of

oil—unbeknownst to the vast majority of the public.)

- Among the drug stocks in which Chase is heavily invested are the Warner-Lambert Co., Sterling Drug Co., Bristol-Myers and Eli Lilly Corp.

- Blocks of stock can be purchased in any manner the customer may desire, and it is not necessary to buy it all at one time. A stock like Coca-Cola—because of the very large amounts being traded each day—can easily be purchased in very substantial amounts, while less active stocks are better acquired in small amounts over a long period, so as not to upset the price.

- The bank maintains a very large staff of security analysts who have access to all the information available on Wall Street. Curtis stated: "I can't think of any institution which can draw upon the research in securities that is available to Chase from so many different people."

SECRECY FOR 'BIGGIES'

Of even greater interest than the manner in which Chase acquires stock and generally advises its clients are the provisions it can make to ensure secrecy in the matter of who owns the stock. If the client is big enough, important

enough and desires to do so, Chase's vice-president told The SPOTLIGHT that arrangements can be made to shield the trust account from the prying of not only bank personnel but from federal and state bank examiners. The revelation came out when "Johnson, Hartman and Castro" raised questions about how well protected and secret their trust might be.

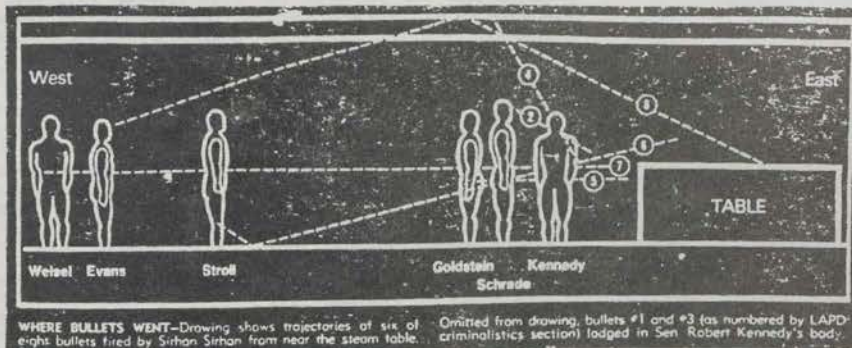
Curtis explained the bank's nominee system and provisions for secrecy as follows: "We have between 12 and 15 different nominees under whose names we register our securities. Each nominee is actually a partnership composed of principal members of the bank, and the members of the partnership can endorse the securities, which means that they can buy and sell them either as they see fit or as you instruct them—depending on the type of agreement you have with the bank."

When asked about further security safeguards designed to shield the true owners from scrutiny, Curtis noted that in any event only a handful of Chase employees are knowledgeable about your identity, and if the customer desires the number could be reduced to only Curtis himself. This, he explained, would be accomplished by his keeping

the trust account file in his own locked desk, and thus away from the prying eyes of federal and state bank examiners and others. While Curtis did not say so, he implied that such an arrangement would also safeguard the records from any subpoenas that did not specifically ask for access to his office and files.

Even voting of the stock need not reveal to the corporation concerned or to anyone checking their records, just who the actual owner is. Curtis explained that this information can be protected by the bank securing a blind proxy that the customer could vote as he sees fit. Curtis stated: "There is no one who ever has to know how you voted the proxy. It's endorsed in our nominee name. If you don't put a return address on the proxy, the company won't know how you vote." He also noted that Chase would serve as middle-man in the mailing of the proxies.

As for handling their own \$20 million worth of stock, our reporters told Curtis that before any decision could be made that they would have to check "with the old man on the West Coast." They parted with thanks for a fine meal and some excellent insights into how Chase manages its stock portfolio.



A Los Angeles Times diagram of Wolfer's trajectory findings.

See Page 19.

NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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Francis, Earl - Mechanic for V. C. Bilbo Trucking Company, Dallas.
FE 9-9485. (CD 75, p. 347)Frangipana, Mrs. - The deMohrenschildts engage Mrs. Frangipana
as a babysitter for June Lee Oswald on Dec. 28, 1963.
(Vol. 9, p. 245)Frangipane, Joe - Christiana LeGon said he was Jeanne LeGon's financial
backer in 1959 for Roland Roberts Sportswear.

Frank, Richard - Vol. 26, p. 742

Frank, Richard A. - With State Department. (Vol. 5, p. 567)

Franklin, Joe R. - His photograph was shown to Marina Oswald on
Dec. 6, 1963. She denied knowing him. (Vol. 22, p. 761;
Vol. 23, p. 475)Franklin, Joe R. - Box 349, Vernon, Texas. Born April 24, 1926.
(CD 6, p. 245; CD 7, p. 69)Franks, C. T. - Employee of Melnick Construction Company, Dallas, Tx.
(CD 1384)Franzen, Mr. and Mrs. Jack - 11572 Cromwell Circle, Dallas, Texas.
Witnessed assassination with their son. Standing on grass
on south side of Elm. (Vol. 22, p. 840; Vol. 24, p. 525)

Fraser, Alan and Jim - (CIA 170, p. 7)

Frazier, Buell Wesley - TSBD employee. Friend of Lee Harvey Oswald.
Witnessed assassination. (Vol. 2, p. 234; Vol. 24, p. 330;
CE 1381, p. 32; CE 1980; CE 2003, pp. 209, 330; CE 2009;
CE 2454; CE 2936; CE 3077; Stovall Exhibit C, pp. 2-3;
CD 7, pp. 98, 290-291, 294, 298, 304, 308; CD 706(n);
Vol. 26, p. 681; CD 897, pp. 23-24; Whitewash I, pp. 51-57,
59, 62; Rush to Judgment, pp. 112, 142-147, 335, 384;
Warren Report, pp. 34, 123, 125-27, 130, 149, 169, 229, 332,
397; Inquest, pp. 112-13; Who Killed Kennedy? pp. 120, 173;
Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 17, 18, 36, 51, 164-165, 191)Frazier, Robert A. - (Warren Report, pp. 83, 86-88, 94, 102-103,
160, 173, 177, 182; The Witnesses, p. 139; Inquest, pp. 100-
102, 115-116; Whitewash I, pp. 67-71, 283, 288, 292-295, 297,
301, 305, 312; Rush to Judgment, pp. 62-63, 67, 76, 115)Frazier, W. B. - Dallas Police Officer - Captain. (Warren Report,
p. 211; CD 1196; Whitewash I, pp. 173-174)Frederici, Mr. and Mrs. Joe F. - Attended party at 3909 Inwood apart-
ment of Frank Tortoriello on November 30, 1963. Left Dallas
for New Jersey on Nov. 21, 1963. Nephew of Vito Genovese.
(CD 86, p. 257)Frederikson, Norman (wife Elke) - (May be Fredricksen) He was employed
at Mobil Laboratory. Attended Everett Glover's party for
the Oswalds on Feb. 22, 1963. They were students of Ilya
Mamantov. (CD 205, p. 587; CD 115, p. 1)

- Fredrickson, Cora B. (Mrs. Harry A.) - On Oct. 25, 1963, she hit Adlai Stevenson with a sign. (1964 World Book Year Book has a picture) Her husband, Harry A. Fredrickson, was Chairman of Board of YMCA in 1963.
- Freedman, Morty - President of Marilyn Belt Company, 6th Floor, Dal-Tex Building. Employed Andrew Armstrong, future Carousel Club bartender. Brother-in-law of Sam Bloom.
- Freeman, John Ermil - 8400 S.W. 156th St., Miami, Florida. Born Oct. 16, 1932, at Watseka, Ill. Imprisoned at Florida State Prison at Raiford, Florida, May 1962 to August 1963. (CD 227, pp. 4-6)
- Freers, - Bloomfield Hills, Michigan. FE 5-5969. Earl Ruby called Oct. 29, 31, 1963. (Vol. 26, p. 310)
- Freers, Edward L. - Charge d'Affaire in Moscow Oct. 31, 1959. (Vol. 5, pp. 570-571; CE 936) CIA document says "...[Freers] was never an employee of CIA." (CIA 609-786)
- Freimuth, Mrs. James L. - 9640 Lynbrook, Dallas, Texas DI 8-2579. On Silvera List. (CD 246, p. 24)
- "Frenchy" - Unidentified Frenchman. Probably "Pierre" Francois Pelou. (CD 1348, pp. 60-64)
- Freund, Carl - Dallas Morning News reporter. (CD 1152) On Nov. 25, 1963, Dallas Morning News, p. 3, column 4, Freund wrote "...Oswald appeared to jerk back before gun went off."
- Freyss, Pierre - Head of French intelligence. In U.S.A. in 1939. Sent deMohrenschildt on missions.
- Frickstad, John Leif - Counterman at Phil's Delicatessen, 3531 Oak Lawn, Dallas, Texas. (Vol. 25, p. 176; CD 86, p. 501)
- Friedman, Simon B. - In Chicago on March 17, 1964. (CD 685)
- Frisch, Edith - Maiden name of Mrs. Maurice Halperin. (CIA 596-252F)
- Fritz, John Will - Retired as Captain of Homicide Department of Dallas Police in March 1970 after having served 49 years with Dallas Police Department. (Dallas Morning News, March 4, 1970, pp. 7-A, 1-D)
- Fuch Valdez, Julio - An architect arrested in Lima, Peru, in February 1964. He had received training in Cuba. (Fortress Cuba, by Jay Mallin, p. 103)
- Fuchs, J. D. - Manager of Winn-Dixie Store No. 1425, 4303 Magazine, New Orleans. (Vol. 22, p. 209)
- Fuhrman, Margaret Dorothy - CD 7, p. 150
- Fulbright, Ed - Owner Ed's Pawn Shop, 616 E. Irving Blvd., Irving, Texas. (Vol. 26, p. 701)

Fulbright, Senator J. William - Chairman Senate Foreign Relations Committee (Dallas Times Herald, Nov. 25, 1963, Final Edition, p. 12, col. 1)

Fuller, Ronnie - Young son of Ross Fuller, Employee of Dallas Airmotive, and Christine Fuller. Child fell and cut himself on Nov. 22, 1963. They lived near Parkland Hospital, and the parents took him there for treatment.

Fuller, William Ray - Claimed to have seen Lee Harvey Oswald and a teenager firing at Belt Line and Highway 183 on Nov. 20, 1963. (Vol. 25, p. 588)

Fulton, August E. - 6809 Hardisty, Richland Hills, Texas. AT 4-7390. Independent Manufacturers Agent for Crescent Firearms. (CD 7, p. 205)

Funk, Aaron C., Jr. - 5050 Vanalden Drive, Tarzana, California. DI 4-1113. Employed: Heintz & Maletesta Advertising Agency, 1717 North Vine, Hollywood. Had worked for House Un-American Activities Committee in Washington. (Vol. 26, pp. 318-319; CD 856, pp. 76-77)

Fuqua, Ellis - Waukegan, Illinois. (Vol. 25, pp. 332, 333)

Furia, Beatrice - 3615 Washington, Houston, Texas. Manager Southern Sales Store Number Four. (CD 7, p. 212)

Furr, Lloyd - Private Detective, McLean, Virginia. Former District of Columbia policeman. Furr and Richard Bast operated REDEX. (CIA 1326-1042; CIA 1332-502/1045, p. 4)

Furtseva, Yekaterina Alekseevna - (CD 1345; Parade Magazine, March 27, 1977, p. 6; Harpers Magazine, Sept. 1969, p. 44)

Fusco, Mrs. Eugene - 18 Valley Place North, New Haven, Connecticut. Daughter of Mrs. Maxine Childers Rose; Sister of Robert Clinton Rose. (CD 1207, p. 7)

Futterman, Arvin - 1637 W. Fargo, Chicago, Ill. IRS checks on Earl Ruby. (Vol. 26, p. 460)

"G"

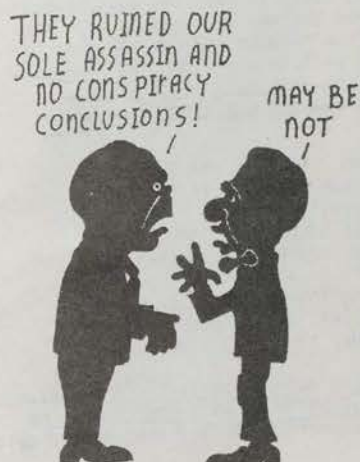
Gable, J. R. - Mrs. Gable is sister of John Jackson, Manager of Bull-Pen Drive-In. (CD 4, p. 427) Jack R. Gable signed register at Sportsdrome Gun Range on Nov. 2, 1963, one of days Lee Harvey Oswald allegedly there. (CE 2941)

Gadash, Arnold Clyde - 3626 Classic Drive, Garland, Texas. Worked as a printer for Dallas Times Herald. Saw Jack Ruby at Times Herald at 4:00 a.m., morning of Nov. 23, 1963. (Vol. 26, pp. 237-243; Warren Report, pp. 320-322)

- Gaddy, Elmo R. - Detective with Dallas Police Department. Witness to assassination of President Kennedy. Had Jack Ruby in custody and released him on May 1, 1954. Did not know Jack Ruby in 1963. (Vol. 24, p. 536)
- Gage, Mrs. Katie - "Elderly roomer" at 1026 N. Beckley, Dallas, in February 1964. (CD 897, p. 397)
- Gaity Club - 1212 Texas, Houston, Texas. FA 3-6269. Jack Ruby called Gaity on Nov. 5, 1963.
- Galban Lopez, Miguel - Letter of Nov. 28, 1963, to Voice of America alleging Pedro Charles, Cuban agent, is involved with Lee Harvey Oswald. (CD 295)
- Gale, William Potter - Born Nov. 20, 1916. Former member of California Rangers. Constitution Party candidate for Governor of California in 1958. (CD 1107, pp. 473-474; Man's Illustrated Magazine, January 1966, p. 58)
- Gallagher, Mrs. James S. - 4117 Whitfield, Ft. Worth, Texas. 924-7757. On Silvera List. (CD 246, p. 21)
- Gallagher, John F. - Whitewash I, p. 294
- Gallant, Robert Edmond - In jail in California on November 16, 1963 (also in jail on Jan. 7, 1964) Also known as General Roberto de Edmondo Cortez. (Vol. 24, pp. 650-51)
- Gallardo, Jose de Jesus "Cheo" - Born October 15, 1932. Became naturalized U. S. citizen while in U. S. Army. Departed Miami in March 1962 for Cuba via Mexico. Returned to U. S. on October 10, 1965.
- Gallardo, Oscar Enrique - Obtained FM-5 (180-day permit) at Mexican Cons. General, New Orleans. Crosses with Pleitez at Laredo on Sept. 26, 1963. (CD 963, pp. 21, 23)
- Galvan, Tomas - Queretaro, Queretaro, Mexico. FBI unable to locate him. Apparently stayed at Hotel del Comercio at same time Lee Harvey Oswald did. (CD 1220, p. 3)
- Gambino, Carlo - New York City "family head" Cosa Nostra. One of nine "Commissioners." Successor to Albert Anastasio in 1957. (Life Magazine, Sept. 1, 1967; Sept. 8, 1967)
- Gambulos, Charles R. - 3104 Amherst, Dallas. Owner Eatwell Restaurant, 1404 Main Street, Dallas. (CD 1215)
- Gamel, Woody - Worked for a bonding company in Birmingham, Alabama. Friend of Paul Rowland Jones. (CD 1263)
- Games, Jose - Aguascalientes, Aguascalientes, Mexico. FBI unable to locate him. Apparently stayed at Hotel del Comercio at same time Lee Harvey Oswald did. (CD 1220, p. 3)

RIGHT ON TARGET!!!

We are grateful to subscriber Thomas O'Leary III of Omaha, Nebraska for this cartoon strip.



THE TANGLED WEB: An Inquiry Into the Assassination of Senator Robert F. Kennedy

By S. Duncan Harp (Copyright 1978)

(Continued from previous issues.)

THE QUESTION OF THE DIRECTION KENNEDY FACED WHEN SHOT

Returning to the events in the kitchen pantry, the reader will remember that Kennedy was proceeding through it in an easterly direction at the time Sirhan fired his first shot. Sirhan, firing right-handed, was forced to shoot around the body of Karl Uecker, who stood between the gunman and his intended victim.

Just before the first shot, Kennedy had turned to his left to shake hands with busboy Jaun Romero. Witness testimony and official and unofficial opinion is divided on the question of whether or not Kennedy had already turned back to face in Sirhan's direction by the time the first shot was fired. This is an important question to clear up, because if Kennedy was facing forward (toward Sirhan) it would have been strictly impossible for Sirhan to have shot the Senator from the back while firing from the front. Since no witness testified that Kennedy ever had his back to Sirhan, the authorities, apparently feeling constrained in this instance to base their findings at least partially on eyewitness accounts, solved this crucial problem by stating that Kennedy was still facing left when the shots came.* If this was the case, then the notion that Sirhan could have inflicted Kennedy's wounds begins to enter into the realm of possibility.

Based on his study of the routes the bullets took through Kennedy's body, Dr. Noguchi concluded that the Senator must have had his right arm raised when the back wounds were inflicted. Unfortunately, we cannot tell from these "wound paths" whether Kennedy was still shaking hands or was being led on again by Uecker, as either of these ac-

* The authorities have also occasionally advanced the theory that Kennedy, in falling backwards, went into a "spin" which exposed his right rear flank to Sirhan. But this theory, aside from being unsupported by eyewitness testimony, also does not account for the initial hit (s) which presumably caused Kennedy's fall in the first place.

tions would account for his arm's raised condition. So we must rely upon the eyewitness testimony to determine which direction Kennedy was facing -- and the eyewitness testimony is contradictory.

Frank Burns stated that RFK was facing left and still shaking hands when shot.⁶⁷ Edward Minasi, Jesus Perez and Martin Patrusky agreed with Burns' opinion on Kennedy's direction.⁶⁸ In a statement released in December of 1975, Patrusky recounted that at the time he was first shot

Kennedy was leaning slightly to the left and shaking somebody's hand or reaching to shake someone's hand. I saw the man, who turned out to be Sirhan, firing at Kennedy. Kennedy's back was not facing Sirhan. ⁶⁹

On the day of the assassination, however, Patrusky had given a contradictory account to a reporter for Los Angeles' KABC television station; Patrusky told the reporter that Karl Uecker "was pulling Kennedy through the kitchen at the time of the shots."⁷⁰ Obviously, both statements could not have been correct, since Uecker had let go of the Senator's right hand while the latter was shaking Romero's, and it was Kennedy's right hand which Uecker held as he "pulled" the Senator forward.

Vincent DiPierro's recollections on this question also seemed a bit confused. Like Patrusky, DiPierro had at one point stated that Kennedy had faced leftward; he told the grand jury that at the time of the first shots Kennedy "was just about to shake hands."⁷¹ At the trial, however, DiPierro said that at the moment the gun was produced "Mr. Uecker was leading the Senator and had hold of his hand and was pulling him along."⁷² And by the time of the Washington Post article DiPierro had changed his story once again:

DiPierro...said it was true that Sirhan was standing to the right and slightly in front of Kennedy. But when Sirhan started firing, he said, Kennedy had turned to his left to shake hands, accounting for the position of the bullets under the right ear and under the right armpit.⁷³

According to Karl Uecker, RFK had already finished shaking hands with Romero when he was shot. Uecker remembered that he had told

was a liar—but an "honest" one. Therefore, he was a legitimate defector, but nothing he said could be believed. Hart also insinuated that Angleton and his fellow doubters were fired because they were incompetents. (The CIA has a nifty way of turning things upside down.)

For good measure, the agency loyalists leaked a story only weeks ago to the Establishment press claiming that Angleton himself had been under investigation as a security risk at the time he was fired by Colby.

That there is something seriously wrong with the CIA's internal security system cannot be questioned. Adm. Stansfield Turner, present CIA director, said "I won't say there is no mole in the agency." Turner recently instituted new, stringent security measures for all employees—no matter how high their rank. And he has launched an investigation, headed by Cleveland Cram, another retired chief of station, into the secret agency's past and present dealing with the KGB.

ANOTHER COVER-UP

Cram's "investigation" is likely to produce nothing more than another cover-up. The higher up the Soviet mole

is in the CIA, the more political protectors he probably has in the White House and the Eastern Establishment—and, therefore, the less likely it is that he will ever be exposed.

This is not the first time that the question of KGB moles in the CIA has been an issue. There have been many Soviet double agents dispatched to the U.S. and naively accepted as "legitimate defectors." And there have been security investigations in the past of senior officers thought to be working for the enemy. But, always, everything has been swept under the rug of secrecy.

Still, one cannot dismiss the fact that the KGB has been able to penetrate all the leading intelligence agencies of the western world, or that the Soviets have been able to plant spies in the State Department, the military intelligence services, the National Security Agency, on the Joint Chiefs of Staff and, according to The SPOTLIGHT (Nov. 13, 1978) even in the White House. All things considered, it is only logical and prudent to assume that Moscow has had the same success with the CIA. But you may never know, because the agency and its allies in the media and elsewhere

will cover up such a gross failure and embarrassment.

And meanwhile, it's business as usual between the CIA and KGB. CIA officers working out of the embassy in Moscow are caught red-handed and released without publicity. KGB officers operating out of the UN are trapped by the FBI, convicted, and released on bail—never to be seen again.

And the spy trades between the two clandestine services continue. Last summer, a low-level American agent, a college student captured in East Germany, was traded for an important Soviet illegal (a KGB officer with a false identity) and an Israeli agent caught in Mozambique while working with (or against?) Rhodesia and South Africa. It was a strange trade, especially when one realizes that the man behind it all was not Wolfgang Vogel, the famous East German spy trader, but rather Samuel Flatto-Sharon, a member of the Israeli Knesset and a criminal who escaped from France before he could be prosecuted for embezzlement and check fraud.

Such are the mysteries of the international spy game.

FBI Says Paisley Case Facts Did Not Justify Investigation

THE WASHINGTON POST

April 19, 1979

By Blaine Harden

Washington Post Staff Writer

The Justice Department told the Senate Intelligence Committee yesterday that the facts surrounding the death of former CIA official John A. Paisley last year did not justify a counterintelligence investigation by the FBI.

Paisley's body was found in October in Chesapeake Bay with a bullet in the head. The former director of the CIA's Office of Strategic Research, who at the time of his death had access to top-secret information about Soviet military capabilities, disappeared Sept. 24 after setting sail alone in his 31-foot sloop. A week later his bloated body, weighted down by two diving belts, was recovered from the bay.

At the request of committee chairman Sen. Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), who said that "a number of troubling questions remain" concerning Paisley's death, the FBI in January began an analysis of briefings from the Maryland State Police, the Coast Guard,

the CIA and friends and family of Paisley.

"They [the FBI and the Justice Department] didn't see enough facts to justify an investigation," said Spencer Davis, a spokesman for the Senate Intelligence Committee. He said the committee will make some "additional limited inquiries" in the case before releasing a public report.

Sources close to the Paisley investigation said yesterday that the Senate committee was still "troubled" by evidence indicating that Paisley was a friend of Soviet citizen Yuri Nosenko, who defected to the United States on Jan. 29, 1964. Nosenko is regarded by some intelligence experts as one of the most important Soviet defectors to this country and by others as a Soviet double agent.

The sources said the committee also was concerned about a possible relationship between Paisley's death, the cause of which Maryland police still classify as "undetermined," and his role as coordinator of a 1976 study of Soviet weapons.

Paisley served as coordinator between CIA weapons experts, known as the A team, and groups of outside experts, known as the B team, who made separate analyses of Soviet military capabilities.

Paisley's estranged wife Maryann, also a former CIA employee, has said she doubts that the body found in the bay was that of her husband. She has hired Washington lawyer Bernard Fensterwald to investigate her husband's disappearance.

Fensterwald said yesterday that because of alleged discrepancies between the height, weight, waist size and hair color of the body found in the bay and those of Paisley, he is "pretty well convinced" the body found was not Paisley. The body has been cremated.

The lawyer said that "in the next three days" he will seek classified information, under the federal Freedom of Information Act, from the CIA and the Defense Department about Paisley.

A NEW PATSY

By J. David Truby

It looks as if the Mob will take the full fall for the murder of John Kennedy, according to the latest scenario created in Washington.

Although the report of the House Select Committee on Assassinations (HSCA) may not be public by the time you read this, some of the truth will come out. They will report a conspiracy.

I am writing this three weeks before you will read it because of travel, time and deadline pressures. The report may be out by the end of April. It will blame organized crime for the conspiracy that had JFK killed. The motive will involve the Kennedy brothers war against the Mob and JFK's halting of CIA attempts to kill Castro.

The report will probably absolve the CIA and the FBI of any blame for the assassination. This is untrue, as the actual triggermen were former CIA contract agents. The names of two of the actual killers are Emilio Santana and William Seymour. I should know the real name of a third gunman, the one known as "Frenchie," in a couple weeks if my source works out.

Two of the tactical conspiracy's top leaders had CIA and FBI backgrounds. Clay Shaw, the top tactical planner was a valued CIA

agent even after the assassination. His deputy in the KKK-Kennedy plot was Guy Bannister, a former FBI agent.

The report will not mention these men in their true roles because of the embarrassment. Not will it mention the very true fact that J. Edgar Hoover knew of the Kennedy conspiracy plot in advance, did nothing to stop it, then lied to the Warren Commission about the whole thing.

The report may note that the FBI and the CIA "handled" the initial investigation of the Kennedy murder. But, the report won't tell you how both the FBI and the CIA destroyed evidence, threatened witnesses and lied to the press, the Warren Commission and the American public — all deliberately. Some group with high stakes involvement in the case actually had key witnesses killed — as recently as last year!

The CIA and the FBI should share guilt with the Mob in the Kennedy case. But, you won't see that in the HSCA report.

Lee Oswald will continue to be one of the killers in the HSCA report, which is an absolute lie. Oswald has been totally framed. In reality, he was a highly patriotic young man who

worked for the CIA. His honesty is what got him framed and made him the patsy for the real killers.

Will the Justice Department ever go after the real killers and remaining conspirators? Of course not. Would you indict yourself? Oh, the real gunmen could still be found. I was told by a very solid CIA source that William Seymour was still doing contract work for the Agency as recently as three years ago. That's right, our CIA was still paying as an agent of this nation one of the men who actually shot John Kennedy. That incredible but true fact shows you just how arrogant and powerful these people are who run our country now.

So, the Power Control Group will allow this "limited hangout," to use the oh-so-appropriate Nixonian terminology. They will admit the limited conspiracy scenario, but blame it all on the Mob. There might be whispers and leaked hints about anti-Castro Cubans and renegade CIA gunmen, but nothing firm.

Truth? John Kennedy was killed by three shooting teams of anti-Castro Cubans, Mob gunmen and freelance mercenaries — all with CIA backgrounds and employment. The hit was directed by Shaw, Bannister and Jack Ruby, funded and

approved by the Mob along with the support and encouragement of a very powerful group of men in politics, the military, intelligence, industry and oil.

The report won't tell you that truth. Instead, through the controlled mass media, the public will be told what the report wants us to know. NEWSWEEK, TIME, CBS, NBC, THE WASHINGTON POST, NEW YORK TIMES, LOS ANGELES TIMES, and others will say the Mob did it and that's that. Nothing can bring JFK back to life, so just forget it.

The major news media in this country are just as guilty as the CIA and FBI for being accessories to the murder of John Kennedy and the continuing coverup. All their hands are dirty and bloody.

"Relax, America. Sit and enjoy your television, relax and go back to sleep," America's new rulers will tell us, the masses, through our media.

Will we ever wake up? It will be interesting to see what happens if Ted Kennedy decides to try for the Presidency, and what will happen then, when the Power Control Group goes after a three-for-three hit record.

I hope Teddy is still a strong swimmer.

Reporters Pose as Mobsters and Find Chase Bankers Eager to Do Business

Posing as representatives of organized crime, with millions of dollars of dirty money to be laundered, SPOTLIGHT investigative reporters pierced the veil of respectability of the Rockefeller dynasty's flagship bank, the

SPOTLIGHT April 30, 1979

300 INDEPENDENCE AVE., SE, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20003

By Mark Allan

Kennedy, "We're late, Senator, we have to move on,"⁷⁴ and started to pull him forward --and that it was only at this point that the shooting began.

Uecker told the grand jury:

And then I took his hand again, and while I was pulling him... because too many people came behind us at that time... I was trying to get as fast through the kitchen area there, through the pantry, as I could.

And while I was holding his hand,* I was turning to my right towards -- to the Colonial room where the press room was.

At that time something rushed on my right side... Then I heard the first shot and the second shot right after that, and Mr. Kennedy fall (sic) out of my hand... I looked for him, and I saw him falling down.⁷⁵

Juan Romero, the timing of whose actions were at the center of the controversy, himself agreed with Uecker's story. Said Romero (Kennedy) was just shaking my hand and had just turned away when this guy came out and started shooting."⁷⁶

Thus, the two persons whom you would most expect to have the best knowledge about what happened--Uecker and Romero--are not in agreement with the official findings on this point. Given the contradictory eyewitness testimony, perhaps we will never be able to say with complete assurance in which direction Kennedy faced; but if we accept Uecker and Romero's testimony, we come to the conclusion that Kennedy was much more likely to have been facing forward than not.

On the other hand, suppose for the sake

* Emphasis added.

** To illustrate the degree to which how many aspects of the case are in dispute, it is worth noting that although just about all accounts agree that Romero was the last person to shake Kennedy's hand, one fairly important source -- Robert Blair Kaiser's book "RFK Must Die!" -- does not. According to Kaiser, Kennedy shook hands with Martin Patrusky and Jesus Perez after doing so with Romero. This is, however, the only source I have seen for this version of events.

of argument that we do accept the official findings that Kennedy was facing to the left. Would this have made it possible for Sirhan to have caused his wounds? My own opinion is that, given the extreme upward angles of the wound paths--between 60 and 70 degrees--it is unlikely that Sirhan could have caused them even if this were so. The wounds were on Kennedy's right side, but as Sirhan was firing right-handed from the front and around Uecker (albeit to his left), Sirhan would have had to have held his hand in a rather awkward position to achieve the required direction and angles, to say the least.

And if we accept the authorities' word that Kennedy was facing left, we must also accept the rest of their supposition--that Sirhan fired four shots before he was grabbed by Uecker. If we do not, we are confronted, if we accept the eyewitness testimony that Uecker grabbed Sirhan after the second shot, with at least one extra back wound, plus one additional hole through Kennedy's jacket shoulder pad, which Sirhan could not have caused.

Moreover, if the official version of where Kennedy was facing is true, Sirhan would have had to have held his right arm or hand at or near a right angle to his body. This would have taken even more inches off his reach, making it even less likely that he would have been able to have fired within the necessary one-inch distance. Thus, given the limitations of the human body, Sirhan would have had a hard time performing the feat ascribed to him even if his arm was pointed upward (as the police alleged), although he could at least have bent his arm a bit at the elbow in this case. But if his arm was outstretched, as witness testimony has it, a bending of his elbow to the right would have been physically impossible; in this case, the purported feat would have been even more difficult to accomplish, as Sirhan would have only been able to bend his (right) hand to the right at the wrist to account for the directions and angles of the wound paths.

The only witnesses I have found to have expressed an opinion on the matter do not support the view that Sirhan held his arm at an upward angle. Roosevelt Grier told the FBI man who interviewed him that the gunman's arm had been level with the floor.⁷⁷ Pete Hamill noted that "The sonofabitch was standing there with one foot forward and his arm extended just like he was on a target range."⁷⁸

* Emphasis added.

And, said Karl Uecker:

I saw Sirhan shooting Kennedy--he was right in front of me... Sirhan had an intense look on his face, holding the gun in his right hand, stretched out and not in a down-to-up position as Dr. Noguchi discovered in the autopsy...⁷⁹

The Question of Kennedy's and Sirhan's Locations

Also relating to the question of the direction Kennedy was facing is the question of where he was standing in a fore-aft, or east-west sense. Was RFK abreast of the steam tables by the time he was shot? The LAPD's official position is that he was not, but there is reason to doubt this.

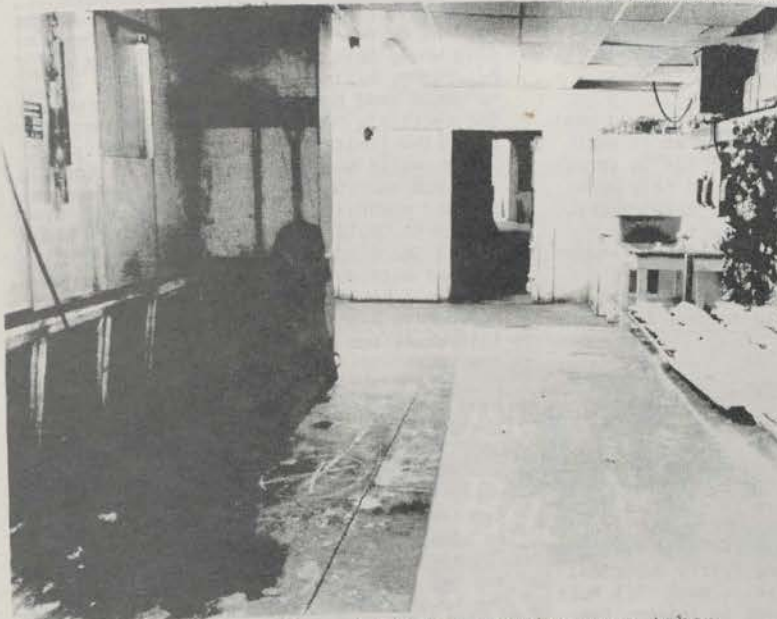
First of all, if Kennedy had reached the tables, it appears unlikely that he would still be facing left, since the narrowness of the passageway -- six feet and three inches --combined with the number of people surround-

ing him on his right--including Uecker, Lubic, and security guard Cesar--would tend to preclude there being enough room for Romero to be to his left.

Evidence prepared by the FBI during the course of their investigation does not support the police conclusions on Kennedy's location. A photograph taken by the FBI shortly after the shooting shows a view of the western half of the pantry, in the FBI's words, "from the approximate location at which Senator Kennedy was shot."⁸⁰ This photograph, reproduced on the page following, was taken from a position well abreast of the steam tables (i.e., east of their western edge).

Yet according to the police, Sirhan was able to fire between six and seven of his shots,* including all of the ones which struck

*The bullet about which there is some question is the one which the LAPD claims passed through the pants leg of Ira Goldstein before hitting Irwin Stroll in the leg; the schematic diagram prepared by DeWayne Wolfer, reproduced on Page 104 and discussed below, depicts it as originating edge, depending on which portion of the diagram you look at.



D-4 Interior view of kitchen serving area taken from the approximate location at which Senator KENNEDY was shot. Photograph shows ice machines to the left and the doorway leading into area from hallway behind stage and speakers platform.

away from resorts where the meetings are held.

HOW IT STARTED

In 1954 Prince Bernhard of Holland called a meeting of about 100 international decision-makers from the NATO nations. The sessions were held in Oosterbeek, Netherlands, at the Bilderberg Hotel, thus the name of the organization. Funds were provided by the Ford and Rockefeller Foundations.

Until 1971 the participants were all from Western Europe, Canada and the United States. A shroud of secrecy surrounds each meeting. Only in recent years are the topics to be discussed divulged to the communications media. Prince Bernhard's daughter has attended most meetings as the only female but did not have the right to speak. She could only listen. Those invited to come from the ranks of politicians, military leaders, government officials, international bankers, media controllers and powerful industrialists. Each year about one half of the members are changed but many principals return rather often.

A. K. Chesterton in *The New Unhappy Lords* says, "The proper study of political mankind is the study of power elites, without which nothing that happens can be understood. These elites preferring to work in private, seldom pose for photographers and their influence upon events has to be deduced, therefore, from what is known of the agencies they employ...one of the most blatant of these agencies, despite its adoption of a secret society technique, is the Bilderbergers group. Strange that Prince Bernhard should be a front man for a powerful, left-wing secret society."

Westbrook Pegler first exposed the Bilderbergers in print in 1957. The arrangements for the resorts, security, transportation and other details are carried out through a permanent Bilderberg office in the Hague, Holland. Prince Bernhard is in his sixties and is linked with Royal Dutch Petroleum (Shell Oil). He presided until the Lockheed \$1 million bribe scandal in 1976.

AMERICAN STEERING COMMITTEE

American members of the steering committee have included: David Rockefeller (Chase Manhattan Bank), Henry Heinz (H. J. Heinz Company), Thomas Hughes (Carnegie Endowment for International Peace), Emilio Collado (Executive Vice President of Standard Oil), and Robert Anderson (Chairman of Atlantic Richfield Oil Company).

Attendees have included Gardner Cowles (Cowles Publishing Company - LOOK Magazine), Henry Grunwald (Time Managing Editor) and Mr. Donovan, New York Times employees Max Frankel, James Reston and the late A. H. Sulzberger, and national columnists Joseph Kraft and Joseph Harsch, yet precious little has been mentioned by the mass media.

U.S. CONGRESS MEMBERS

Over the years some of our Congressmen who have attended Bilderberger meetings include: U.S. Senators - Edward Brooke, Clifford Case, Frank Church, Ralph Flanders, William Fulbright, Fred Harris, Bourke Hickenlooper, Henry Jackson, Jacob Javits, Gale McGee, Mike Monroney, Hugh Scott, and John Sparkman; and U. S. Representative - Jerry Ford (1962, 1964, 1970), Richard Bolling, John Brademas, Chet Holifield, Peter Frelinghuysen, Dante Fascell, F. Bradford Morse, Henry Reuss, and Brooks Hays.

One of the earliest mentions in the press was in *The National Review* in its May 24, 1958 issue, on the Table of Contents page under the "For the Record" Column. It mentioned a Bilderberg meeting that was held that Spring in The Hague. The total of this rare insight was seven lines of half-column width.

BILDERBERG APPROVED POLITICIANS

In 1964 the Spring meeting was held at Williamsburg, Virginia, which was rebuilt with Rockefeller money. Gerald Ford attended. At the 1966 meeting, British Labor Party Leader Prime Minister Harold Wilson and the future Prime Minister, Conservative Leader Ed Heath, attended. The incoming Premier of Sweden, Erlander, and the future President of France Pompidou also attended. They were joined by Henry Kissinger, Schmidt of Germany, Canadian Governor-General Michener, Canadian Minister of Transport Marchand and Canadian Senate Leader Martin. At about this time, Henry Kissinger stated, "The ultimate goal of a supranationalist world community will not come quickly... but it is not too early to prepare ourselves for this step beyond the nation-state."

CHANGING ROLE OF AMERICA

From April 23 to 25, 1971, the Bilderbergers met at Laurence Rockefeller's plush resort in Woodstock, Vermont. The topics reportedly discussed were: "The possibility of a change of the American role in the world and its consequences," and the "contribution of business in dealing with current problems of social instability." The President and Editor-in-Chief

of Newsweek magazine, Osborn Elliott, attended this meeting yet Newsweek carried nothing about it. The Washington Observer was the only large news source to report the meeting. On May 15, 1971 the Bilderbergers therein were described as "the name given to the periodical conferences of the international procommunist big-money Establishment... The Bilderberger group is considered to be just two ranks removed from the apex of the secret government which rules the world." Very powerful words yet no lawsuit has been filed against the Washington Observer.

In attendance at the 1971 meeting was the assistant to President Nixon for National Security, Henry Kissinger; Under Secretary of State George Ball; Senator Adlai Stevenson III; David Rockefeller and journalist William Moyers. Within 75 days of this conference, Henry Kissinger was in Red China and had arranged for the visit by President Nixon. Other unusual world events took place shortly. The first devaluation of the dollar took place. With the dollar crisis in August, vast profits were made by "those in the know."

THE RUSSIAN CONNECTION

The 1971 meeting was the first one to invite persons from outside the NATO structure. Two Russians and two Chinese were in attendance. Within 188 days of this conference, where discussion pertained to business and current problems of social instability, the United States was selling feed grains to Russia at a favored price and at extremely low interest rates.

The taxpayers paid for the services of the Secret Service, FBI, state and local law enforcement personnel used during the conference. The costs of transportation, etc., were paid by grants from the tax-exempt Ford and Rockefeller Foundations through the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace organization.

The 1972 meeting was held in Knokke, Belgium and in 1973 at Saltsjobaden, Sweden.

ROTHSCHILD INFLUENCE

The April 19-21, 1974 conference was held at the Hotel Mont D'Arbois in Megeve, France. The hotel is just 20 miles from Switzerland and is owned by Baron Edmond de Rothschild. The hotel and the long road leading to it were guarded by between 600 and 1000 uniformed gendarmes and plainclothesmen who were armed with rifles, machine guns and traveled in armored cars. No publicity appeared anywhere in the world except for the local French newspaper. Guests ar-

rived at the Geneva airport beginning April 18. Mercedes-Benz, Rolls Royce and Cadillac limousines were used to transport the guests with armed and uniformed Swiss and French police as escorts.

THE ROCKEFELLERS

David and Nelson Rockefeller were in attendance. One top level publisher was invited. He was Henry A. Grunwald, managing Editor of Time. Mrs. Mirium Camps, senior research fellow for the Council on Foreign Relations, was the first woman invited to participate in the proceedings. Senators Walter Mondale and Mathias of Maryland were there. General Andrew Goodpaster, Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, attended but was listed under the heading "International" rather than under "United States." Henry Kissinger was invited but the State Department business kept him from attending. He sent two representatives in his place: Helmut Sonnenfeldt (better known as "Wheat Deal" Sonnenfeldt), Counselor of the Department of State, and Winston Lord, the

Director of Planning and Coordination for the U.S. State Department. No one from Russia, Red China or the Arabian countries were invited to this conference. A total of 18 Americans participated.

The topics discussed were the Mideast and petroleum, NATO and the Common Market.

NO PRESS COVERAGE DESIRED

Prince Bernhard announced at a brief press conference who had been invited and what the topics would be. He then declared there would be no more information on the three-day session and according to one French newsmen, Prince Bernard said, "In fact we just don't want you around." Reporters were not allowed to enter the hotel.

The Washington Post on July 21, 1974 stated that Bernard likes to change as many as 50% of the participants from year to year. The main speakers get 10 minutes each and other participants are limited to five minutes. Votes are never taken and titles are not used.

In the Congressional Record, Friday, August 9, 1974, Hon. Joe L. Evins of Tennessee of the House of Representatives entered the information that Scripps Howard Newspaper writer Richard Starnes detailed Liberty Lobby's denunciation of the Bilderbergers. "He excused press laxity by calling Bilderberg proceedings 'essentially dull,' but neglected to explain why a gathering of America's and the world's

NAME INDEX (to 26 Volumes and Commission Documents)

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Gandarilla, Pedro (Alvarez) - His wife is Graciela (Sanchez) Manduley.
Re: Saavedra. (1976 CIA Release #147)

Gandy, Helen - J. Edgar Hoover's Executive Assistant. (Forgive My Grief I, p. 187; Dallas Morning News, Nov. 19, 1975, p. 16-A)

Gangl, Ted - Superintendent of Padgett Printing Company, 1313 North Industrial Blvd., Dallas, Texas. Oswald applied there for a job on Oct. 4, 1963. (CD 7, p. 122)

Gannaway, W. Patrick - Captain, Dallas Police Department. Retired in July 1971 to go with Texas Criminal Justice Council in Austin. (CE 709; CE 711; CE 838; CE 1353; CE 1648; CE 3021; CE 3132; Rush to Judgment, p. 82; Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? pp. 71-72; Dallas Morning News, July 4, 1971, p. 33-A)

Gans, Curtis - UPI reporter. Residence: 7714 Eastern Avenue, Dallas. UPI located at 2523 McKinney, Dallas. Gans went to police station on Nov. 24, 1963, with Terrence McGarry. (Vol. 24, pp. 458, 465)

Gantry, Sam - Chicago, Illinois 60601. Name signed to letter to Dallas Police Department dated Feb. 24, 1964. (CE 2003, pp. 351, 472)

Garber, Mr. and Mrs. Harry - 6515 Pemberton Drive, Dallas, Texas. EM 8-5742. Sent night letter to President Kennedy on Nov. 18, 1963, 10:37 p.m. re his visit arrangements. (Vol. 21, p. 749)

Garcia, Agata Roseno - Mexico City artist and actress. Telephone: 48-53-53. Detained at Silvia Duran's home. (CIA 559-243; CIA 1220-508)

Garcia, Antonio - Cuban Embassy Personnel, Mexico City. (CD 1000, p. 10; CIA 52, p. 5; CIA 55, p. 6; CIA 69)

Garcia Valdez, Fidencio - Calle Tres Guerras No. 29-A, Irapuato, Guanajuato, Mexico. Employ of Mexican National Railway. Occupied Room No. 13 at Hotel del Comercio on Sept. 28, 1963. Did not recall Lee Harvey Oswald. (CD 1180b)

Garcia, Hector Jose - 6518 Junius, Dallas. Repairman for Sangorn's Hi-Fi Center, 5551 West Lovers Lane, Dallas. In approximately 1962, Garcia was in Habana Bar in New Orleans and overheard Orest Pena make pro-Castro statement. Altercation followed. Pena struck Garcia. (CD 1349, p. 4) (1975 Dallas City Directory: Hector J. Garcia - wife Erma - TV repairman for Sears, 5820 Goliad, Dallas, 826-6889)

Garcia, Joe (Kay ?) - 1938 Las Cruces, Dallas. EX 1-3932. Knew Jack Ruby. (Vol. 25, pp. 351, 708) (His wife was a stripper.)

Garcia, Jose - President of Casa Cuba Club (CCC Club), New York. (CD 1085 E, p. 6 - Released Jan. 16, 1976)

Garcia Orellano, Jose - (Same as above?) 42 year-old New York jeweler, naturalized American. Arrested in Cuban sabotage plot.

Garcia Gonzalez, Manuel - "...Agency [CIA] has no record of him..."
(CIA 1085-418)

Garcia Kohly, Mario - Christian Democratic Movement (CDM) leader. Nixon intervened legally, in 1965, on his behalf. He had been arrested by Kennedy Administration for his anti-Castro activities in Oct. 1963. (Assassinations: Dallas & Beyond, p. 373; Power on the Right, by William Turner, p. 156)

Garcia-Montez, Dr. Jorge - Former Prime Minister of Cuba. (CD 1067; CD 1140; CD 1351, pp. 1-3; Shreveport Times, April 26, 1964)

Garcia, Juana Landeros - (CD 924, pp. 16, 17)

Garcia Navarro, Rafael - (CD 1107, p. 37)

Gardner, Marvin - 7223 Melrose, Los Angeles, Calif. WE 1-2070, WE 5-0373, and WE 5-1442. Gardner came to Dallas Sept. 28 or 29, 1963, for Texas State Fair show "How Hollywood Makes Movies."

Garis, John - Terminal Manager, Lifschultz Fast Freight Co., 1815 N. Front St., Philadelphia, Pa. (CD 7, p. 183)

Garmashev, Aleksey Ivanovich - Consul, Soviet Embassy, Mexico City.
(CIA 150, p. 2)

Garman, Joseph Cavendish - Son of a judge in Bowling Green, Ky. Close friend of Robert K. Brown. Arrested with Masferrer in 1967.
(Hall interview of May 6, 1968, p. 45; Brown interview of July 17, 1968)

Garner, Darrell Wayne "Dago" - Friend of Warren Reynolds and Nancy Perrin Rich. Died January 22, 1970. (Dallas Times Herald, Jan. 23, 1970, p. 20-C; Dallas Morning News, Jan. 24, 1970, p. 3-D)

Garner, Dorothy Ann - Scott-Foresman employee looking out 4th floor window of School Book Depository on Nov. 22, 1963. Witnessed assassination. Thought shots came from west of building.
(Vol. 22, 648; CD 706x; Rush to Judgment, p. 111)

Garner, Mrs. Jesse James (Lena) - 4911 Magazine Street, New Orleans, La. Oswald's landlady while he lived on Magazine. (CD 1351, p. 11)

Garner, John - Ralph Paul called him on Oct. 25, 1963. His name was on Paul's list. (Vol. 21, p. 36; Vol. 25, pp. 256, 260)

Garnica, Matilde - Housemaid at Hotel del Comercio, Mexico City.
(CD 1446, p. 3)

Garrett, Donald Cleveland - 501 East Ninth St., Dallas. Employed at Marek's Cafe, 623 East Jefferson, Dallas. (CD 7, p. 742)

Garrett, James - 1414 Iturbide, Laredo, Texas. Died April 1964 of a heart attack. (CD 1179, pp. 100-104)

Garrett, Richard - Grade-school friend of Lee Harvey Oswald. (CE 2221)

Garrett, Richard Warren - (CD 1103)

Garrison, Jim - (CIA 974-927AT; CIA 1037-405A; CIA 1044-947e; CIA 1057-947R; CIA 1081-963; CIA 1105-419; CIA 1106-975; CIA 1107-420; CIA 1109-417; CIA 1123-424; CIA 1127-987; CIA 1227-512; CIA 1228-513; CIA 1229-514; CIA 1230-515; CIA 1231-516; CIA 1232-517; CIA 1233-518; CIA 1234-519)

Garro de Paz, Elena - Born Dec. 11, 1917, in Puebla, Mexico. Attended Univ. of Mexico and Univ. of Calif. at Berkeley, and Univ. of Paris. Was married to Octavio Paz. She gave information re Oswald to a foreign service official, Charles William Thomas. The CIA is still classifying the document detailing this - CIA 1017-949. (House Select Committee on Assassinations, Volume III, pp. 285-306)

Garson, Barbara - (CIA 1030-960, p. 4)

Garst, James Delaney - Re: Mark Lane. (CD 1487)

Gates, Louis - Adjuster, Midland Service Agency, 924 South Main, Tulsa, Okla. LU 4-6464. (CD 7, pp. 536, 538)

Gatlin, Maurice Brooks - Allegedly CIA. Friend and associate of Guy Banister, New Orleans private detective. Legal Counsel for Anti-Communist League of Caribbean. Pushed or fell to his death from 6th floor of El Panama Hotel. (Wm. Turner's article in Ramparts Magazine, pp. 47, 61)

Gaudet, William C. - Wallace Groves' "number three man in the Bahamas." (Groves was key figure in introduction of syndicate gambling operations into Bahamas.) William C. Gaudet died in a car wreck on Dec. 25, 1966. (Dallas Times Herald, April 2, 1978, p. 36-A)

Gaudet, William George - 406 Beach Street, Waveland, Mississippi. Issued tourist card Sept. 17, 1963, immediately preceding Oswald's. Associated with CIA for many years. (Vol. 26, p. 337; CD 75, pp. 573, 588, 649, 652) Could the Gaudet on bus with Oswald Oct. 2, 1963, have been Gaudet? (See Vol. 25, p. 620)

Gauldin, Dean - Dallas Real Estate man. With Abe Weinstein and Pappy Dolson, he operated restaurant at West Commerce and Ft. Worth turnoff in Dallas. (CD 4, p. 353)

Gauldin, Dean - Former district attorney and judge in Dallas County. Retired as judge on April 30, 1969, after 33 years of county service, including 18 years as a county criminal court judge. Died June 22, 1974, at age 79. (Dallas Morning News, June 23, 1974, p. 42-A; Dallas Times Herald, June 24, 1974, p. A-21)

Gausser, Bernard - AP reporter. (Oswald: Assassin or Fall Guy? p. 139)

Gauthier, Leo - (Inquest, p. 92)

Gautier, _____ - On bus with Lee Harvey Oswald on Oct. 2, 1963. Could this be Wm. George Gaudet? (Vol. 25, p. 620)

- Gay, Jack - Attorney. Practiced law at Farmers Branch, Texas.
(CD 205, p. 329)
- Gebron, Joe Sofie - Dallas Police Department "mug shot" No. 25526.
Photo dated Feb. 27, 1962. Photo shown to Robert Kermit
Patterson. (Vol. 26, p. 272; CD 4, p. 799)
- Gee, Wilbur - American soldier of fortune. At Cuba Hotel in Mexico
City? (Miami Herald, Jan. 6, 1961, p. 22-A)
- Gehlen, Reinhardt - German intelligence agent. Retired May 1968.
(Invisible Government, Wise & Ross, p. 140; Dallas Times Herald,
May 2, 1968)
- Geilich, Peter N. - (Whitewash I, p. 244)
- Gemberling, Robert P. - Special Agent FBI. (Inquest, pp. 34, 75;
CIA 665-281)
- Gene, John Koch - Picked up in LaCombe raid with anti-Castro Cubans
in August 1963.
- Genovese, Vito - (Forgive My Grief I, p. 115)
- Gentile, G. Marvin - (Vol. 26, p. 742)
- Gentry, _____ - Woman with Richard Randolph Carr, Elsie Johnson and
Mary Sue Brown. (Six Seconds in Dallas, pp. 308-309)
- Gentsch, Dwayne M. - 3213 Pecan Lane, Garland, Texas. BR 8-1665.
On "Silvera" list. (CD 246, p. 23)
- George, John O. - Young New Orleans pipefitter who knew David W.
Ferrie's "godson" Morris Brownlee. George was questioned by
Jim Garrison. (Plot or Politics, p. 149)
- George, M. Waldo - 6769 Inverness Lane, Dallas, Texas. Owned 214 W.
Neely, Dallas. (Vol. 22, p. 159)
- George, Sam - Affiliated Polygraph, RI 7-6691. EV 1-3427. Jack Ruby's
old memo. (Vol. 19, p. 75; Vol. 22, p. 521)
- Georges, Rev. Jean Baptiste - Haitian priest arrested Jan. 2, 1967,
and sentenced Feb. 28, 1968, with Masferrer, for planning invasion
of Haiti. (Dallas Times Herald, Feb. 28, 1968; Dallas Morning
News, Feb. 29, 1968)
- Geraci, Phillip, III - Met Lee Harvey Oswald at Carlos Bringuier's
store.
- Gerasimov, Vitaliy A. - Involved in Consular matters at the Soviet
Embassy in Washington since August 1960. Known to have participated
in clandestine meetings in this country and to have made payments
for intelligence information of value to the Soviets through
Oct. 1963. (CIA 296, pp. 30, 34, 35, 42, 49)

richest and most powerful billionaires would be 'dull.'" Evins quotes Prince Bernhard: "At our meetings eminent persons may speak freely without being hindered by the knowledge that their words and ideas will be analyzed, commented upon and criticized."

1975 MEETING

Since 1954 at least one meeting has been held each year except 1976. The 1975 meeting was held from April 25-27 at Cesme, Turkey. This 22nd annual meeting (two meetings were held in the years 1955 and 1957) was convened at the walled Green Dolphin Resort on the Aegean Sea, 45 miles west of Izmir. Twenty-five Turkish policemen with submachine guns guarded the luxury complex. Fifty plainclothesmen strolled the grounds. The wives of the participants were housed at the Efes Hotel in Izmir. That year the discussion topics were announced in a brief news release as "inflation and Middle East Peace Prospects."

SOME BILDERBERGER PARTICIPANTS, Cesme, Turkey Meeting, April 1975*

H.R.H. the PRINCE of the NETHERLANDS, Chair
JOSEPH E. JOHNSON, President Emeritus, Carnegie Endowment for International Peace;
Honorary Secretary General for the United States

International:

McNAMARA, ROBERT S., President, International Bank for Reconstruction & Development

Sweden:

WICKMAN, KRISTER, Governor of the Bank of Sweden

France:

ROTHSCHILD, EDMOND de, French Banker

United Kingdom:

HEALY, DENIS, British Chancellor of the Exchequer
RICHARDSON, GORDON, Governor, Bank of England
THATCHER, MRS. MARGARET, leader of Britain's conservative Party

United States:

BALL, GEORGE W., Senior Managing Director, Lehman Brothers
BRZEZINSKI, ZBIGNIEW, Director, The Trilateral Commission
BUCKLEY, WILLIAM F., Editor-Columnist, "National Review"
COLLADO, EMILIO G., Executive Vice President, Exxon Corporation
COOPER, RICHARD, Professor Economics, Yale University
DEAN, ARTHUR H., Chairman of the Board, H. J. Heinz Company
HARTMAN, ARTHUR, Assistant Secretary of State for European Affairs
HEINZ II, HENRY J., Chairman of the Board, H. J. Heinz Company
HESBURGH, REV. THEODORE M., President, Notre Dame University
HUBNER, ROBERT W., Senior Vice President, IBM
MATHIAS, CHARLES McC. JR., United States Senator
McCRACKEN, PAUL W., University of Michigan
PERKINS, JAMES A., Chair, International Council for Educational Development
PRITCHARD, JOEL McFee, Member of Congress
ROBINSON, CHARLES W., Under-Secretary of State for Economic Affairs
ROCKEFELLER, DAVID, Chair of the Board, The Chase Manhattan Bank
ROOSA, ROBERT V., Partner, Brown Brothers Harriman
RUMSFELD, DONALD, White House Aide
STONE, SHEPARD, Director, The Aspen Institute for Humanistic Studies, Colorado
SULZBERGER, CYRUS, L., Columnist, The New York Times

1977 MEETING

The 1977 was held at Torquay, England. Among those in attendance were George Ball, Henry Heinz, II, David Rockefeller, Baron Edmond, (former British Prime Minister), Alec Douglas-Home, and Secretary of State Kissinger.

1978 MEETING

The 1978 meeting will be held at the Henry Chauncey Conference Center at Princeton, New Jersey on April 20-23.

THE LOGAN ACT

The Logan Act prohibits any American citizen, without proper authority, from "commencing or carrying on any correspondence or intercourse with any foreign government or officer or agent thereof, with intent to influence the measures or conduct of any foreign government

* There were only two women in attendance.

or officer or agent thereof, in relation to any disputes or controversies with the United States or to defeat the measures of the United States -- subject to fine of not more than \$5,000 or imprisonment of not more than three years, or both."

Congressman John R. Rarick asked the Attorney General's Office if attendance at a Bilderberg meeting violated the Logan Act. Assistant Attorney General Robert C. Mardian's reply, dated June 1, 1971, to Representative Rarick indicated the U.S. government had no reason to believe that the Logan Act was being violated at Woodstock.

PRESIDENT FORD DENIES KNOWLEDGE

In view of available information, the following letter is of great interest. A Phoenix College history student, having been made inquisitive by some comments made in class, wrote to President Ford. Her answer came on Department of Justice stationery as follows:

Dear Ms. McArthur:

Your letter to the President of March 10, 1975, has been referred to this office for reply, because no one in the White House has any information regarding "The Bilderbergers." Unfortunately, after some investigation, we have not been able to discover any information regarding "The Bilderbergers" either.

I am sorry I cannot be of more help.

Sincerely,

Mary C. Lawton
Deputy Assistant
Attorney General
Office of Legal Counsel

LISTING OF ALL BILDERBERG MEETINGS

May	1954	Oosterbeek, Netherlands
March	1955	Barbison, France
Sept.	1955	Garmisch-Partenkirchen, Germany
May	1956	Fredensborg, Denmark
Feb.	1957	St. Simons Island, Ga., USA
Oct.	1957	Fiuggi, Italy
Sept.	1958	Buxton, United Kingdom
Sept.	1959	Yeslikoy, Turkey
May	1960	Burgenstock, Switzerland
April	1961	Quebec, Canada
May	1962	Saltsjobaden, Switzerland
May	1963	Cannes, France
March	1964	Williamsburg, Va., USA - owned by Laurence Rockefeller
April	1965	Lake Como, Italy
March	1966	Wiesbaden, Germany
March	1967	Cambridge, England
April	1968	Mont Tremblant, Canada
May	1969	Copenhagen, Denmark
April	1970	Bad Ragaz, Switzerland
April	1971	Woodstock, Vermont, USA
April	1972	Knokke, Belgium
May	1973	Saltsjobaden, Sweden
April	1974	Megeve, France
April	1975	Cesme, Turkey
April 22 - 24	1976	Hot Springs, Va. (Cancelled)
April 22-24	1977	Torquay, England
April 30-23	1978	Princeton, N.J., USA

3 witnesses saw getaway of possible 2nd assassin

The Dallas Morning News June 10, 1979

By EARL GOLZ

An investigator with the House Assassinations Committee Saturday described how three witnesses told stories that independently corroborated the getaway of a possible second assassin of President John F. Kennedy.

Jack Moriarty also told the convention of the Texas Association of Licensed Investigators that he interviewed a man who saw the shooting of Dallas police officer J.D. Tippit after the witness had remained silent for more than 14 years.

Moriarty, a retired homicide detective who served with the Washington, D.C., Police Department for 27 years, said it was "unfortunate that we had to stop when we did." With more time, he

said, the committee might have identified both assassins. His remarks were made at the final session of the investigators' convention at the Dupont Plaza Hotel in Dallas.

"In effect, I think you (taxpayers) got your money's worth," he said. "You got a good buy. . . We looked and found something (probable conspiracy). But

we didn't finish the job."

The committee's term expired at the end of 1978 after more than \$5 million was spent over two years to investigate the murders of Kennedy and civil rights leader Martin Luther King Jr.

A final committee report is expected within several weeks, stating Kennedy's assassination probably was the result of a conspiracy with two people shooting four times.

Moriarty said one witness, Lee Bowers, described before his death more than 10 years ago how he watched a man carrying a rifle leave a truck in the vicinity of the grassy knoll in Dealey Plaza about 90 minutes before the assassination. Bowers, a railroad employee, was in an observation tower in the parking lot bordering the grassy knoll and the Texas School Book Depository building.

A woman, Jean Hill, told of seeing a man running across the parking lot away from the book depository and

The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME III NUMBER 12

JULY 22, 1979

Smuck at Howell (Bowers)
RFK

Banister + Oswald

Cubans' friend believes Oswald contacted exile leader

The Dallas Morning News
June 10, 1979

By EARL GOLZ
Staff Writer of The News

ABILENE, Texas — A friend of Cuban exiles in Abilene in 1963 thinks Lee Harvey Oswald contacted an exile leader there less than a week before the assassination of President John F. Kennedy in Dallas.

The House Assassinations Committee stated in a preliminary report that certain unidentified anti-Castro Cuban refugees may have been involved in an assassination conspiracy. The Warren Commission, which depicted Oswald as a pro-Castro sympathizer, stated it could find no contacts between Oswald and anti-Castro Cubans.

Harold Reynolds, who had befriended anti-Castro Cuban refugees in

In 1964, two months after the assassination of Kennedy, Gonzalez "just disappeared" from Abilene, according to a fellow school custodian.

Abilene in 1963, thinks the Abilene contact may answer the mystery of Oswald's whereabouts on the Sunday before the assassination.

REYNOLDS SAID he read a note left on that Sunday, Nov. 17, 1963, in the mailbox of Pedro Valeriano Gonzalez, leader of the Cuban refugees in Abilene. The handwritten note directed Gonzalez to call Oswald "immediately" at one of two Dallas telephone numbers.

Reynolds, then a commercial photographer, said he saw Gonzalez calling from a pay phone booth shortly after he got the message, even though Gonzalez had a phone in his garage apartment several blocks away.

Sunday, six days before the assassination, was the only day the Warren Commission could not determine where Oswald was. He was not visiting his wife and children in Irving, as he did on other weekends, and he was not

seen in his Dallas rooming house at 1026 N. Beckley.

Reynolds also thinks Oswald may have been one of two Anglos attending a closed meeting of Cuban refugees at Gonzalez' apartment several months before the assassination.

Shortly before the meeting, Oswald was seen in Dallas with an intelligence agent known only by the alias of "Maurice Bishop," according to testimony given the House Assassinations Committee by Antonio Veciana of Miami. Veciana, a founder of the Alpha 66 anti-Castro group, told committee investigators that Bishop, an American, was "the man behind the scenes" in the Cuban exile group's attempts to assassinate Castro.

REYNOLDS TRIED twice to tell the FBI about the Gonzalez incident in the months after the assassination. Both times, he said, federal agents showed no interest because no pro-Castro Cuban was involved.

Gonzalez, then 38, was president of the refugees' Cuban Liberation Committee in Abilene. He had a "lot of connections" in Cuba and was "very anti-Castro," according to other expatriates who knew him in 1963.

Forced to leave Cuba in 1961 after President Fidel Castro seized the equipment of his Begompe Construction Co. in Colon, Matanzas Province, Gonzalez was one of a number of Cuban refugees hired to work in the maintenance department of the Abilene public school system.

His \$200-a-month school custodian's job and his other work at Abilene's Gooch Packing Co. represented a tremendous change for the former \$500-a-month head of a Cuban construction company.

Gonzalez, however, maintained important contacts with Cuban exile leaders in the United States and abroad.

At the organizational meeting of his Cuban Liberation Committee in December 1961, Gonzalez read a letter from his friend in Miami, Manuel A. (Tony) de Varona. The letter indicated Varona wanted to visit Abilene, Gon-

zalez said, but his busy schedule would not permit it.

AT THE TIME, Varona — former prime minister under Cuban President Prio Socarras — had a key role in the CIA-Mafia secret plot to kill Castro with poison pills. He was given the pills by Johnny Roselli, a Las Vegas Mafia figure whose mutilated body was found stuffed in an oil drum floating in a bay off Miami in 1976. Two weeks earlier, Roselli had testified secretly before the Senate Intelligence Committee's subcommittee investigating the Kennedy assassination.

Varona also was coordinator of the umbrella exile organization, the Cuban Revolutionary Council, a political front created by the CIA in 1960.

Headquartered in Miami, the CRC had an active branch in New Orleans, located at 544 Camp St. The News obtained copies of letters sent from the owner of the 544 Camp St. building to Varona asking for help in paying the rent for the CRC offices.

The New Orleans address has emerged as one of the big mysteries of the Warren Commission investigation

"In handwriting it said something like 'call me immediately, urgent' and had two Dallas numbers written on it. I noticed the name 'Lee Oswald' and asked Gonzalez who he was. Seems like he said, 'some attorney from Dallas.'"

of Oswald's activities. Some of the pro-Castro literature Oswald was circulating on a busy New Orleans street when he was arrested in August 1963 was stamped with the Camp Street address.

The FBI informed the Warren Commission after a sloppy effort that it

could find no connection between Oswald and the address.

The News recently interviewed a secretary who worked at the New Orleans address in 1963. Mrs. Delphin Roberts was employed by former Chicago FBI chief W. Guy Banister, she said, when he helped locate space for Oswald as an "undercover agent" in an office above Banister's at 544 Camp.

Banister ran a private detective agency but also worked closely with the CRC and was head of the Anti-Communism League of the Caribbean.

GONZALEZ TOLD other refugees in Abilene in 1961 that Varona would be elected president of Cuba if and when Castro was overthrown.

"If you (the United States) help us, (it) is possible to overthrow Castro," Gonzalez said. "The need is immediate since there are people now in Cuba who are fighting in small hands doing sabotage work and other things until we can return."

In 1964, two months after the assassination of Kennedy, Gonzalez "just disappeared" from Abilene, according to a fellow school custodian, Simon G. Gonzalez.

"Pedro borrowed money from the school credit union to buy a car and hadn't finished paying when he left," said Simon Gonzalez, who is no relation to Pedro.

Records at the Abilene Teachers Federal Credit Union show Gonzalez' last payroll deduction on an \$800 loan was withdrawn Feb. 4, 1964. He received the loan about two years earlier to buy the car. He continued to pay off the loan from Los Angeles until June 24, 1964. Gonzalez stopped paying when he owed \$40.66; the credit union charged it off.

Friends say Gonzalez left the United States in the summer of 1964 — months before the Warren Commission had concluded Oswald was a lone assassin — to join the anti-Castro movement in Venezuela and work in a sugar factory. A check of federal immigration records failed to show his departure.

Pedro Pompa, godfather of Gonzalez' daughter born in March 1963, said he and his wife have not heard from Gonzalez since they received a letter from him in Venezuela about 10 years ago.

GONZALEZ' FRIEND Reynolds was out of town on a business trip to Del Rio, Texas, at the time of the assassination. Reynolds, a frequent guest of Gonzalez at open meetings of his Cuban Liberation Committee and a dinner and drinking companion, never saw him after the assassination.

"I figured he left town right then," Reynolds said recently after learning Gonzalez was in Abilene for two more months.

Reynolds' wife remembers that Gonzalez and his refugee friend, Raul Alfonso, came by the house several times before and after the assassination inquiring about her husband's whereabouts and when he would return. She thought this "uncharacteristic."

On the Sunday after the assassination, when Dallas nightclub owner Jack Ruby shot Oswald to death in the basement of Dallas police headquarters, Gonzalez and Alfonso called again at the Reynolds home.

"He (Gonzalez) wanted all the photos of his baby and all the party shots Harold had taken of them," Mrs. Reynolds said. "He also asked for all the negatives. When I told him Harold usually released only the prints, Pedro repeated very firmly, 'I want the negatives, too.' I figured he really meant it, so I gave them to him."

MRS. REYNOLDS said Gonzalez "then put his arm around me and said something as though he was leaving for good." Waiting in the car for Gonzalez and Alfonso was another man whose face was hidden behind a news paper, Mrs. Reynolds said.

Alfonso, now living in Downey, Calif., said, "It could be possible that I was with him (Gonzalez), but I can't remember."

Gonzalez, last known to be in San Felipe, Venezuela, was not listed in the telephone directory there and could not otherwise be reached for comment.

Reynolds' son, Reginald, said his father's story "seems to remain constant" since he first heard it "so he's been carrying this with him for 15 years."

YOUNG REYNOLDS, who lives in Beaumont, said he met Gonzalez when the former Cuban contractor was working as a custodian at Lincoln junior high school in Abilene. He invited Gonzalez to his home and offered the use of his English language instruction records. The elder Reynolds "then got to know him and got to be pretty close, a comradery sort of thing."

"As far as the note (from Oswald), I don't know," Reynolds' son said. "I do know there was a shift in tone. I could feel that something was going on. We didn't see Pedro much any more about this time. Then at one point, he was gone."

The elder Reynolds said he learned of the Oswald note when the landlady of Gonzalez' apartment knocked on the door as he was showing baby photo proofs to Gonzalez, who was eating lunch. He said he opened the door and took a small card from the landlady who said she first saw it wedged in Gonzalez' mailbox two or three days earlier.

"In handwriting it said something like 'call me immediately, urgent' and had two Dallas numbers written on it," Reynolds said. "I noticed the name 'Lee Oswald' and asked Gonzalez who he was. Seems like he said, 'some attorney from Dallas.'"

"He looked nervous and sweat started appearing on his forehead. So I left to go up the street and deliver some photos. As I was coming back I noticed his car a few blocks from his house and him standing in a pay phone booth."

REYNOLDS ASSUMED Oswald left the card in Gonzalez' mailbox about two days earlier when Gonzalez and other Cuban refugees were at Reynolds' house for Sunday dinner.

Gonzalez' best friend, Alfonso, said Gonzalez "used to talk to me about everything and he never mentioned anything like that (Oswald note)."

Asked whether Gonzalez ever mentioned Kennedy, Alfonso said he didn't "think he was too much involved in politics. In Cuba he was... real big but not that much. Not here he wasn't involved that much at all."

The Rev. Antonio Rodriguez, at whose house Gonzales organized the Cuban Liberation Committee in 1961, said "as far as I knew, he (Gonzalez) never had any relationship with Oswald or any kind of people like this. But he did with organized (Cuban refugee) politicians like Varona and some others who are responsible persons."

Gonzalez was "very anti-Castro and had a great desire to go back to Cuba," Rodriguez said.

Gonzalez was "very enthusiastic that Kennedy ordered the blockade around Cuba" during the missile crisis in 1962, Rodriguez said.

However, Reynolds said Gonzalez grew increasingly impatient with the Kennedy administration after the president warned in the spring of 1963 that he would not tolerate continued training by Cuban militants in the United States for commando raids on Castro installations.

"This is when Gonzalez' group here started meeting more and feelings grew pretty strong toward Kennedy," Reynolds said.

REYNOLDS RECALLS when Gonzalez and several other refugees were at his house for dinner the Sunday before the assassination. He showed Gonzalez a story on the front page of *The News* headlined, "Incident-Free Day Urged for JFK Visit."

"Pedro got quite excited," Reynolds said, "and although he wasn't supposed to have much knowledge of English, he went into the other room and translated the article into Spanish for four or five other Cubans. They also got excited. He came back waving the newspaper and whistling 'Bridge over the River Kwai.'"

not travel back-to-front, the Board of Inquiry was in effect saying it went front-to-back. But if this were true, then Kennedy was shot at from two opposing directions--something Sirhan was clearly not in a position to have done.

Furthermore, we note that if this bullet had followed a front-to-back trajectory, it was possible for it to have traveled in Paul Schrade's direction like the police said,* but only if Kennedy was facing Sirhan (and thus had his back to Schrade)--which the LAPD says he was not. On the other hand, if Kennedy faced left (north) as the police said, a front-to-back trajectory would have the bullet traveling to Kennedy's south--rather missing Schrade, who stood to the Senator's west.

With so many obvious flaws in the police account of what happened, the question naturally arises: why would they decide to promulgate such an easily disproven scenario? Perhaps they were simply inept. That the Los Angeles DA's office appeared to have been un-

*Even in this case it still would not have been possible for this bullet to have struck Schrade, for the angle of fire itself--approximately 60° upward--poses even more problems for the front-to-back thesis. Simply put, this angle is too steep for the bullet to have hit Schrade in any part of his body, no matter which direction Kennedy was facing--for it is inconsistent with Schrade's height and known distance from the Senator. The only way a bullet with a front-to-back trajectory could have struck Schrade is if Kennedy faced forward (which the police disclaim) and fell to the floor before Schrade, which he did not.

aware in 1974 of a conclusion reached by the Los Angeles Police Department in 1971 on such an important matter, serves to underline further the shoddiness, if one can call it that, with which the whole Kennedy case was and is being handled by the authorities.

What kind of case was this which left so many loose ends dangling? It would seem apparent that, for whatever reasons, the police sought from the very start to suppress the truth about what happened in the kitchen pantry. But even so, the question still remains, why couldn't they have come up with a case which more readily aligned itself with the facts? Cynics would argue that they did manage to get away with it even so. But once the police settled upon their untruthful course, perhaps they were simply faced with too many facts that needed to be juggled around for them to be able to make them appear consistent with one another. Once they practiced to deceive, it is quite possible that the result was a severe limitation on the options available to them if they were to come up with a story that held together at all. As we have seen, the official scenario is so riddled with inconsistencies that efforts by authorities to "solve" one problem has very often led to the creation or compounding of another one someplace else.

As we have seen also, the problems associated with the official view on the shoulder pad bullet are no exceptions. Unfortunately for the LAPD, if this bullet did not strike Paul Schrade, it must needs have gone somewhere else. But where? If it didn't end up in another victim or lose itself in the ceiling interspace--a development which would have torn to shreds the entire body of the official trajectory study--then we have an additional ninth bullet otherwise unaccounted for. And a ninth bullet means a second gunman.

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FOOTNOTES:

85. CBS Reports Inquiry, broadcast January 5, 1976, transcript, p. 7.
86. Ralph Blumenfeld, "The Death of RFK. New Questions; part IV: Lines of Fire," New York Post, May 22, 1975, p. 35.
87. Transcript, Sirhan Grand Jury Proceedings, p. 257.
88. Ibid., p. 115.
89. Blumenfeld, Part IV, New York Post, May 22, 1975, p. 35.
90. LAPD Board of Inquiry report, p. 11. Harper quotation from an affidavit sworn by him on December 28, 1970.

(To be continued.)

IN OUR NEXT ISSUE

Who is the mysterious Morris-or Maurice- Bishop? J. Gary Shaw attempts to shed new light on this segment of the JFK puzzle. The conclusions he reaches are as disturbing and mind-boggling as his recent revelations on QJWIN and the FRENCHMAN. (See TCI, May 22, 1979.)

WHILE THEY LAST: Full set of 32 issues of TCI for \$20.00 to those who subscribe for the next twelve months. First four issues will soon be gone.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
Penn Jones, Editor
P. O. Box 1140
Midlothian, Texas 76065

Ft. Bliss Spy: Suicide Or Murder?

Double Agent's Life, Death A Mystery

THE EL PASO TIMES, Sunday, October 17, 1978

You'll never read *The autobiography of a Ft. Bliss soldier who worked for the U.S. Army as a double agent. He died.*

First of a Series

By JOHN STARK

They found Ralph Sigler lying face down on the cheap green shag carpet in a room at the Holiday Inn in Waterloo, Md.

Attached to each arm was a stripped electrical cord pulled from the motel room lamps. The plug end of the cord had been inserted in the wall socket attached to the light switch.

Military investigators and Maryland State Police came to the same conclusion: suicide by electrocution.

But Sigler's wife said she "never believed it was suicide. He was murdered."

Strange as Sigler's death might seem, it was no stranger than his life. Ralph Sigler, formerly of 10053 Kenworthy in El Paso, was a spy. Starting in 1968, and continuing until the time of his death on April 13, 1976, Sigler was used by the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency's Counter-Intelligence Corps (CIC) as a double agent.



the spy who
talked too much

During the course of his career, Sigler developed a network of contacts in the KGB, the Russian equivalent of the CIA. Those contacts, apparently operating in such places as Juarez, Mexico City, Zurich and Vienna, thought Sigler was a traitor: selling them military secrets concerning U.S. radar and missile systems. Sigler had access to secrets through his regular assignments as an electronics expert at White Sands Missile Range and Fort Bliss.

In reality, Sigler was turning over the Russian money to his superiors. And the "secrets" the Russians were getting already had been cleared for release by the Army. Some of the

had led to the identification of 14 previously unknown KGB operatives here.

Army authorities, as well as Sigler's contacts in the FBI, have refused to comment to The Times on Sigler's case. The Times learned of Sigler's strange career through conversations with his wife.

Shortly after her husband's death, Mrs. Sigler went to Fort Meade, Md., where she spoke to a colonel assigned to the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency. The colonel told Mrs. Sigler about her husband's life and death. Mrs. Sigler's account of Army statements is confirmed by attorney Thomas Jennings of Philadelphia who accompanied her and by documents Mrs. Sigler received from the Army.

Ralph Sigler never intended a career in counterespionage. But that role was determined for him, in a way, at his birth.

Sigler was born May 24, 1928, in Hertnik, Czechoslovakia.

When Ralph was eight, his father divorced his mother and took Ralph and his eleven-year-old sister Anne to America. Sigler's mother stayed in Czechoslovakia.

Years later, when Sigler was an "secrets" were fabrications to mislead the Russians.

Besides feeding the Soviets phony information, Sigler also aided U.S. Army Intelligence in locating KGB operatives in this country. After Sigler's death, Army authorities told his wife Ilse that her husband's efforts electronics expert in the Army, his Czechoslovakian birth and his mother's residence behind the Iron Curtain would stimulate a computer to select him as a likely candidate for "double agent" status.

Sigler joined the Army in 1947. In 1955, while stationed in Germany, he met and married Ilse, a German citizen. After several more years' service in Germany and a year in Panama, Sigler was transferred to Ft. Bliss.

The Siglers and their young daughter Karen were living in a house on Fairfax Street near Northgate Shopping Center when Sigler first

learned about his new job.

Mrs. Sigler remembers that sometime in 1966 two Army intelligence officers named Carlos Zapata and John Schaafstahl came to the Sigler home in civilian clothes. They were accompanied by FBI agent Joe Pracek.

The three men told Mrs. Sigler that Ralph was going to become a "special courier" for the Army. They got her signature on a document containing a pledge not to take any action against the Army if anything should happen to Ralph.

Later, after Ralph was dead, Mrs. Sigler learned that her husband had been selected for counterespionage work by a computer. His background made him attractive "bait" to the Russians.

Somehow, the Army planned to put Sigler in a position where he would be approached by Russian agents. The Russians would promise Sigler two things: money for his own use, and special treatment for his mother in Russian-controlled Czechoslovakia. Old Mrs. Sigler would get a house, a special cash allowance, and other things considered luxuries in a Communist regime.

The Siglers' life continued uninterrupted for more than a year after the 1966 meeting. During that time, Mrs. Sigler believes her husband was on some kind of probationary period before beginning his counterespionage duties.

Then, in May 1968, Sigler was honorably discharged from the regular army at the rank of Sgt. 1C and was commissioned as a reserve Warrant Officer.

Two months later, Sigler was transferred to Germany.

Mrs. Sigler believes her husband made his first contact with the Russians while in Europe.

The contact came in Zurich. Mr. and Mrs. Sigler and daughter Karen used a three-day leave to go there, for what was ostensibly a family outing.

In fact, Mrs. Sigler and Karen saw little of Ralph during that three-day

period. When the leave was over, and the family headed back to Germany, Sigler had \$3,000 which Mrs. Sigler believes came from the Russians.

"I know it was \$3,000, because I carried it in my purse," Mrs. Sigler said.

Mrs. Sigler doesn't know exactly what happened in Zurich, because she and her husband almost never discussed his espionage work. But she knows that her husband received "tremendous money" from the Russians during his year as an agent. She estimates the amount at about \$100,000. All of it was turned over to the Army.

"Ralph said civilian agents got to keep half of what they made," Mrs. Sigler said.

For the next two years, while he was stationed in Germany, Mrs. Sigler said her husband made trips to Zurich every three months.

Then, he was ordered to Vietnam. But at the last minute, his contact man in military intelligence intervened and had his assignment changed to Ft. Bliss. In October 1970, the Siglers were back in El Paso.

1. I don't know what I'm guilty of.
 2. Then why the positive responses?
 3. Acting?
 4. Lying?
 5. Don't know the difference?
 6. Too bad!
- I've given up all hope
I wish I knew, I wish I knew.
I tried too hard.
I'm dead.

—Note written by Ralph Sigler shortly before his alleged suicide.

ERAAIWDOET
VYNSSNEFAY
EMHHOTABUE

3 8 5 6 9 7 1 2 0 4
E R A I W D O X X X
T B G K N S Z F I G R P
Y C H L P U S I M J
Y F J M Q X M I 2 6 7 X

1. 1-1000 2. FIGURES 3. NO PEAR
4. HASTY 5. CUNNY 6. NUMBER
7. SLASH 8. WHOLE 9. SHIP
10. DIVIDED WORK

NUMBERS REPEATED 3 TIMES
1ST AND LAST GROUPS EQUAL "O"

- 1- DON'T WANT TO SEE ME
- 2- NO DROP
- 85 STOP EVERYTHING, DESTROY
EVERYTHING, WAIT 3 MONTHS
- 7 GO AHEAD - AS PLANNED
- 9 DANGER, GO TO AUSTRIA
- 0 NO MESSAGE

ERAAIWDOET
VYNSSNEFAY
EMHHOTABUE
3 8 5 6 9 7 1 2 0 4
E R A I W D O X X X
T B G K N S Z F I G R P
Y C H L P U S I M J
Y F J M Q X M I 2 6 7 X

CODED ESPIONAGE — These tables, found in what remains of Ralph Sigler's notes, appear to be some kind of decoding table. In the top section, the top grid, containing three rows of ten letters each, spells out the sentence, "Every man has his own idea of beauty." The same piece of paper also includes a list of special instructions which apparently could be relayed with a single digit: "5" means "stop everything," and "9" means "Danger, go to Austria."

Anonymous Phone Call Started Times Probe

An anonymous phone call to The Times just a few days after Ralph Sigler's death enabled The Times to unearth the strange story of his career as a double agent.

The caller's information was tantalizing but fragmentary. He said a Fort Bliss soldier had died recently, and the family wasn't getting the true story of how he died.

The caller quoted an unnamed

"they" as saying that the family would learn only what "they" thought it was best for them to know.

What was the man's name? The caller wasn't sure. Something like Zigler or Zeigler. He was an electronics expert. Born in Czechoslovakia. Had frequent assignments abroad.

Most reporters never believe anonymous tipsters. But they always

investigate the stories they tell.

In this case there didn't seem to be much point in going out to Fort Bliss to ask if anybody knew about a mysterious death of a man whose name was unknown.

So a watch was kept on incoming obituaries. A few days later, sure enough: the death of CWO Ralph J. Sigler, 47, US Army, 10053 Kenworthy, was announced.

A Times reporter drove out to the Sigler home to talk to Mrs. Sigler. She met the reporter at the door and let him know in no uncertain terms that she had nothing to say.

There the story stood, virtually forgotten, until the end of July.

Then, private investigator Fred Duval contacted The Times looking for the reporter who had called on Mrs. Sigler. Duval had been hired by Mrs. Sigler to look into the case. He wanted to know how The Times became interested in the story.

The reporter told Duval about the anonymous phone call. That call seemed to support Mrs. Sigler's own suspicions about her husband's death.

At about the same time, Mrs. Sigler had decided that her husband's story should be made public. She agreed to share her story with The Times.

After hearing Mrs. Sigler's story, the Times sent a reporter to the East

to try to gather more information.

In Philadelphia, attorney Thomas Jennings confirmed the basics of Mrs. Sigler's tale: Ralph Sigler was indeed a double agent, and his spy career came to a sudden end when he flunked a polygraph test administered by the Army. Jennings, however, saw no evidence of foul play in Sigler's apparent suicide.

Both Jennings and Mrs. Sigler got their information in interviews with Col. D. B. Grimes of Army Intelligence. Jennings talked to Grimes shortly after Sigler's death. A few days later, Mrs. Sigler had her own interview with Grimes, Brig. Gen. Joseph N. Tenhet, and another general.

Attempts to gain additional information from military sources proved fruitless. No one would confirm or deny any details of Sigler's life or death.

The Army's short official statement to The Times acknowledged only that Sigler lived and died, an apparent suicide. Motive for the suicide, the Army said, was unknown.

All the Army and civilian personnel involved with Sigler's spy career refused to talk when contacted by The Times.

Joe Pracek, the FBI agent who was involved with Sigler from the beginning, has been transferred from El Paso to Phoenix. Contacted there, he pointed out that FBI agents are never permitted to comment on their cases.

John Schaafstahl, an Army man who served as Sigler's "contact," is now retired from the military. Contacted at his home in northern Virginia, he refused comment.

Carlos Zapata, another Sigler contact who lives in El Paso, also declined to make any statement.

THE EL PASO TIMES, Monday, October 18, 1976

Sigler Told His Wife It Was Getting Too Deep 'They Made Him Sell His Country'

By JOHN STARK

"They'll never let me go."

That was one of Ralph Sigler's rare comments on his work as a counterespionage agent for the U.S. Army Intelligence Agency.

His wife Ilse said he made that statement in 1972, after one of his periodic missions to Mexico City.

Mrs. Sigler said Ralph visited the Mexican capital every three months or so after he was transferred to Ft. Bliss from Germany in October, 1970.

What did he do there? Mrs. Sigler has no idea. But hand-drawn maps in Sigler's notebooks indicate he went there to either pick up or drop off materials at pre-arranged sites. One such map portrays a location on Avenida del Churubusco, with a scrawled notation, "between tree and wall (7th tree) 23 April or two weeks later."

After two years of this, in 1972, something happened in Mexico City that was not to Sigler's liking.

"He came very upset home," Mrs. Sigler said in her German accent. "He said to me that time they made him go to Mexico City and made him to sell his country. He said it was getting too deep, and if he had a chance he would get out."

"He said they wanted to make him responsible, they wanted to pull it on him, and he wouldn't take it," Mrs. Sigler said.

"That was the first time he talked about it (his work)."

After that, Sigler requested and got a transfer to South Korea for one year. But at the same time news of the transfer came through, Mrs. Sigler said her husband told her, "They'll never let me go."

Mrs. Sigler and daughter Karen stayed behind in El Paso during the year Sigler was in Korea. Mrs. Sigler isn't sure what her husband did there. But she suspects that he was involved in counterespionage there too, because he made periodic trips to Hong Kong.

After the tour of duty in Korea was over, Sigler came back to Ft. Bliss and his family. He wasn't home very long before his two Army intelligence contacts, John Schaafstahl and Carlos Zapata, paid him a visit.

"They were glad to have Ralph back," Mrs. Sigler recalled. "They said Ralph was very helpful, even to the President."

After Sigler got back from Korea, the Russians apparently wanted to start contacting him by

radio. This would eliminate the need for frequent trips to make personal contact with Russian agents.

So Sigler used VA benefits to study Morse code through a correspondence school. After his training was complete, he began getting coded messages in his livingroom on a portable Sony shortwave receiver.

But Sigler continued to make trips to Mexico City.

About this time, Mrs. Sigler said she occasionally had the feeling that people were following her. After one such occasion she confronted her husband and asked him for more information on the nature of his work.

Sigler dismissed his wife's worries.

"He said I might be watched by Russian, American, or Mexican agents," Mrs. Sigler said. "He said, 'Don't let it bother you.'"

In 1974, Mrs. Sigler said, the family was ordered to take a vacation in Europe. The pretext for the journey was a visit to Mrs. Sigler's relatives in Germany. The real reason was to give Sigler an opportunity to make a mysterious rendezvous with Russian agents in Vienna, Austria.

Mrs. Sigler's knowledge of what happened in Vienna is cloudy.

"He told me one time that that was one of the biggest jobs he had to do," she recalls.

Before the Vienna visit, Mrs. Sigler said her husband was unusually worried. He even took the unusual step of giving her the name of a captain she was to notify if he failed to return.

"He said the Russians were testing him and he was kind of worried," Mrs. Sigler said.

Evidently Sigler passed the test. He returned from Vienna after a week, with several thousand dollars.

At about this same period, the Army contends that Sigler began to break the rules in his dealings with the Russians.

Col. D.B. Grimes of Army intelligence told Mrs. Sigler that some time in 1974, the Russians began to berate Sigler for the allegedly poor quality of information he had been giving them.

According to Grimes, Sigler

began to fear that the Russians would cut him off, ending his effectiveness as an agent. Rather than risk that, Sigler began volunteering extra information to the Russians, information that had not been cleared for release by his superiors.

He did this, Grimes contended, partly out of patriotism. He believed that his role as double agent was important to the country, and so he revealed extra information on his own initiative rather than risk loss of his Russian contacts.

Secondly, Grimes told Mrs. Sigler, her husband had fallen in love with his role as a secret agent. He could not bear the thought of going back to work as a plain old electronics technician.

During the same period, Sigler began to distrust the U.S. contacts he was working with. He began to worry that he was expendable, that at any time the Army could "frame" him as a single agent and abandon him.

To protect himself, he violated another standard rule for

espionage agents: don't keep notes.

Espionage agents customarily write long memoranda describing their meetings with foreign contacts. But those memos are meant to be turned over immediately to superiors.

Sigler began to make extra copies for himself, Col. Grimes told Mrs. Sigler.

Mrs. Sigler herself remembers that her husband used to talk about writing a book about his experiences.

None of these problems was evident to Mrs. Sigler at the time. The lives of the Siglers went on as normally as could be expected until January, 1976.

Then, one evening, Sigler came home with bogus Canadian identification cards for himself, Mrs. Sigler, and Karen.

"He said we would have to change our names," Mrs. Sigler recalled. "My name was to be Elizabeth Marie Engler. I was upset about that and said it's a stupid thing."

Things Were Far From All Right For Sigler

By JOHN STARK

Ralph Sigler's spy career began to become unraveled in early 1976.

On the surface, everything seemed calm.

After nearly 30 years in the military, Sigler was looking forward to retirement on July 30.

He kept small monthly appointment books, saved by Mrs. Sigler, and the notebooks for January, February, and March contain several references toward pre-retirement physical exams, and possible civilian jobs to be looked into.

But there are also cryptic references to radio transmissions and meetings in motel rooms with "Joe, John, and Carlos" for "debriefings."

A Jan. 5 entry in Sigler's datebook alludes to San Francisco, a city where Sigler would have a fateful confrontation with his superiors in March.

The entry reads:

1. Too elegant in dress
2. Rent a car
3. Domestic problems
4. Justification for visit (woman?)

5. New car to get rid of excess funds
6. Check out other routes of transport

Phoenix—Albq.

7. San Francisco

Phone operation

"detail"

8. Telegram via phone.

It was about this time that Sigler came home with phony Canadian identification for himself, his wife, and daughter.

He also came home with a \$2,500 "bonus" referred to in item 5 above. Mrs. Sigler said the Army gave that money to her husband and ordered him to spend it, to make the Russians think he was living high on money he got for the "sale" of military secrets.

Sigler used the money as down payment on a new car.

Sigler told his wife the Russians wanted him to visit Canada in July, to check out possible places of residence "in case we had to leave the country."

In March, Sigler was suddenly summoned to San Francisco by his superiors. He ended up staying there two or three days longer than he had

expected, Mrs. Sigler remembers. When he returned home, everything seemed all right.

But things were far from all right for Sigler.

Intelligence agencies routinely administer polygraph tests to their operatives as a means of insuring their loyalty. In Sigler's case, this routine precaution had been dispensed with for a number of years. Sigler's outstanding record as a double agent made him above suspicion.

But in March of 1976, the Army finally got around to wiring Ralph Sigler to the lie detector in a San Francisco motel room.

The result was catastrophe. The tests indicated two things: Sigler had been telling the Russians more than he was supposed to. And he had been holding back notes on his espionage dealings. Mrs. Sigler learned all this from Col. D. B. Grimes after her husband's apparent suicide.

(Continued next month)

THE EL PASO TIMES OCTOBER 19, 1976

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EDITOR: Penn Jones

I know that my retirement will make no difference in its cardinal principles, that it will always fight for progress and reform, never tolerate injustice or corruption. Always fight demagogues of all parties. Never belong to any party. Always oppose privileged classes and public plunderers. Never lack sympathy with the poor. Always remain devoted to the public welfare. Never be satisfied with merely printing news. Always be drastically independent. Never be afraid to attack wrong, whether by predatory plutocracy or predatory poverty.

April 10, 1907 Joseph Pulitzer

Reynolds also remembered a trip in Gonzalez' car that he, L.K. Brandon — a former fishing companion of Reynolds — and another Abilene friend took to West Texas in the summer of 1963.

"At Sweetwater the fan belt went out and we were sitting there waiting for a service truck when Brandon asked Gonzalez about Kennedy," he said.

"Somebody is going to kill him," Reynolds recalls Gonzalez answering bitterly.

Brandon couldn't remember the trip but said he once had a similar conversation with Gonzalez. He said he thinks it occurred at a service station in Abilene when Reynolds introduced him to Gonzalez.

"I asked him then, I says, 'What do you think of Kennedy and the Bay of Pigs?'" Brandon said. "And I believe he said, 'That son-of-a-bitch,' like that. You would have to take it that he didn't like Kennedy. But you would have to feel that after the Bay of Pigs, there would be a lot of people who didn't like him."

BRANDON SAID Reynolds also told him he thought he saw Oswald coming down the stairs after one of the closed meetings of the Cuban Liberation Committee at Gonzalez' apartment in Abilene.

"He was a white man and he (Reynolds) was wondering why he was upstairs anyway in a closed meeting when he always said before no one but

Cubans could go to those meetings," Brandon said. "They had open meetings, two or three times a week. And Harold went to those open meetings. He would go to the closed meetings and stay downstairs until it was over with."

Reynolds said he saw two white men attending a closed meeting about two months before the assassination. One man resembled the Oswald he later saw on television, he said, but he wasn't certain it was him. The other man "was a little dried-up Anglo from New Orleans, about 5 feet 8 inches tall, not dark-complexioned but a weathered complexion, about 55."

Some of the people who attended the meeting, he said, drove cars with Louisiana and Florida plates.

Editor's Comment:

In view of the near tragedy at Three Mile Island and the fact that the Comanche Peak Nuclear Plant at Geln Rose is only 60 air-line miles from Dallas, we feel this article deserves publication.

AN UNSUNG HERO

A prophet is not without honour, save in his own country...Matthew 13:57

Five years ago a hero appeared on the Texas scene. One year later, he moved from

Texas to California without fanfare, or even thanks, for his efforts. His heroics were acknowledged by only a few friends and acquaintances. Instead of praise, our hero received censure, his employment was threatened, and he was branded, at best, an associate of Communists and Socialists.

On Monday, January 14, 1974, Robert W. Pomeroy, a pilot with Continental Airlines, stood before the Dallas City Council. He was appearing as spokesman for a group of citizens banded together in Citizens Association for Sound Energy. CASE, as the group was known, was protesting the planned building of a nu-

clear power plant near Glen Rose, Texas, approximately 100 miles from Dallas.

Pomeroy knew of the near tragedy at Detroit, Michigan from an unheeded book by John G. Fuller *WE ALMOST LOST DETROIT*. He tried to warn the Council that the Glen Rose power station, to be known as Comanche Peak, would bring far more dangers to the environment, and ultimately the citizens of Texas, than cheap power would be worth.* His arguments were reasonable, and he delivered them calmly and clearly. He was prepared with statements containing facts and statistics from experts in atomic physics. Pomeroy read telegrams from Dr. David R. Inglis, of the University of Massachusetts, and Dr. Henry W. Kendall, of Massachusetts Institute of Technology. Both physicists expressed concern about the damage which would occur if radioactivity were released from the nuclear power plant.

Among the most deadly radioactive poisons posing a threat would be Cesium-137, Strontium-90, Iodine-131, and Plutonium-239. The threat from these fission products, and many others, such as halogens, rare earths, and noble gases, is not over when the danger of a meltdown has passed. It takes up to 24,000 years for plutonium to lose half its radioactive potency -- and, 1/30,000,000th of an ounce can kill, if inhaled! The most insidious aspect of the danger is that these fission products can't be seen, heard, felt, smelled or tasted.

CASE members felt that Pomeroy's message had fallen on deaf ears. But, they immediately started preparing for the public hearing scheduled for late July in Glen Rose. On the basis of that hearing, the Atomic Energy Commission would make its decision regarding issuance of a construction permit to allow the three utility companies involved to start the plant. CASE members also knew they were up against powerful forces. Texas Utilities Company, Dallas Power & Light Company, and Texas Electric Service Company would make formidable opponents. It soon became apparent that the triumvirate could

also be lethal to an enemy's livelihood and reputation.

A different kind of poison was being manufactured and gathered in the Austin Headquarters of the Texas Department of Public Safety. When Robert Pomeroy dared to speak out in opposition to the sacrosanct utility companies, his name was placed on a list of "suspect" persons. The Department of Public Safety conducted a thorough investigation of all the persons on this list. DPS Agent David A. Dimick was assigned the task of investigating Pomeroy. Dimick's report was devastating to Pomeroy's character, and even attacked his church, First Unitarian Church of Dallas, for having sponsored a number of left-wing causes. When the whole story came to light a few months later, every effort was made to convince the public that DPS Agent Dimick acted entirely on his own in preparing and releasing the Pomeroy report.

Dimick sent a copy of his report to the security department of Continental Airlines in Los Angeles. From there, it was transmitted to Pomeroy's immediate superior in Dallas. Fortunately for Pomeroy, his immediate superior was also his close personal friend, and Pomeroy was given a copy of the report.

Pomeroy held a press conference the last of July, 1974, and released the DPS report and a prepared statement. In the statement, Pomeroy challenged the inference that he was either a Communist or a Socialist. He said, to his knowledge, he had never known a Communist or a Socialist. Pomeroy challenged other statements in the report which came from information supplied by informants rated as everything from dubious and questionable to trustworthy and highly reliable.

By releasing this information and the very fact that he had been the object of security investigation, Robert Pomeroy realized he was making it practically impossible to continue living in the ultra-conservative atmosphere of Farmers Branch and Dallas. On January 1, 1975, he moved to California.

More than four years have gone by since Robert Pomeroy stopped trying to be a good citizen of Texas. We have not learned that not one of the nuclear reactors in operation has run without a hitch. We have lived through the near disaster of Three Mile Island and we have learned the Comanche Peak has been experiencing all sorts of problems in its construction. Approximately 60 percent of the pipes that will carry radioactive material have been repaired, according to reports of the Nuclear Regulatory

*It is now obvious that the past 20 years of planning to provide nuclear energy have not been successful, and nuclear energy has not provided cheap power. In the early 1960s, there were plans for 2000 reactors in the U.S. by the year 2000. President Ford cut that number to 500, and Carter cut it to between 300 and 400.

cannot properly be labelled a "trajectory study."

Perhaps the authorities were themselves aware of the report's shortcomings, for no mention was made of any police trajectory study during the grand jury proceedings or the trial. Its existence was not made known to the public until Robert Blair Kaiser did so in his book "RFK Must Die!"-- which was not published until September of 1970, well after the trial's conclusion.

DeWayne Wolfer's schematic diagram comprised one of two parts of the LAPD's trajectory study; the other, written part consisted of a two-page "Employee's Report," which Wolfer drafted on July 8, 1968; as far as is known, this report marked the first account in official police records of the crucial findings that only eight shots had been fired in the pantry. Wrote Wolfer:

The weapon used in this case was an Iver-Johnson, Cadet Model, .22 caliber, 8 shot revolver (2 1/2" barrel). This weapon had eight expended shell casings in the cylinder at the time of recovery from the suspect. A trajectory study was made of the physical evidence which indicated that eight shots were fired as follows:

- #1 - Bullet entered Senator Kennedy's right ear and was later recovered from the victim's head and booked as evidence.
- #2 - Bullet passed through the right shoulder pad of Senator Kennedy's suit coat (never entered his body) and traveled upward striking victim Schrade in the center of his forehead. The bullet was recovered from his head and booked as evidence.
- #3 - Bullet entered Senator Kennedy's right rear shoulder approximately seven inches below the top of the shoulder. This bullet was recovered by the Coroner from the 6th cervical vertebrae and booked as evidence.
- #4 - Bullet entered Senator Kennedy's right rear back approximately one inch to the right of bullet #3. This bullet traveled upward and forward and exited the victim's body in the right front chest. The bullet passed through the ceiling

tile, striking the second plastered [sic]* ceiling and was lost somewhere in the ceiling interspace.

- #5 - Bullet struck victim Goldstein in the left rear buttock. This bullet was recovered from the victim and booked as evidence.
- #6 - Bullet passed through victim Goldstein's left pants leg (never entering his body) and struck the cement floor and entered victim Stroll's left leg. The bullet was later recovered and booked as evidence.
- #7 - Bullet struck victim Weisel in the left abdomen and was recovered and booked.
- #8 - Bullet struck plaster ceiling and then struck victim Evans in the head. This bullet was recovered from the victim's head and booked as evidence.

Wolfer told the grand jury that there was no question but that the Kennedy neck bullet, the only victim bullet introduced into evidence at that time, had been fired from Sirhan's gun.⁸⁷ He testified at the trial that the Weisel and Goldstein bullets had also been fired from Sirhan's gun. However, Goldstein testified at the grand jury that Stroll had already reacted to the bullet which hit him, and was in fact on the floor, before the "pants leg" bullet struck Goldstein.⁸⁸ If Goldstein's memory served him correctly, then the police account is inaccurate and there must have been two bullets, not one, at work here.

KENNEDY SHOULDER PAD BULLET

On June 9th, the first day of the official Special Unit Senator investigation, SUS chief Robert Houghton convened a meeting of delegates from those agencies who would be participating in the RFK investigation. Attending this interagency conference were persons representing the U.S. Department of Justice, the local U.S. Attorney, the Los Angeles District Attorney, the county sheriff, the FBI, the Secret Service, and the Los Angeles Police Department. On this day, a month before he filed his written trajectory report, DeWayne Wolfer stated with some finality to those

*Wolfer is in error here, for the ceiling was in fact made of cement.

assembled that "A fourth shot pierced the right shoulder pad of his [Kennedy's] coat and proceeded into the ceiling." Continuing with a little less certainty, he noted that "This shot may have been the one which struck Evans after ricocheting. I don't know for sure as yet the trajectory of the other shots, but we've recovered all but one bullet as this time."

Wolfer's statements were quoted on page 98 of Robert Houghton's book, *Special Unit Senator*. On page 288 of this book, however, Houghton states that "it is likely that the second bullet passed harmlessly through Senator Kennedy's shoulder pad, but it struck Paul Schrade..." As noted earlier, it was this latter explanation which the authorities finally decided upon. Yet nowhere in *Special Unit Senator* is there any sign that Houghton was aware of this discrepancy in his own book.

And, the question arises, how could Wolfer have been so sure on June 9th that this bullet had "proceeded into the ceiling" if in fact, as he later supposedly determined, it did not? Examining his statement of that day, Wolfer appears to be saying that there was no doubt about the trajectory of the bullet until it reached the ceiling panels. One wonders how Wolfer could have been so sure about the trajectory of this bullet--a trajectory which he decided was in error within the month--when he was so unsure at that time about the trajectories of all the other bullets.

The authorities' refusal to make the relevant material in their files public has not helped to clear up the many questions which have arisen concerning their claims on the shoulder-pad bullet's trajectory. Enough information is known, however, to show that the most important of the actions officially attributed to this bullet could not possibly have taken place. The problems surrounding the official account of the direction in which the bullet traveled are good cases in point.

For instance, if the bullet followed a back-to-front trajectory like all the other Kennedy bullets, it could not have hit Paul Schrade in the forehead, as the police trajectory study claimed, for Schrade stood six to eight feet behind (west of) Kennedy and about two feet to his right. This is true no matter which direction Kennedy was facing--to the front (east) or to the left (north). If Kennedy was facing

left, as the authorities claim, then a back-to-front bullet would have gone in the direction of the north pantry wall--an area from around which no bullets were ever recovered and in which Schrade was never standing.

Given Kennedy and Schrade's respective locations, a front-to-back trajectory was the only one at all consistent with the official thesis that the shoulder-pad bullet had hit Schrade in the forehead. There is evidence that at least some of the authorities were aware of the attendant problems. According to the *New York Post*, the D.A.'s office "quickly accepted" a front-to-back trajectory after being appraised of the difficulties inherent in a back-to-front one by critic Allard Lowenstein in 1974. Yet, as I will demonstrate below, even a front-to-back trajectory would not have made it possible for this bullet to have caused Paul Schrade's wound.

In 1971, several years prior to Lowenstein's contact with the D.A.'s office, the Police Board of Inquiry set up to investigate charges of misconduct against DeWayne Wolfer had in fact concluded at that time that "An examination of the coat worn by the Senator at the time of the shooting will refute the conclusions made by Mr. Harper that a shot 'went through the right shoulder pad of the Senator's coat from back-to-front.'"90

It is worth noting that William Harper was not alone among the critics in coming to the conclusion that the shoulder pad bullet had followed a back-to-front trajectory.* It was not too surprising, therefore, that critics took this 1971 pronouncement with a grain of salt. And yet their reactions contained not a small amount of incredulity as well--as incredulity which was directly related to the source from which this pronouncement came, and for the following reasons.

Given the trail left by the shoulder pad bullet through Kennedy's jacket, there were only two directions it could have traveled in--either back-to-front or front-to-back. Therefore, by claiming that the bullet did

*Critics whom I have been in contact with point to photographs released by the authorities in 1975, and information contained in a deposition given in a civil suit by Wolfer in 1971, as substantiation for their position on this matter. I have unfortunately been unable to examine these materials thoroughly enough to be able to verify these claims.

aides. Here is your chance, Kennedy friends, can you find a conspiracy?

For years I have been shocked at the silence of the Kennedy aides, stunned on learning Pierre Salinger could play and win at poker that dreadful November afternoon as his plane winged back to Washington from the middle of the Pacific ocean.

I was angered when Dave Powers told me that it did not matter to him if one gun or a hundred had killed President Kennedy. I yelled into the phone that it damn sure did make a difference to the nation.

It is difficult to believe Sorensen meant what he said in his book KENNEDY "How or why it happened are of little consequence compared to what it stopped." Coup d'etats happen around the world almost monthly and WHY is very important to the nations involved. HOW must be examined in order to make meaningful diagnosis for the future.

Sorensen wrote "Personally I accept the conclusion that no plot or political motive was involved." Our wish was that he could have precluded this statement by truthfully saying "I have read the 17,000 pages of testimony and exhibits" (or even a thousand pages), but he left off any documentation for his "conclusion". Sorensen seems naive or unaware, but independent researchers during the intervening years have learned and printed much new evidence.

As head of the CIA, Sorensen, I would hope, would tell us "I will read all the documents regarding the President Kennedy case, and I will promise to reinsert publicly all the proper names in the 1500 pages of CIA documents released in 1976". (Researchers paid 20¢ a page to find all proper names had been blotted out.)

In 1965 I told Sorensen of the evidence I had already compiled and printed in THE MIDLOTHIAN MIRROR. I told him then of the unsavory characters and killers on President Lyndon Johnson's staff. I got the impression that Sorensen did not believe a word I said. His only question was "What do you want me to do about this?" I said: "Hell, I don't know. I guess just pat me on the back and tell me to go on back home."

After my requested one hour I left his Harvard apartment and headed for the nearest bar.

Arriving back at my hotel, Sorensen called me and said: "I have an appointment for you with the Attorney General after 3:30 p.m. tomorrow."

The following day at 3:45 p.m. I walked into the Attorney General's office in Washington. The receptionist said I had no appointment. When I told her Mr. Sorensen had made the appointment she loudly and incredulously repeated: "Theodore Sorensen made an appointment for you to see the Attorney General?" I said yes, but wished I could have crawled under the rug and out of the room as some ten to fifteen people were glaring at me as they too waited.

The receptionist said, "I'll have to find out about this," and left the room. Soon Robert Kennedy's top secretary entered and said, "Mr. Jones, the Attorney General forgot to tell me about this appointment, it will take a little time to work you in." I felt like making a face at all the staring people in the reception room.

Soon I was ushered in, Mr. Kennedy was gracious. He said since LIFE MAGAZINE was there in the middle of a picture taking session for an article on him he wanted me to talk to Mr. Nicholas Katzenbach.

For one hour I repeated my charges to Mr. Katzenbach, at that time Mr. Kennedy's

top assistant. He made no comment. I was escorted back to Mr. Kennedy who was very pleasant, but steered our conversation away from the assassination. He made a clucking sound with his tongue as he autographed a copy of "Profiles In Courage" which John Kennedy had personally signed for me in Dallas in 1956. The Attorney General furnished a limousine for my trip to Arlington National Cemetery and then to the airport.

I do not know what Mr. Katzenbach reported to his boss, or if he ever reported. I feel sure however Mr. Katzenbach never told Lyndon Johnson what I had said that day.

It is too late now to accept unsupported statements from Sorensen that there was no conspiracy and that "how or why it happened is of little consequence."

It is too late to try to ignore more than 50 witnesses who heard or saw guns at President Kennedy's right front. I can lead you, Mr. Sorensen, to the CIA man who said in a CIA conference after the Bay of Pigs that "We may have to kill that son of a bitch. Or do you dismiss this as 'He was jest a'funnin' as they say down here in Ellis County. But under oath, you might come nearer to the truth. Don't you owe John Kennedy that much?"

It is not too late for brave men to face ugly facts in order to try to save this democracy. It is time to try to regain some respect for a democracy for which your boss, John Kennedy, gave his life.

Surely somewhere there is a Kennedy aide who is willing, even at this late date, to settle for something more than being simply a wordsmith for President Kennedy. Surely we can find an aide who will finally say, "Yes, I was his friend, and I will read the evidence and take a stand."

NOVEMBER 22, 1963 DEATH OF A SECRET SERVICE AGENT ? BY PENN JONES & GARY SHAW

Shortly after President Kennedy was shot in Dallas there were radio reports and then radio confirmation that a Secret Service man had also been killed. These reports were officially denied later by all authorities. However over the years small bits of conflicting information have been gathered which throw a cloud over the entire issue.

A letter in the long restricted Volume XIV of the Texas Attorney General's Report further confuses the issue.

A letter dated August 20, 1964 written for Police Chief Jesse Curry, signed by Deputy Chief M. W. Stevenson reads: "Transmitted herewith is a copy of the transcript of the radio transmission by Dallas Police during the hour 10:00 am, to 3:00 pm, November 22, 1963, and 10:00 am to 3:00 pm, November 24, 1963.

"This transcript was requested by the Warren Commission, through The Federal Bureau of Investigation. Transcript was prepared by The Federal Bureau of Investigation.

"You will note that page number 209 has been deleted. From the continuity of messages as shown on page 208, and continued on page 210, it appears that number 209 was omitted through error. The Federal Bureau of Investigation stated that page 209 is missing from all copies made of these transmissions."

Apparently bureaucracy came to the rescue to solve the problem of the missing page. Page 208 was also numbered 209.

FBI under fire for 'Mafia' tactics

By Howie Kurtz
Newspaper Enterprise Assn.

Wichita Falls Times Sunday Morning, January 23, 1977

For the past 38 years, the FBI has wiretapped, burglarized, spied upon and infiltrated a small Marxist group with only 2,500 members.

Despite the small size and lack of influence of the Socialist Workers Party, the FBI saw fit to steal its mail, slander its members through anonymous letters, and burglarize its offices on the average of once every three weeks. And despite the fact that the group has never claimed more than 2,500 members, the FBI used more than 1,600 informants to infiltrate the party and find out what it was doing.

Yet after nearly four decades of bugging and burglarizing the Socialist Workers, the FBI has still not brought one criminal charge against the party or any of its members.

Now, however, the Socialist Workers Party is having its day in court.

The incredible story of the FBI's 38-year investigation has been trickling out in FBI documents being made public in a \$40-million damage suit filed by the Socialist Workers. As the details of its illegal spying and harassment campaign have been revealed, the once-proud FBI has suffered far greater embarrassment than it was ever able to inflict on the SWP.

Ironically, it is J. Edgar Hoover who is now hiring defense lawyers for possible criminal charges stemming from the burglaries they committed as part of the investigation. At least a dozen agents have retained private counsel in case they are indicted in the Department of Justice's nationwide probe of illegal FBI break-ins.

This turn of events has caused many congressmen and officials to ask why the FBI used such overkill tactics against an obscure political party that the FBI now admits is not violent and does not advocate violent methods.

While the FBI says its investigation has ended, the SWP points to the continuing presence of 66 FBI informants, and is seeking a court injunction to declare any further spying illegal.

But the Socialist Workers also want to win a definitive court ruling banning the government from using informants and illegal tactics against anyone. The revelations of Watergate, they say, proved that the "dirty tricks" used for years against left-wing groups could also be used against antiwar activists, civil rights leaders, and ordinary Democrats.

In U.S. District Court in New York, the FBI has tried to defend its illegal tactics by talking about the SWP's "potential for violence." Judge Thomas P. Griesa isn't buy-

ing that rationale, however. At one point during the suit, he said:

"I have asked the government to come forward with any indication whatever of violent revolutionary activity, or any other illegal activity, carried out by ... the SWP, and the government has come forward with absolutely nothing."

All the evidence of criminal conduct, in fact, has been on behalf of the FBI. The FBI documents exposed by the suit describe in stark detail the illegal tactics used in Cointelpro, the FBI's counterintelligence program against radical and antiwar groups during the 1960s. What has emerged is a virtual blueprint for break-ins, buggings and character assassination of which any organized crime family would be proud.

Between 1960 and 1966, the FBI documents reveal, FBI agents burglarized the New York City offices of the SWP and its affiliates at least 92 times, or an average of once every three weeks. These "black-bag jobs," as the FBI calls them, produced about 10,000 photographs of documents concerning nearly every aspect of the party's business — including the defense strategies of members involved in federal legal proceedings.

Nor can the FBI claim that the break-ins were the work of overzealous underlings acting without orders. FBI agent George P. Baxstrom Jr. testified under oath that he

which prohibit the FBI from spying on a group solely to gather political intelligence, or because it suspects that the members might do something illegal at some future time.

However, FBI Director Clarence M. Kelley told bureau field offices that they should continue to investigate SWP members whose activities indicate that they are "likely to use force or violence." This is the same flimsy rationale that the FBI used to justify its investigation for the last 38 years, although it has yet to catch a Socialist Worker in a single violent or illegal act.

Under pressure, Kelley also suggested, but did not order, that the 66 current informants leave the party. But the SWP says the FBI is still harassing it.

"As a legal political party, the SWP has a right not to have ex-informers in its ranks," Perkus said. The SWP has always tried to bring about socialism in America by fielding political candidates, circulating petitions, and organizing peaceful demonstrations, she pointed out.

"All of these things are supposed to be protected by the Bill of Rights," Perkus said.

Although top FBI officials have admitted to Congress that the SWP is peaceful, the FBI is still talking about its "potential for violence" in court. "That's just an excuse for the FBI to try to destroy political organizations whose views they don't agree with," Perkus said.

Although the SWP suit — which also names the CIA, former President Nixon, and other government agencies as defendants — was filed in July 1973, we may have seen only the tip of the iceberg. The case is still in the pretrial discovery stage, and so far the SWP has obtained only about 100,000 pages out of the 8 million documents the FBI has compiled on the party. The FBI claims it cannot disclose information about its informants and tactics without jeopardizing the informants' lives and other ongoing investigations.

But Judge Griesa has been skeptical toward FBI claims of confidentiality so far. At one point, he accused the bureau of providing false information by withholding relevant facts about one of its informants. Many observers think that if other files are released, they will show that the FBI has really been trying to hide its embarrassment over its illegal persecution of a harmless political party.



participated in between 50 and 90 break-ins and buggings at SWP offices between 1958 and 1965 — and that they were all authorized by FBI headquarters in Washington.

Attorney General Edward H. Levi ordered the FBI to end its probe of the SWP in September. Levi issued new guidelines

BOOK REVIEW: The American Police State, by David Wise

Reviewed by Larry R. Harris

"An American police state has evolved, operating in the shadows side-by-side with the legitimate system of government.... We have created a uniquely American police state, one that has managed to grow and operate within, or at least alongside, the democratic system. Naturally, by Nazi or Soviet standards, America is not a police state. But the dictionary definition does not require the extremes of a Gestapo or a KGB; it defines a police state as a government that seeks to intimidate and suppress political opposition by means of police, especially a secret national police organization."

-- From The American Police State
by David Wise (Random House;
437 pages; \$12.95)

The CIA and the FBI have done precisely that, as David Wise clearly documents in this frightening new book. Wise, of course, has relentlessly chronicled the abuses of the intelligence community in past works like The Invisible Government and The Espionage Establishment (both co-authored with Thomas B. Ross)--but neither of those are as ominous as this present book.

Some of the revelations contained therein will prove unnerving even to those who have studied and researched the abandon with which government agencies have broken the law in the name of upholding it. For example, Wise follows up on the case in which a government employee committed suicide while under the influence of LSD-- at the hands of the CIA. The author explains how the CIA picked up unsuspecting Americans in bars, took them to Agency safe-houses, slipped LSD in a drink and observed their reactions through two-way mirrors.

Wise skillfully gives a chronological account of the long, all-out war that J. Edgar Hoover personally and privately declared on Martin Luther King. He examines Lyndon Johnson's extensive bugging operation at the 1964 Democratic National Convention, as well as wiretap/bugging operations set up by Richard Nixon and Henry Kissinger. Also discussed is the government's disgraceful (and unsuccessful) attempt to convict a 19 year old girl for a bombing in the U.S. Capitol-- based wholly on a tip from an informant whom the FBI had previously terminated because of unreliability.

Wise reveals that the official name of the CIA unit involved in assassination attempts on foreign leaders was the "Health Alteration Committee" (and we thought the Agency lacked a sense of humor....). JFK assassination researchers should take note of this disclosure: the FBI had politically sensitive files marked "Do Not File"--so labeled to allow Bureau officials to claim that there was nothing in the files on a particular subject. Recall Hoover's testimony before the Warren Commission in which he denied allegations that Lee Harvey Oswald had been an FBI informant: "...we have also checked the administrative records where vouchers or payments would have been made and there is no indication that any money was ever paid to Oswald". (V H 108).

This is an important book which should be read by every citizen who is concerned about the survival of democracy in this country.

The Continuing Inquiry

VOLUME I NUMBER 6

JANUARY 22, 1977

J. EDGAR HOOVER'S INTERFERENCE WITH CHURCH LEADERS

REVEALED IN REPORTS

By John Howard Griffin

(John Howard Griffin is the author of **BLACK LIKE ME** which has sold more than 50,000,000 copies around the world. He is also author of six other books, and is currently working on the biography of Thomas Merton.)

A recent Senate Intelligence Committee report reveals that the FBI, under direct orders from J. Edgar Hoover, attempted to coerce Pope Paul VI into canceling his 1964 meeting with Martin Luther King, Jr.

The Pope apparently decided he did not need Mr. Hoover's advice or interference, since he not only met with Martin Luther King as planned, but also publicly endorsed the black civil rights leader.

According to the report, Hoover worked through members of the American hierarchy of the Catholic Church, attempting to persuade them to put pressure on the Pope to cancel his meeting on the grounds that "when all the facts about King came out" it would prove an embarrassment to the church.

Two members of the hierarchy, Cardinal Spellman and Cardinal Cody apparently agreed to intervene. Cardinal Cody of Chicago denies any knowledge or recollection of the incident. Cardinal Spellman has died, but the FBI memos tell the story.

A memo from Internal Security Section Chief Frederick Baumgardner summarized an August 31, 1964 conference between Spellman and "Assistant Director Malone" of the New York FBI office, "Malone called today and said he had discussed the situation with Cardinal Spellman over the weekend and he said the Cardinal took instant steps to advise the Vatican against granting any audience to King...Cardinal Spellman is going to Rome next week...and thus will be on the scene personally and further insure that the Pope is not placed in an embarrassing position through any contact with King."

Despite such interference, the meeting between Pope Paul VI and Martin Luther King took place on September 13, 1964 as scheduled. Hoover wrote the word "Astounding" on the memo informing him of the meeting. He also wrote, "I am amazed that the Pope gave an audience to such a (term deleted by the FBI)."

Why did Hoover have such a fanatical hatred of Martin Luther King? The above incident is only one small part of the FBI's massive campaign to discredit and destroy Dr. King. The FBI did not hesitate to lie and invent evidence in this campaign. The report showed that in addition to persuading Cardinal Spellman to block the meeting with the Pope, they falsely informed contributors to Dr. King's Southern Christian Leadership Conference that King was putting conference funds in a private bank account in Switzerland; they attempted to persuade then Vice President Humphrey and New York Governor Rockefeller not to participate in ceremonies honoring King for the Nobel Peace Prize; they tried to block his receiving two honorary degrees and countless other "dirty tricks." Why? The report suggested the FBI attacks against King were motivated by Hoover's conviction that King was "no good", and his belief that King was being used by "communists".

James Adams, the FBI's assistant deputy director testified that the agency found no evidence that King was either a communist or that he was influenced by communists.

That was discovered early. Why then did the persecution continue? One FBI source suggested that King had incurred Hoover's undying enmity by criticizing the FBI for not doing more to protect civil rights workers and for not hiring more blacks. "If you criticized the FBI," the agent told Time reporter, "Hoover took after you. He'd do anything to destroy the credibility of a critic."

Others, remembering that when Hoover publicly called King a liar, he also praised Mississippi Governor Ross Barnett, have little doubt that the FBI Director was deeply racist, and the new FBI revelations support that thesis.

In any event, Hoover's esteem for Cardinal Spellman appears to have soured over Spellman's failure to prevent Pope Paul VI from seeing Dr. King. After that papal visit, Hoover received another memo from Baumgardner informing him that King was scheduled to speak before the Davenport, Iowa, Catholic Interracial Council and to receive the council's prestigious Pacem in Terris award. Baumgardner once again suggested contacting Cardinal Spellman to intervene and seek to cancel the honor. Hoover wrote on the memo, "I see no need to further approach Spellman."

If some high church leaders capitulated to the FBI's attempts to ruin Dr. King, others did not. The Davenport CIC went right ahead and gave Dr. King the Pacem in Terris award.

Another FBI failure occurred when they tried to persuade Archbishop Hallinan of Atlanta to withdraw his sponsorship for a dinner honoring Dr. King for his Nobel Prize. Gerard Sherry, then editor of the Atlanta's Catholic newspaper, The Georgia Bulletin, says that when King won the Nobel Prize in 1965, Atlanta's Mayor Ivan Allen got together with Archbishop Hallinan and Rabbi Jacob Rothschild to plan a hometown civic banquet honoring Dr. King. "Several weeks before the banquet," says Sherry, "I was visited by an agent from the Atlanta FBI office. I was urged not to let the Archdiocesan newspaper be a party to sponsoring the banquet. I told the agent that he would have to come up with more than innuendo (against King) and refused to drop the sponsorship."

"Several days later, the same agent visited Archbishop Hallinan who was seriously ill in St. Joseph's Hospital in Atlanta. I saw the Archbishop after the visit, and he was upset at the FBI tactics. He told me he had refused the FBI's suggestion that he back out as the prime sponsor of the civic affair; and to show his support for Dr. King, he left his sick bed, against doctor's order, to attend the banquet."

SORENSEN, DIRECTOR OF INTELLIGENCE ???

BY PENN JONES

This article was written prior to the opposition to Sorensen and his withdrawal. We feel, however, the opposition to Sorensen stems from concerns different from ours.

The naming of Theodore Sorensen as Director of the CIA is, indeed, a troubling appointment. President Jimmy Carter could be saying: "I have heard there was a conspiracy. Now you boys who were supposed to be his friends, tell us if you can find a conspiracy."

In fact, the Sorensen appointment is the crowning insult to all the Kennedy

The Washington Star Thursday, February 12, 1976

CIA Halting Use Of U.S. Reporters As Secret Agents

From News Services

The CIA has officially announced it will no longer hire newsmen working for American publications to serve as its eyes and ears around the world.

It also promised, without identifying them, to phase out those newsmen currently maintaining ties to the intelligence agency. But it will continue to accept information from such sources voluntarily.

The agency's announcement yesterday was the first time it had acted publicly to close the door on seeking out a specific source of intelligence gathering.

The agency order noted that it also would bar recruitment within the clergy, but that, in fact there was no current "secret or paid contractual relationship with any American clergyman or missionary."

The action was taken, senior intelligence officials said, in response to growing criticism of the CIA's use of news media personnel and the buying of information from American newsmen. There also have been complaints from religious groups over reports that the CIA once used missionaries for intelligence gathering.

IT WAS THE first public action of George Bush, the new CIA director.

In 1967, President Lyndon Johnson barred the CIA from secretly funding private American voluntary organizations. The agency was prohibited from recruiting agents from members of the Peace Corps by an executive order.

In 1973, then-CIA director William Colby halted the secret retaining of five full-time journalists with major American publications and they were phased out by 1974, Colby publicly confirmed this year.

But Bush's order goes far further. "Effective immediately," a statement issued by the director's office said, "the CIA will not enter into any paid or contractual relationship with any full-time or part-time news correspondent accredited by any U.S. news service, newspaper, periodical, radio or television network or station."

The CIA statement said that the current news reporters with CIA ties would be phased out of the CIA connection "as soon as feasible."

IT SAID, however, that the agency would accept information voluntarily

offered by members of the news media or the clergy.

A senior intelligence agency official told the New York Times that "less than 20 persons will be affected by the order." He said the order also would end the practice of sending CIA employees abroad under the "cover" of being accredited representatives of American news organizations.

The order, another official said, did not bar the CIA from recruiting employees of foreign news organizations.

"It is the agency policy not to divulge the names of cooperating Americans. In this regard the CIA will not make public, now or in the future, the names of any cooperating journalists or churchmen," the statement said.

Bush's statement said the agency did not believe that its use of people in news and religion was improper, but that it recognized the unique position of religion and press freedom in the Constitution and that it would ban the recruitment "in order to avoid any appearance of improper use by the agency . . ."

THE FIRST strong indication that the CIA had infiltrated the American news media came in 1973 when Colby disclosed details to the Washington Star about agency use of "stringers" and the five staff reporters. Those details were confirmed last month in a report of the House Select Committee on Intelligence, which has not been made public.

The CIA has also formal-

ly refused to tell the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence the names of individual reporters or news organizations.

During the past weeks, however, it has been charged that one intelligence officer posed as a CBS correspondent, that another CBS correspondent secretly fed information to the CIA and that an ABC correspondent in Hong Kong was recruited to help CIA officers contact a Chinese Communist official.

Executives for eight other of the nation's leading news organizations say the CIA assured them that none of their reporters were among the full-time journalists said to be doubling as agents in 1973.

HOWEVER, most of these executives said they were unable to obtain similar assurances about CIA contacts with part-time journalists or stringers.

Executives for the New York Times, the Associated Press, the Wall Street Journal, Time, Newsweek, ABC News and CBS News said in recent interviews with the AP that they had received assurances from Colby that no one on their staffs was also on the CIA payroll following the November, 1973, story in the Star that revealed the extent of agency contacts with journalists.

Colby has since acknowledged that he was the source of that story.

The Washington Post said it received similar assurances early this year.

Executives for NBC News could not recall making an inquiry, while editors at United Press International said the CIA refused to respond to its initial request.

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NEWS BRIEFS

Due to illness, the Index is omitted from the Newsletter for this month only.

JIM GARRISON

In a recent interview with a Rolling Stone writer, Jim Garrison was asked if he thought Carter would be assassinated should he take the same strong position as John F. Kennedy towards the intelligence community. The former New Orleans District Attorney replied, "The forces in America that accomplished the elimination of John Kennedy would not hesitate for a moment to eliminate a Jimmy Carter if he became a threat to their policies of establishing the American empire and worldwide counterrevolution in an age of revolution. What I'm saying is that they are not above it. On the other hand, they are exceedingly practical men and most certainly they must recognize that they have been to the well much too often, with the assassination of Robert Kennedy and the shooting of Wallace to ensure conservative votes for Nixon. These boys would like to remove a Carter if he became a problem to the empire, and might even consider it. But I think it would be most unlikely that they would be moved to action because there is too much awareness of what they have done in the past. They are not likely to go to the well again, for fear of being recognized."

For Sale: Mint condition set of Warren Commission (26) Volumes. Listed for sale at the request of the owner - Price \$1,000.00

We have been notified the bullet mark cut from the sidewalk by Earl Golz has been analyzed and has come up completely negative. Fibers in the mark seem to be from some materials mixed in with the cement at the time the sidewalk was poured. A full report will be printed as soon as it is available.

THE CONTINUING INQUIRY
Penn Jones, Editor
P. O. Box 1140
Midlothian, TX 76065

RE: ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT
JOHN F. KENNEDY
NOVEMBER 22, 1963, DALLAS, TEXAS

Caller	Conversation
170 (Sergeant R. SHAW)	123 (Captain F. W. LAWRENCE), your location?
123 (Captain F. W. LAWRENCE)	Love Field.
18 (Sergeant R. E. DUGGER)	Transportation for 3 of us back from the Trade Mart please.
174 (Patrolman J. W. BROOKS)	I've got some people going to Parkland. I'll pick them up and bring them back.
Dispatcher (KENSLEY)	10-4. 1:38 p.m.
(End of Record #4)	
Dispatcher (KENSLEY)	Did you receive a (should be 174 - Patrolman J. W. BROOKS)?
174 (Patrolman J. W. BROOKS)	No, I didn't - which field is he talking about?
Dispatcher (KENSLEY)	He's talking about Love Field.
174 (Patrolman J. W. BROOKS)	Yes, sir, we're going to Parkland.
Dispatcher (KENSLEY)	10-4.
18 (Sergeant R. E. DUGGER)	I have Judge JOHNSTON here with me at Parkland. Was there just one fatality from the shooting with the President's party?

- 208 - 209 -

COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 1974-Continued

The late transmission on page 208 reads: "18(Sergeant R. E. Dugger) I have Judge Johnston here with me at Parkland. Was there just one fatality from the shooting with the President's party?"

On page 210, 174(Patrolman J. W. Brooks) tells the dispatcher: "One of the Secret Service men on the field--Elm and Houston; said that it came over the teletype that one of the Secret Service men had been killed."

Is it possible that conversation on page 209 of the original transcript revealed too much about this incident? The FBI record regarding all aspects of the JFK case fully warrants the asking of this question.

During the Clay Shaw trial in New Orleans, District Attorney Jim Garrison received a letter from Dallas which said in part: "A Mr. Robertson, Assistant Director of the Dallas or Fort Worth Secret Service office, confided in him in 1963 that a plot to kill President Kennedy was planned and he did not want any part of it. On November 22, 1963 my friend was in the office of Mr. Robertson when all phones began to ring, about the time Kennedy was arriving at Carswell Air Force Base, Mr. Robertson then said, 'Well, this is it and left the office. Since that time Mr. Robertson's family of seven children and wife have not seen or heard from him, yet his paychecks continue to be mailed to his home."

The PS reads: "Mr. Robertson felt he would be transferred because of his reluctance to be involved in the plot. My friend feels he was killed."

Our 1965 investigation lead us to believe Robertson was in Dallas but was posing as a Postal Inspector, but it was reported to us that he had left Dallas.

We also learned from newsmen that something unusual did happen on Harwood shortly before the turn to Main Street. No one wanted credit for this, but we were told by reliable newsmen that a man jumped in front of Kennedy's car on Harwood shouting: "Stop, I must tell you."

The man, according to the report, was promptly wrestled to the ground and hustled away.

This may explain why Clint Hill felt it was necessary for him to crouch on President Kennedy's limousine as it rounded the corner at Main and Harwood streets. (See photo) Hill knew President Kennedy did not like the men hanging on his car, but Hill crouched there for he seemed to feel that security demanded he be there.



The President waves and Jacqueline smiles as the motorcade makes the turn into Main Street.

This story sounds outlandish, but there are two other disappearances we know which were related to the killing of President Kennedy, and there is one strange transfer of a business man out of Dallas shortly before the assassination took place.

A smattering of the knowledge as to how Coup d'etats are accomplished leads us to believe that a number of the top echelon business leaders in Dallas knew something was going to happen to the President in Dallas. These men also knew it was to their interest to remain silent.

The assassination of President Kennedy will haunt them and all of us for many years to come.

THE MISSING MISSILE

BY GRACE P. VALE

A bullet entered President Kennedy's throat, ranged downward in his chest and did not exit stated doctors who pronounced the President dead at Dallas' Parkland Hospital. And now two documents confirming those doctors' statements, documents placed in the National Archives to stay for 75 years, have been released.

Researchers have known for years there is enough known evidence to show the

(Continued on Page 11)

(Continued from Page 6)

Warren Commission's lone assassin conclusion was physically impossible. FBI agents and Secret Servicemen who witnessed the assassination and/or the autopsy at Bethesda Hospital in Washington stated one of the wounds was 5½ inches down in the shoulder not in the neck as the Warren Report said. Their statements were backed by the location of bullet holes in the President's coat and shirt.

This alone would make the lone gunman theory impossible because as Warren Commission General Counsel J. Lee Rankin, himself, said in a recently released transcript of a January 27, 1964 meeting of the Commission, "...with the elevation the shot must have come from, and the angle, it seems quite apparent now, since we have the picture...the bullet entered below the place where the picture shows the bullet came out in the neckband of the shirt in front." The back wound was lower than the front wound although the Report said the bullet came in a downward direction from the rear, entered the back, and exited the neck.

Until they were informed by authorities that there was a lone assassin located in the back, the Parkland Hospital doctors said the wound in the President's throat was one of entry. The New York Times reported on November 27, 1963, "Dr. Kemp Clark, who pronounced the President dead, said a bullet struck him at about the necktie knot. 'It ranged downward in his chest and did not exit.'"

Dr. Clark told the Warren Commission he had said exactly the same thing at several different news conferences.¹

Dr. Clark also said, "The part pertaining to the bullet entering the President's chest rests on the reasons for the placing of the chest tubes which were being inserted when I arrived. It was the assumption based on the previously described deviation of the trachea and the presence of blood in the strap muscles of the neck that a wound or missile wound might have entered the President's chest."²

When asked by Commission Lawyer Arlen Specter, "What did Dr. Perry say...when the cameras were operating?" Dr. Clark answered, "Dr. Perry stated...He discovered that the trachea was deviated so he felt the missile had entered the President's chest."³

Dr. Marion Jenkins told Mr. Specter, "The first day I had thought because of his pneumothorax, that his wound must have gone - that the one bullet must have traversed his pleura, must have gotten into his lung cavity, his chest cavity, I mean, and from what you say now, I know it did not go that way. I thought it did."⁴

Dr. Robert Shaw said the bullet "coarsed downward into his lung...(and) was removed in the Bethesda Naval Hospital where the autopsy was performed."⁵

Apparently the Parkland Hospital doctors were right. As noted above, two recently released documents support their statements. One from FBI Agents Francis X. O'Neill, Jr., and James W. Sibert acknowledges receipt of a missile removed from the President's body by Commander James J. Humes on November 22, 1963 at Bethesda Hospital.

The other is a letter of receipt from the Protective Research Division of the Treasury Department dated November 26, 1963, listing, "One receipt from FBI for a missile removed during the examination of the (President's) body."⁶

On September 17, 1976, the House of Representatives voted to create a Select Committee to Investigate and Study the Assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, Jr. I am hopeful Congress will investigate all aspects of the information provided by these documents including the reason why, now that they have been made public, the media haven't informed the masses.

NOTES

1. Hearings Before the President's Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy, (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964), VI, 24.
2. Hearings, VI, 28.
3. Hearings, VI, 22.
4. Hearings, VI, 51
5. New York Herald-Tribune, November 27, 1963.
6. These documents are printed on Page 75 of Cover-Up by J. Gary Shaw with Larry R. Harris, P. O. Box 722, 105 Poindexter, Cleburne, Texas 76031.

REPRINTED FROM THE FORT WORTH STAR-TELEGRAM, DECEMBER 18, 1976 MORNING EDITION

liz smith

The Dorothy Kilgallen case

Now that we're going to ante up \$13 million tax paid dollars for Congress to reinvestigate the deaths of John F. Kennedy and Martin Luther King, it bears thinking on that our own CIA and FBI were neither up to nor trustworthy enough, to do the job for us as they should have. This brings to mind the strange case of Dorothy Kilgallen.

Kilgallen's biographer, Lee Israel, and the son of the late columnist, Kerry Kollmar, have spent almost a year trying to wrest from these two government agencies the pertinent papers concerning Kilgallen's involvement with the assassination of JFK. They embarked on their efforts separately—Lee, because she is writing Dorothy's life story; Kerry because he is fighting mad, livid with frustration and wants to find out what his famous mother knew and how she really died.

KERRY WANTS THE MATERIAL he is entitled to under the Freedom of Information Act. Proud of what he has learned of his mother, he wants the story of her prescience and courage in the matter of JFK's death made public. He wants it in Lee Israel's book for the record.

Yet even the intervention of Bella Abzug before she became a lame duck, led nowhere. The FBI has voluminous Kilgallen material. In 1964, several weeks before the Warren Commission Report

was released, Dorothy published prematurely Jack Ruby's testimony to the Commission. The FBI then began investigating the columnist. She refused to reveal sources and advised the FBI to stop wasting time on her and "go after the facts." The FBI still tapped Kilgallen's phones and placed her under surveillance. The columnist began making calls from phone booths using code names. (She always called herself "Parker" when talking to investigator Mark Lane, and called him "Robinson.")

SO MUCH FOR THE FBI and it's Mickey Mouse behavior. But what about the CIA? What was this international agency doing investigating a gossip columnist? The CIA, for instance, has 20 odd pages on Dorothy Kilgallen in its files. It contacted 51 CIA offices in her "case"! Yet requests to both the FBI and CIA by Kerry Kollmar continue to run up against a bureaucratic jargon and delay that resemble "stonewalling."

With both the FBI and CIA under shadows of suspicion and clouds of disgrace, one would think it would behoove them to act quickly and openly to make the Kilgallen dossiers available to her outraged son and her intrepid, stubborn biographer. But the cover-up goes on!

1 of 7

strung between the posts running a few feet north of the sidewalk from the Triple Underpass all the way to the embankment leading up to Stemmons Freeway. Contemporary photographs confirm his memory and reveal no reasonable entrance or exit by car. Two of Daniel's three sons agree - the third was too young and remembers very little about what he saw and heard.

Route #1, Box 36,
Albert, Kansas 67511
December 30, 1978

David Brinkley
NBC Nightly News
National Broadcasting Company
30 Rockefeller Plaza
New York, NY 10020

Dear Mr. Brinkley:

Lately you have publicly stated that there were no witnesses to the assassination of President Kennedy who believed shots came from the president's right front. Below are the names of forty-two eye-witnesses who told the Warren Commission directly or by deposition that there were guns at John Kennedy's front. These names were compiled from the records by Dallas, Texas researcher, Mary Ferrell. The volume and page number of the testimony in the Warren Commission Hearings are listed after the name of each of the eye-witnesses who thought shots came from other than the Texas School Book Depository:

1. Danny Garcia Arce - Shots came from railroad track yards. 6:363,364; 22:634; 24:199
2. Mrs. Donald Sam Baker (nee Virgie Rackley) - Shots came from railroad yards; not possible to have come from the TSBD. CD 5:66
3. Mrs. A.G.(Jane) Berry - Thought shots came from west of her position. CD 5:42
4. O.V.Campbell - Thought shots came from railroad yard to the west of the TSBD. 24:326; CD 5:336
5. Mrs. Charles Thomas (Avery) Davis - Thought shots came from the Triple Underpass. 22:642,643; CD7:23
6. Mrs. John T.(Elsie) Dorman - She was on the fourth floor of TSBD and thought shots came from Records Building CD5:34
7. Mr. and Mrs. Jack Franzen - Thought shots came from area adjacent to TSBD. 22:840; 24:525
8. Buell Wesley Frazier - Thought shots came from railroad overpass CD5:318
9. Dorothy Ann Garner - Thought shots came from West of TSBD 22:648
10. Bobby W. Hargis - believes shot comes from right front (grassy knoll area) 6:293
11. Mrs. John Hawkins - shots came from railroad yards adjacent to TSBD. CD897:35, 36
12. Mrs. Jean Lollis Hill - Thought shots were coming from the knoll, just west of the TSBD. CD897:43,44
13. Postal Inspector Harry D. Holmes - Thought shots came from crowd. 7:291; CD2:5:30
14. Mrs. Yola D. Hopson - Did not think the sound (of the shots) came from the TSBD. 22:653; 24:521
15. Emmett Joseph Hudson - shots came from behind and above him; from rear,

- high. (He was standing on steps leading up grassy knoll.) 24:213
16. Mrs. George Andrew Kounas - Thought shots came from the west. 22:659, 846
 17. Secret Service Agent Paul E. Landis, Jr. - First shot came from behind and over right shoulder; second shot came from right front and hit the President's head. 18:758
 18. Billy Nolan Lovelady - thought shots came from the knoll or from across the street. 6:338; 22:662; 24:214
 19. Judith L. McCully - from right side of arcade building. TAG1:465
 20. Austin Lawrence Miller - shots came from his left (he was standing on the Triple Underpass). 6:225; 19:485; 24:217
 21. A.J. Millican - shots came from the pergola. 19:486
 22. Joe R. Molina - shots came from west side (he was on steps of TSBD) 7:219; 24:326
 23. Thomas J. Murphy - shots came from spot just west of TSBD. 22:835 CD897:12
 24. Mrs. P.E. Newman - shots came from her right (west). She was standing halfway from TSBD to Stemmons Freeway sign. 19:489; 22:843; 24:218
 25. William E. Newman, Jr. - shots came from "garden" directly behind Newman (he was standing at east end of pergola). 19:490; 22:842; 24:219
 26. Mrs. William V. Parker - first shot came from pergola. 22:667; CD205:504; CD735:9
 27. J.C. Price - assumed shots came from Triple Underpass. CD5:65
 28. Frank E. Reilly - shots came from trees at west end of pergola on north side of Elm. (He was standing on Triple Underpass). 6:230; CD205:29
 29. Mrs. A.L. Rowland - shots came from railroad yard. 6:177; 19:493; 24:224; 26:169
 30. W.H. (Bill) Shelley - shots came from west (he was on TSBD steps). 6:327; 7:390; 22:673; 24:226
 31. Police Officer Edgar Leon Smith, Jr. - shots came from railroad tracks or grassy knoll area. 7:565, 568; 22:604
 32. Officer Joe Marshall Smith - thought shots came from Elm Street extension, bushes of the overpass. 7:351; 22:600
 33. Secret Service Agent Forrest Sorrels - shots came from knoll; 'top of terrace to my right'. 7:340; 21:548; CD3
 34. James Thomas Tague - shots came from bushes at pergola. 7:554
 35. Roy S. Truly - shots came from west of TSBD. 7:219; CD5:322, 324
 36. Deputy Sheriff Harry Weatherford - shots came from railroad yards. 19:502
 37. County Surveyor Robert M. West - shots came from northwest quadrant of Dealey Plaza. Dallas Morning News Feb. 14, 1969
 38. Lupe (Lucy) Whitaker - shots came from west of TSBD. TAG1:470
 39. Otis Neville Williams - came from direction of the Triple Underpass. 22:683
 40. Steven F. Wilson - shots came from west end of building or pergola; not from above. (He was on 3rd floor of TSBD.) 22:684; 24:535; CD735:9
 41. Mary Elizabeth Woodward - possibly came from overpass. 24:520; CD7:19
 42. Abraham Zapruder - shots came from in back of him. 7:571

Perhaps you can make this list the beginning of some serious research into the assassination of President Kennedy. Your recent piece in T.V. Guide and your occasional air-spots over the years indicate a genuine ignorance of the facts in this case.

It is my hope that with this information you will now attempt to give the nation newscasts and commentaries on President Kennedy's

assassination that are closer to the truth. Is that too much to ask from a "free" press?

Keeping an eye and an ear on you nightly and in between, I remain,

Suggestion for a bumper sticker:
LEE OSWALD shot J.R.

Tom Schneider
Tom Schneider

DAVID BRINKLEY, 4001 NEBRASKA AVENUE, N. W., WASHINGTON, D. C. 20016

January 9, 1979

Mr. Tom Schneider
Route #1, Box 36
Albert, Kansas 67511

Dear Mr. Schneider:

There were a number of people who thought they heard a shot or shots from this direction or that, but none who actually saw any man or woman carrying or unsheathing or firing a rifle. That seems incredible to me.

I have no particular investment or interest in the Warren Commission report and have never expressed any opinion about it beyond this one.

As for what people thought they heard, I have been a reporter long enough to know that accounts by witnesses at a scene of excitement will vary 180 degrees and are notoriously unreliable. So, I do not believe there could have been another rifleman nobody saw.

Sincerely,

David Brinkley

OSWALD'S FILES

In 1978, the HSCA was informed that the U.S. Army's Intelligence file on Oswald had been destroyed in 1973 "as a matter of routine". What is odd here is not that the file had been destroyed, but that Army Intelligence had a file on Oswald in the first place. Any military intelligence file on Oswald would have been through the Office of Naval Intelligence because Oswald was in the Marine Corps.

The Defense Department files on Oswald were also destroyed just as the Committee began its inquiry into the assassinations.

The Warren Commission, private investigators and researchers, and the House Select Committee on Assassinations have asked the following Government Agencies, the U.S. Army, Office of Naval Intelligence, The Defense Department, the Defense Intelligence Agency, Central Intelligence Agency and the Federal Bureau of Investigation for their files on Oswald.

The key word there is files. The Army did destroy their file on Oswald as did the Dept of Defense "as a matter of routine", BUT only after the data from the file is transferred to MICROFILM. By Government regulation, NO military or civilian personnel files are ever destroyed by the government, until they have been transferred onto microfilm. Any information needed is then copied from the microfilms.

So you see, if one asks for the file, you can't have it because its been destroyed. You notice the Army and Defense Depts never said they didn't have any information on Oswald, they simply said his files had been destroyed. No one asked for the MICROFILM.

(Editor's note: the above writer also sent us the following letter copy)

Dear Congressman Anderson,

I first became acquainted with your name while reading the Congressional Record and your brave and compassionate support for the re-opening of the investigations of President Kennedy and Dr. King. I felt I'd lost a friend when the final committee was formed and you weren't on it.

As you know, the HSCA's findings were that both the President and Dr. King had been assassinated as a result of conspiracies. However, unless one read the whole report and knew more of their findings and recommendations, the national press left their findings to just conspiracies. In reality, the Committee handed over a large amount of classified evidence and information to the Justice Dept for further investigation and probable indictments and prosecutions of individuals the Committee felt were involved in the assassination of President Kennedy.

To quote the Committee's Chief Counsel Blakey who recently said of the original inquiries into the Kennedy & King assassinations. "To see how poorly this was done in 1964 and 1968 has been the single most soul-shattering experience that I've had. And I would be deeply disappointed in the agencies of my government and in the people who currently run them, if these cases were simply allowed to die." Chief Counsel Blakey believes that perhaps--given further investigation, backed by the clout of the Justice Department--he could come close to bringing "an indictment that would secure a conviction."

I believe that is a pretty strong statement from a man who surely knows of what he speaks. To know that after 17 years with 83% of the American Electorate who have asked who killed their President and why, that now the Justice Department can more than likely indict some of the men involved in the assassination and they are doing nothing is almost as tortuous as the crime itself. The Committee has found enough evidence in both cases to prosecute, but they need the Justice Department to do it. The Justice Department was not hesitant in prosecuting the Watergate defendants, why should they be hesitant to prosecute in the Kennedy and King cases? Not only would the cloud of doubt that hangs over the Government be lifted but also the suspicions the American people still feel about these cases. There is an additional advantage in this and that is it just might preclude another political assassination. At least from the same people anyway. And just maybe if these so-called would be assassins out there somewhere were to see that this Government will not allow assassins to remain free, they might think twice before doing it themselves.

Congressman Anderson, I believe in you and I